Weather Forecasts

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh southerly winds, continued fair and warm today and Monday.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, continued fair and warm today and Monday.

The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1911

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

Proclamation Issued at Ottawa Yesterday Putting Sudden End to Existence of House Elected in 1908.

ELECTION FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER 21

Abrupt Decision of Government Takes Members Somewhat by Surprise — All Leaving for Country.

OTTAWA, July 29.—The eleventh parliament of Canada passed out of existence today, and upon the political complexion of a new one, to be elected on September 21, will depend the fate of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada. Premier Laurier decided to ask for an immediate dissolution at a meeting of his cabinet this afternoon, and at once notified Earl Grey, governor-general. A short time later a special issue of the official Gazette was printed containing the formal announcement and giving legal effect to the edict.

In both Liberal and Opposition rooms the news was received with cheers, and the members hurried away to telegraph their political workers that the campaign was on.

Practically every member will have left the capital by tomorrow, and the campaign on the reciprocity issue will begin all over the Dominion early next week.

The announcement of dissolution today came somewhat as a surprise, as few persons expected it before next week. The refusal of the Conservative minority of the House to close the debate on the government's reciprocity resolution, and permit a vote on it, and the improbability of a change in their attitude, resulted in the government's decision not to keep parliament another day.

This is the first time a session of the Dominion parliament has been closed without the appearance of the governor-general in military state at the senate chamber to give formal prorogation. As the senate was not due to reassemble until August 9, and as prorogation could not take place without both Houses being present, dissolution was resorted to.

Although all the appropriations for the year have not been voted, the government figures that it has funds enough to suffice until a new parliament has been elected and assembled to vote the remainder. The new parliament will be summoned to meet on October 11, and supply bills will be voted at once.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers will take the stump and conduct platform campaigns in all provinces. The prime minister will confine his attention to the central provinces and Quebec, while Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, who helped to draft the reciprocity agreement, will devote his attention to the maritime provinces. For the opposition, Mr. Borden will give most of his time to Ontario and Nova Scotia.

The parliament just dissolved had a membership of 133 Liberals, 85 Conservatives and three Independents, giving the government a working majority of more than forty.

Member and Engineer Hurt

EDMONTON, Alta., July 29.—Hugh Clark, M. P. P. for Centre Bruce, Ont., and Chief Engineer Kelliher, of the G. T. P., were thrown from a rig here, and both were seriously injured.

Fire at Longue Point

MONTREAL, July 29.—In a fire at Longue Point, 20 wooden frame houses were burned to the ground, and some hundred people were rendered homeless. Twenty horses were burned.

Destitution in Burnt Country

NORTH BAY, Ont., July 29.—Late advices received from the townships of Hanmer and Capreol, north of Sudbury, reveal distressing conditions, twenty-nine families being destitute.

SUMMARY

1—Taylor Mill Prey to Flames. Dissolution of Parliament. Conservatives Well Prepared. Cruiser Niobe Fast on Rocks.
2—Says German Scare is Political Bluff.
3—Government Buys a Famous Library. Thieves Operating in Rooming Houses.
4—Editorial.
5—Social and Personal.
6—News of the City.
7—News of the City.
8—In Woman's Realm.
9—Sporting News.
10—Examinations in High Schools of B. C.
11—Training Ground for English Girls.
12—Real Estate Advts.
13—Real Estate Advts.
14—Marine News.
15—15—Examinations in High Schools.
16—Happenings in World of Labor.
17—Vancouver Island Auto Co., Advt.
18—Church Services.
19—New Union Club Building. Examinations in High Schools.
20—Colonist Advertisement.
21—Markets.
22—Classified Advertisements.
23—Advertisements.
24—David Spencer, Limited.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

1—Glimpses of Gardens, the Feature of Every Victoria Home.
2—Missing Bride Caused Sensation.
3—Literature, Music and Art.
4—An Hour with the Editor.
5—Ambulance Association.
6—Charles Davis Jameson on the Future of China.
7—Fees for Honors—Popular Pictures.
8—Plans for Motor Road.
9—Field Sports at Home and Abroad.
10—The Children's Page.
11—A Page for Women.
12—[illegible] Situation at Barkerville.

WESTERN FEDERATION

Delegates Spend Most of Day in Visiting Smelter at Anaconda—Some Resolutions Dealt With

BUTTE, Mont., July 29.—The delegates attending the Western Federation of Miners' convention took a day off today and paid a visit to Anaconda, where they inspected the Washoe smelter as the guests of the management and later dined with the mill and smelter men. Today closed the second week of the session. The election may come next Saturday, but inasmuch as desultory discussions have already taken up most of the twelve sessions held, it is thought the convention will be deliberating for another fortnight.

A brief forenoon session was held, at which the convention voted to table a resolution providing that all men in the mining industry shall belong to a miners' local union, that all charters in conflict with the resolution be revoked, and that all members of the Western Federation of Miners shall become members of the miners' unions in their respective localities.

A motion to repeal the clause of the constitution prohibiting working contracts for specific periods was referred to a committee. Legislation against the use of "detectives and armed thugs by the capitalist in carrying out its purposes" was adopted.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING

Southern Man Sojourning in Vancouver Is Dangerously Wounded—Room-Mates Held

VANCOUVER, July 30.—A man named Collwell was the victim of a mysterious shooting incident in a room at the Russ Hotel last night and is now in the general hospital in a very serious condition.

As far as could be ascertained at an early hour this morning, the victim arrived in the city three or four days ago from the southern states, and last night met three friends whom he had known in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Collwell was the only one, it appears who was fortunate to have a room, and he invited the others to sleep with him. The invitation was accepted, the four of them going up to the room, where two of them slept in the bed, while Collwell and the fourth man slept on the floor. Someone put out the light and a few minutes later the sound of a shot was heard. On lighting the light Collwell was found unconscious with blood streaming own his face from a wound in the head.

One of the men immediately telephoned the police, who, when they arrived on the scene had the man taken to the hospital, while the others were taken to the police station where they are being held for investigation.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SHOWS ITSELF

Boy in Contra Costa, Cal., Dies as Result of Bites from Ground Squirrel—First Case Reported in Year.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 29.—Dr. W. F. Snow, secretary of the state board of health, has received a report of a case of bubonic plague at Contra Costa. The victim was Horace Flood, aged seven years, who died on July 26. He is supposed to have become infected from bites and scratches of a ground squirrel. This is the first case of human infection that has been reported in the last year.

Death to Squirrels and Rats

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Following the death of Horace Flood of bubonic plague in Contra Costa, 185 men have been put to work by the federal authorities in San Francisco and the surrounding bay counties, waging war against ground squirrels and rats which carry the plague germ. The Contra Costa case is the first reported to the state health authorities this year and it already has resulted in a state-wide enforcement of the law enacted by the California legislature in 1909, making it a misdemeanor for anyone to harbor ground squirrels. The squirrels are being poisoned and trapped by the federal employees, who are making every effort to prevent the communication of the recrudescent plague germ to the rats of the city. During the last year the rats have been freed of the germ and it was thought until the occurrence of the Flood case that the danger from infection by the squirrels had ceased. The federal health authorities were not summoned to attend the Flood boy until two days before his death, when it was too late to save him. Dr. Rupert Blue, past assistant surgeon of the United States marine hospital here, attended him.

"There is absolutely no doubt that the boy died of bubonic plague," said Dr. Blue. "The complete tests have not yet been made, but enough was determined to decide the case finally. The federal authorities have put men at work in the neighborhood, about a mile north of Contra Costa, and the state law regarding the harboring of ground squirels will be rigidly enforced. If the squirrels can be kept fom communicating the germ to the rats in San Francisco and other large cities, there is no danger, but it is imperative that the squirrels be stamped out."

Dr. Blue had not been informed of the case of Joseph Bergman, who died at Pasadena of yellow fever.

"Bergman must have come from south of Manzanillo," said Dr. Blue, "I am satisfied there is no yellow fever in Mexico north of that port."

Serious Floods in Kansas

PITTSBURG, Kansas, July 29.—Floods caused by heavy rains in this vicinity today endangered lives, damaged property and cut off interurban communication with Cherokee and Iroquois counties. Bridges on the Joplin and Pittsburg Electric railroad and the Kansas City Southern are in danger. More than a thousand feet of the interurban railway's roadbed near Asbury, Mo., was washed away. Creeks near here are swollen to many times their normal size.

CONSERVATIVES WELL PREPARED

Announcement of Elections Finds Party Confident and Enthusiastic — West Will Give Good Results.

ONTARIO SOLID AGAINST RECIPROCITY

Liberals Not Sure of One Seat In Manitoba—Hon. Robert Rogers' Summing up of Probabilities.

WINNIPEG, July 29.—The announcement of Dominion elections finds the Conservative party well prepared for the campaign, and at a smoker held in the Young Conservative club rooms tonight there was much enthusiasm displayed.

A big effort was made last week to secure the Hon. Robert Rogers as a candidate for Winnipeg. The minister of public works has taken the matter under advisement, but will return on Monday from his summer home at the Lake of the Woods to take charge of the Manitoba campaign, and will then give his answer.

Mr. Rogers is brimful of optimism on the outlook. Speaking before his departure on Wednesday to secure a brief vacation, he said the return of the Conservative party to power at the coming election was beyond question. He did not look for the Conservative party to gain seats in Western Canada or the maritime provinces. He believed, however, that the party would hold its own. The Conservatives will gain some seats in Quebec, but the Ontario election would go 85 per cent. against reciprocity and for Mr. Borden. British Columbia, he believes, will go solid for the opposition.

Manitoba will go almost solid for the Conservatives. The Liberals have no hope of retaining Brandon with Sifton out of politics. They may retain Provencher, but all the present Conservative members—Bradbury, Rose, Schaffner, Meighen, Sharp, Staples and Campbell are unbeatable. In fact, the Liberals are having a hard time pacifying the grain managers. It is understood that R. L. Richardson, the editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, who is advocating reciprocity this election, will be allowed by the Liberals to be offered as a sacrifice against "Billy" Staples in Macdonald.

In Saskatchewan the Conservatives do not look to gain more than a seat or two, but in Alberta they will retain what they have. Messrs. Herron and Magrath in the south are safe; Calgary will elect whoever runs as a Conservative, while strong hopes are held out for defeating Hon. Frank Oliver in Edmonton. The bitter feud between the former attorney-general, Mr. Cross, and Mr. Oliver is intensified.

Prison for Wife Murderer

GEORGETOWN, P.E.I., July 29.—Wm. Mollineaux, of Milltown Cross, tried for murdering his wife on May 4, and convicted of manslaughter last Wednesday in the supreme court, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Hassard to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Deaths from Septic Poisoning

KINGSTON, Ont., July 29.—Within fifteen minutes of each other Hazel and Maude, daughters of Mrs. W. J. Shannon, Newburg road, near Napanee, died on Thursday morning of septic poisoning. The girls were 15 and 11 years of age respectively. The trouble was due to a defective sewer.

MINERS VOTING ON RESUMPTION

Men in Crow's Nest Region Start Today to Record Opinions on Acceptance of Majority Report.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON AUGUST 4TH

FERNIE, B. C., July 29.—The miners tomorrow start taking a vote on accepting the majority report of the board of conciliation, following its acceptance by the operators today. This allows for higher wages but an open shop. The announcement of the vote will be made August 4.

The Corbin mine will be closed on Monday indefinitely, also all trains will stop running on the Eastern B. C. railway between Macgillivray and Corbin.

Sporting Writer Ill

OAKLAND, Cal., July 29.—Edward J. ("Eddie") Smith, a boxing referee and sporting writer of national reputation, is critically ill in a local hospital. He is suffering from brain fever, superinduced by nervous prostration.

FIGHT OVER TARIFF

Democrats in House Much Opposed to Compromise on Wool Question —Coalition Stands Firm

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Democratic leaders of the house adopted anything but a conciliatory tone on the wool tariff situation today. Chairman Underwood and Representative Harrison, of the ways and means committee, and other prominent Democrats, expressed themselves tonight in unfriendly terms toward a compromise with the senate that would mean an increase in the rates of the original Underwood bill.

Meantime President Taft is accredited by those who talked with him today with a determintaion to veto the bill when it reaches him.

The situation in the house is the key to the entire tariff tangle in congress. Upon the action of the house early next week rests the possibility of further tariff legislation at this session. Speaker Clark expressed confidence today that a wool bill would be agreed on in conference, and that it would be signed by the president.

Other house leaders, however, adopted a more pessimistic view of the president's attitude, and expect the president to veto any wool bill framed by the present Democratic-Insurgent Republic coalition in the senate. Another faction, of which Representative Harrison, of New York, is the leader, demands that the raw wool duty shall not be increased above 20 per cent. The general expectation is that the LaFollette compromise, as it passed the senate, will emerge from conference as a measure based on a 30 per cent. ad valorem on wool.

There was no change in the situation of the senate, the coalition maintaining its strength and its parties expressing confidence in their ability to put through revision legislation.

Three Deaths at Porcupine

PORCUPINE, Ont., July 29.—The fires started up again yesterday, and wiped out three camps, but everything is safe here. C. A. Close, president of the Toledo Trust Company and Inspector C. E. Vance and a guide, were drowned in escaping from the flames.

Spain Takes Action

MADRID, July 29.—The Spanish government is taking sharp action against the Portuguese monarchists on the frontier. If necessary, Spain will utilize troops to compel the observance of neutrality. Already some stores and arms have been seized, and the leaders in the movement have been ordered to leave the frontier.

SEATTLE MURDER IS MYSTERIOUS

Automobile Driver Shot Dead by Man Whom He Was Carrying as Passenger — Apparently Hold-up.

SEATTLE, July 29.—Joseph Taro, who conducts a downtown automobile stand, was shot and instantly killed by a passenger in his car at Twenty-seventh avenue and Cherry street tonight. The circumstances surrounding the shooting point to either a deliberate plot to murder Taro or to a holdup expedition into which the automobile driver and his car had been impressed. The man who did the shooting leaped from the car after he had killed his driver and made his escape in the darkness. Taro was shot three times through the head. The murder was witnessed by C. B. Lamont, vice-president of the Moran company, and a motorman on a Madrona Park car.

According to the story told by Mr. Lamont, Taro's car was moving east on Cherry street at low speed. As it approached Twenty-seventh avenue, the car swung around Lamont's automobile. Mr. Lamont, who was in his own automobile driving west on Cherry street, feared there would be a collision and shouted to Taro: "Look out, you are on the wrong side of the street."

"This is a holdup," shouted Taro in reply.

Immediately the passenger in the rear seat leaped to his feet and shouted: "I told you what I would do to you," and began firing.

Taro was shot three times through the back and head. He was killed instantly, but his hands gripped the wheel and he remained upright.

The automobile unguided, turned and ran into the street car, which had come up, and then swung around against the curb, where it stopped.

As it struck the curb, Taro's assailant leaped from his place and ran away. The revolver with which Taro was shot was found at the dead man's feet.

The police have obtained only meagre description of the murderer. According to Mr. Lamont and the motorman the man was dsessed in a light suit and wore a slouch hat. At Taro's stand it was said that when he started out his passenger was dressed in blue. The police are of the opinion that the man who killed Taro was not the passenger he picked up at his stand, but was some criminal who had pressed the car into service in the residential district.

Fire at San Bernardino

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 29.—Assistant Forest Supervisor Long issued a statement tonight in which he said that the fire in the San Bernardino mountains was under control, although it might burn for several days yet. Although the situation is encouraging, the rangers took no chances but issued calls for more men to be on hand in case the fire should again get beyond control before being completely extinguished.

CRUISER NIOBE FAST ON ROCKS

Strikes Shore Off Cape Sable, at Southern End of Nova Scotia, and Is in Dangerous Situation.

SIXTEEN MEN ADRIFT IN BOATS

Steamers from Halifax and St. John and Transatlantic Liner Going to Aid—Vessel Badly Damaged.

EASTPORT, Maine, July 30.—The Canadian protected cruiser Niobe is ashore off Cape Sable, the southern point of Nova Scotia, and steamers from Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., and a transatlantic liner are hurrying to her assistance in response to calls for help by wireless.

The cruiser struck at 11.40 p.m. on Saturday. Her position is regarded as extremely dangerous, as her starboard engineroom is pierced and she is taking water forward and aft; according to a wireless message received here.

The steamers Lady Laurier and Stephen from St. John, N.B., are on their way to the stranded cruiser, as is also a government steamer from Halifax, N.S. At 2.30 this morning an ocean liner was only 22 miles distant from the cruiser and signalled by wireless that she was making all speed toward her.

Two boats containing sixteen men of the crew of the cruiser have been carried away by the tide and are unable to regain the side of the vessel. A request has been sent from the vessel to lighthouses along the coast to keep a lookout for the two boats, which are expected to reach shore in the vicinity of Bacaro point.

Following the passage of the naval bill in the Canadian Parliament in April, 1910, favoring the creation of a navy for the Dominion, Canada purchased the protected cruiser Niobe from the home government for $1,075,000. The vessel was laid down in 1895 and launched in 1897.

Her armament consists of sixteen six-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, four 3-pound quick-firers and two machine guns. She has a steel deck and casement for her principal batteries, carrying altogether 1900 tons of armor. She is 439 feet long, and it is believed she carries the usual cruiser complement of sailors.

Aid Sent

The United Wireless offices had heard up to two o'clock Sunday morning no further advices than contained in the first alarm, except that Eastport, Maine, a wireless station, was in communication with the vessel and that Halifax was sending aid.

This is the message as received by the wireless station here: "S.S. Niobe ashore on southwest ledge of Nova Scotia. Wants assistance immediately. Position 44:25 north; 62:35 west."

A high gale was reported along the Nova Scotian coast today.

Reported to Boston

BOSTON, July 30.—A call for help sent out by the wireless operator on the Niobe says the starboard engineroom was pierced and flooded and that the vessel was also taking in waterforward and aft. Steamers from Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., have been sent to assist the stranded vessel.

A wireless message from the Niobe, early this morning said: "Two of our boats have gone adrift, with sixteen men, in the tide way and are unable to regain ship. They would be off Bacaro Point about 6 a.m. Please inform Bacaro Point to keep a lookout for them and keep us informed."

PRICES ARE SET ON THEIR HEADS

Persian Government Offers Large Rewards for Capture of Former Shah and His Leading Supporters.

RUSSIA DISPLEASED OVER GENDARMERIE

TEHERAN, Persia, July 29.—One hundred thousand dollars was today set on the former shah's head and $25,000 each on the heads of Salar Ed Dowleh and Shuah Es Sultaneh, the two Kadjar princes who are his principal supporters.

Major Stokes, former British military attache, has entered the treasury gendarmerie service which is being organized by the American treasurer-general of Persia, Mr. Shuster. After this had been arranged the Russian minister attempted to intervene, threatening the Persian cabinet with reprisals on the part of Russia.

For a time the members of the cabinet showed some alarm, but [illegible] the contract had been legally [illegible]

MR. PINCHOT'S DENIAL

Gives Emphatic Contradiction to Story of His Being Interested in Poca Hontas Coal Mine

SEATTLE, July 29.—At a recent meeting of the Seattle Civic Forum, one of the speakers, who is also an Alaska coal claimant, stated that Gifford Pinchot was deliberately trying to delay the opening of the Alaska coal lands in order to profit by furnishing Pocahontas coal to the United States navy yards on the Pacific Coast, Pinchot being, the speaker asserted, a stockholder in the Pocahontas Coal mines. The president of the Civic Forum at once wrote to Mr. Pinchot, asking if the statement was true, and today received the following letter from him, dated Washington, July 25:

"I am delighted to answer your letter of July 19 about the alleged interest of myself or my family in the Pocahontas Mines.

"First, I have not now, and never had any interest whatever in any coal mine anywhere, or in any coal except to burn in a grate.

"Second, no member of my family has now nor so far as I can ascertain, ever has had, any interest in the Pocahontas Coal mines.

"Third, this is an old lie which dates from the time of the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, and was dealt with and disposed of under oath at that time. The men who are retailing it now either know already or could easily ascertain that it is false. I am very glad indeed to authorize you to deny it absolutely, and I thank you for giving me this chance to answer questions.

"GIFFORD PINCHOT."

Revolutionists Successful

WASHINGTON, July 29.—That the revolution in Hayti is really a bloodless one, is indicated in a cablegram to the navy department today from Commander Oman of the gunboat Petrel. He reports the Petrel's return to Port Au Prince from a cruise as far as Jeremie on the southern peninsula. All was quiet, and it was found that the revolutionists had been successful in overturning the government without fighting in the provinces of Grandeanas and Tiburon.

Suicide in Seattle

SEATTLE, July 29.—The man who registered in a hotel here under the name of W. C. Brown and who was found dying of strychnine poisoning taken in chocolate drops was identified today as Charles Forrest, of Williams, Cal. A message received by the coroner from F. H. Forrest, of Williams, said that the dead man was his son and asked that the body be buried here.

MOROCCO CRISIS SAFELY PASSED

Opinion Formed by British Public on Situation as Disclosed Yesterday—"German Bluff Called."

LONDON, July 29.—The Moroccan crisis is practically ended. At least, this is the opinion of the British public, although the Foreign Office is careful to point out that the negotiations are now simple and may drag on for months.

While greatly relieved at the improvement in the situation, even serious minded Britishers in discussing the crisis are invariably of the opinion that as war with Germany seems probable, it would be far better for England if it should come now than later, when the German navy will have been strengthened; and also that England would better come to blows with Germany over Morocco, or some question in which France is directly interested, than on a question on which Germany and England alone are concerned in.

In the former case England would be assured of the assistance of France, while in the latter France might, without dishonor, offer sympathy, but stand aside when it came to a fight.

Germany, according to the English view, has made a bluff which is being promptly recalled, and she is now preparing to withdraw.

Severe Storm at Nome

NOME, Alaska, July 29.—A severe storm today caused much damage to shipping on the roadstead. The tugs Defiance and Austen were blown ashore, and the Lee sank at her moorings. Smaller craft have found shelter behind Sledge island. Heavy rains which accompanied the storm have proven a boon to the miners. With plenty of water for suicing, work is increasing. The finding of a nine-dollar nugget on the Nome beach has aroused interest here, and claims are being restaked. Reports received here tell of the finding of a 24-ounce nugget at Solomon and a forty-ounce nugget [illegible] Kobuk.

TAYLOR MILL PREY TO FLAMES

Huge Early Morning Conflagration Involves Destruction of Lumber Concern, with Monetary Loss of $100,000

SURROUNDING BUILDINGS IN IMMINENT DANGER

Hundreds Witness Outbreak Which for a Time Threatened Large Gas Tank on Government Street.

In one of the most spectacular fires in the history of the city, and one which for rapidity of progress has probably not been heretofore matched in Victoria almost the entire plant and stock of the Taylor Mill Lumber company, north Government street, was wiped out at an early hour this morning. While it was impossible to secure detailed amounts of loss the aggregate loss is estimated by members of the firm to be $100,000, $75,000 on buildings, machinery, etc., and $25,000 on stock. Insurance to the amount of about $25,000 was carried.

The origin of the blaze is a mystery. The night watchman, Newlands, who was forced to fly for his life before the flames, believes the fire was caused by a spark from the furnaces igniting shaving in the engine room. Mr. E. W. Spence, who was on his way home at 1.45 o'clock first noticed the flames as they appeared in flickering shoots from the wooden funnel of the drying kiln situated on the Government street side of the mill. He started on a search for the alarm box when he met the night watchman flying in the same direction. Crying out "Where is your alarm," Mr. Spence discovered the box and sent in the alarm. In four minutes the brigade was on the scene and the first water turned on. In that incredibly short time the entire mills premises were ablaze from end to end, the large wooden structures being licked up as if made of tinder.

Plant Was Doomed

By the time the fire department had half a dozen lines laid the plant was doomed, with the exception of the office building on the southern side and that was the chief centre of the fight, as adjoining it on its south side was the large gas storage tank of the B. C. Electric company filled with gas. Every effort was made to preserve the office building and nearly a dozen streams were kept playing upon the building and the long shed behind. These efforts proved successful and any danger from the possible explosion of the gas was averted.

As soon as Chief Davis arrived at the scene of the blaze he appreciated the necessity of every effort being strained to prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining mill properties. The harbor indent at the north side of the burning plant prevented the spread of the flames in that direction and several streams were kept playing on the buildings and lumber piles of the Lemon-Gonnason plant immediately across the indent. To the west the shore line ran around to the rear of the Taylor mill plant shutting it off from the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber company's mammoth plant. The centre of the fight was the southern extremity of the lumber yard.

Every Effort Used.

Every available piece of fire-fighting apparatus was brought into service and practically every foot of hose was used. In addition to the three fire engines the salt water high pressure system was in use from the corner of Government and Herald streets and great assistance was afforded through the operation of the salt water system of the B. C. Electric company, whose recently installed 1,000 gallons per minute high pressure system was in full working order, and six strong streams were played from the southwest angle of the yard upon the office buildings and also upon the gas tank which in this manner was kept at a normal temperature. In fact the B. C. Electric company's system took exactly fourteen seconds to start operations from the time the alarm in the Store street plant was received and water was on the flames as soon as the fire department arrived, Superintendent Tripp, of the company, directing operations.

The streams from the high pressure systems and engines were good, but the hydrant streams were futile. In fact, when the mill building on the east side of Government street caught fire on the roof the hydrant streams could not reach the flames.

Long after the crowds, attracted by the flames, had reached the spot little

(Conti[illegible] on Page 4, Col. 3)

Fifty Years Ago Today

(From The Colonist of July 30, 1861.)

In order to accommodate British Columbia [illegible] nist we have changed the date of publication [illegible] week. The steamers leave for the [illegible] this arrangement be enabled to supply [illegible] tinuing the day of publication as [illegible]

On Sunday afternoon Indian [illegible] torious blackguard and whisky [illegible] cents each and sent them [illegible] bottles of whisky. John [illegible] placed the [illegible] fifty Indians and [illegible]

SELLING-OUT SALE

SCINTILLATING CUT GLASS

MASSIVE CUT GLASS CENTRE LAMP (Punty cut) Reg. $90: NOW $65
EXTREMELY HANDSOME CUT GLASS LAMP. Reg. $78: NOW $58.50
EIGHT INCH CUT GLASS BERRY BOWL. Reg. $5.75: NOW $4.30
DAINTY CUT GLASS WATER PITCHER. Reg. $1.50: NOW $1.15
FINE CUT COLONIAL WHISKY JUG. Reg. $5.50: NOW $4.10
CUT GLASS FERN DISH, with silver plated lining. Reg. $10: NOW $7.50
CUT GLASS SPECIMEN VASES, silver mounted. Reg. $1: NOW .... 75¢
BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED CRYSTAL VASE. Reg. $4.25: NOW $3.20

Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd.
1017 Government Street, Jewellers

100% IN THIS 100% IN THIS

We have the goods if you have the money

Orchard Land In Five-acre Blocks

All cleared and in perfect state of cultivation. On East Saanich Road, close to Sidney and new Experimental Farm. Within five minutes' walk of proposed B. C. Electric line. With large frontage on main road.

100 per cent in this for you within one year. Price, $325 to $375 per acre. Terms one-third cash, balance easy.

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Swimming Wings—For the girls and boys to learn to swim. **Sea Salt**—Take a salt water bath at home. **Sponges**—The largest stock in the city to choose from. **Gasogenes**—Make your own soda water, the latest improved machine, let us show them to you.

Campbell's Prescription Store
Cor. Fort and Douglas Street. Victoria, B. C.

We are prompt, we are careful, and we use the best in our work. We handle only drugs and druggists sundries, and can give your orders prompt and proper attention

Look for the sign of the Camel

"In a single drop of water, deadly germ is piled on germ—Get a microscope and see them—watch the measly critters squirm."—Walt Mason.

Don't Take Chances Drink White Rock

Then you'll be sure you are not imbibing either an aquarium or a graveyard. "White Rock," the famous Lithia Water is an easy solution of the pure water problem. This best cold bottle of the day is certified by leading analysts to be "absolutely pure."

Try White Rock in your home early in the morning, in the daytime or late at night. It is a delicious, sparkling tonic which the head of every Victorian family should insist upon his children and womenfolk drinking at the present time.

Do not let your dealer supply you with an inferior mineral water. There is nothing too good for Victorians: it is proverbial of them that they demand the best procurable. White Rock is a little dearer than many other so-called lithias, its absolute purity makes it well worth the extra cost.

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SAYS GERMAN "SCARE" IS POLITICAL BLUFF

Well-Known English Socialist's View of Moroccan Crisis—"Ministerial Manoeuvre Before Elections."

"There will be no war. Germany is playing a game of bluff in order to take advantage of a "khaki" election in the winter." Such was the characteristically original solution of the Moroccan embroglio threatening the peace of Europe, as seen by Mr. Sidney Webb, LL.B., the eminent economist and author and the most respected and responsible of English Socialists.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb—his wife being one of the best known educationists in the Old Country—are on a pleasure visit to Victoria in the course of a tour round the world.

"No! I do not for one moment believe there is any immediate prospect of any but verbal hostilities breaking out between England and Germany,' he said. "To my mind, it is a political game to suit all parties. Germany will have a general election about December or January next and it is certain that the Social Democrats will gain anything up to 100 seats. It, therefore, has occurred to the German government to fall back on the old ruse played with such success in England in 1900 and take what we call a "khaki" election. The prospect of war abroad means peace at home and the German government knows that the danger of war with France and Great Britain will rally public sentiment to its support and ensure a return to power, that if an election were taken on other grounds would inevitably end in defeat.

"Nor need one look very closely to see that this game of bluff is as much to the advantage of Mr. Asquith's ministry as to the present German government. Faced himself with the prospect of an early dissolution on the Lords veto, Mr. Asquith and his colleagues have already chloroformed opposition in parliament by the warning of impending war and he is sure that such a cry would be as effective in the country as in the House in rallying national support to the party in power.'

Socialistic Legislation

The Socialist leader is very optimistic on the spread of Socialism in England. The country is being permeated by Socialistic legislation, he said, and the moderation of English Socialists enabled their tenets to be examined and tested with less prejudice and correspondingly greater advantage. Mr. Webb was astonished at and far from sympathetic to the "political excesses of Canadian Socialism and the violence of its expression." He supports the policy of permeation that has so effectually infected the Liberals in the Old Country with Socialistic doctrines.

Mr. Webb's Career

Both Mr. Sidney Webb and his clever wife enjoy a very high reputation in the political world, despite, rather then because of, their Socialistic sympathies. Mr. Sidney Webb received a Catholic education as a boy in Switzerland, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, at the Birkbeck Institute and City of London College. After serving as a clerk in a colonial broker's office in London, he passed into the law division of the war office by open competition, and by the same test was appointed surveyor of taxes, which post he held from 1879-81. Tiring of tax surveying, he passed in open competition into the Colonial office, which post he resigned ten years after in order to devote himself to authorship and county council work. Politics apart, Mr. Webb is recognized generally as one of the ablest administrators and most valued members that has ever served on that august and responsible body—the London County council. So absorbing has he found municipal politics that he has refused many tempting offers to enter the Parliamentary lists. For some time Mr. Webb was lecturer on political economy at the City of London College and the Working Men's College, which post he now holds at the London School of Economies and Political Science. In connection with London University, Mr. Webb has long been one of the most active and influential members of the senate, and is also chairman of the Board of Studies in Economies. The high esteem and respect in which his work and knowledge is held by all political parties is well exemplified in the number of Royal Commissioners and Parliamentary committees of inquiry on which Mr. Webb has been chosen to serve. His services were particularly of value as a member of the Royal Commissions on the Poor Law, and that on Trade Union Law, which sat from 1905-1906, and of the departmental committees appointed by the House of Commons to inquirt into Agricultural Settlements and Emigration (1905-6); Territorial Army (1906), and Census of Production (1907).

To have his contributions to political and economic literature would be to catalogue a library, but among his best known works have been those on "Industrial Democracy," "Problems of Modern Industry," "London Education," "Socialism in England," and his histories of Trade Unionism, Liquor Licensing, and his valuable work in "English Local Government." He also collabrated with his wife in her admirable book on the Co-operative Movement in Great Britain, which was first published in 1891. Both Mr. and Mrs. Webb are of course, prominent members of the Fabian society, which guides intellectual Socialism in Europe.

The visiting Socialists sail from here on Tuesday for Japan, on board the Inaba Maru.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pandora Avenue

Sir,—Many people wonder and enquire of me by telephone and otherwise regarding the extension and widening of Pandora avenue, and whether it is blocked—and when one reflects on the way our work has been criticised by the Times paper and the mayor's action in trying to kill it by getting up a hot air plan that would cost millions, one which he knows would never pass the council, yet he persists wasting the time of the city officials, making plans which will only go to the waste paper basket as Morley's million dolar mushroom, and when we are confronted with such tomfoolery, it is no wonder the public are muddled as to what is really being done; so to report progress I will just say that the extension part through to Oak Bay avenue has been passed, and is now law, and the widening near Douglas street we are now working on, and when we get Pandora street widened to the E. & N. station, the market property will then almost face on Pandora street, and will be the most appropriate place to build a city hall, and there will be but a few scraps of land to expropriate to form the necessary square for ornamental purposes, and the public will be saved from any unnecessary taxation.

W. J. HANNA.

CLOSING GAMES OF TENNIS TOURNEY

Joe Tyler Captures B. C. Mainland Championship Held Last Year by B. Schwengers.

VANCOUVER, July 29.—Replete with good tennis that brought rounds of applause, the fourteenth annual lawn tennis tournament of the Vancouver Tennis Club was brought to a successful conclusion today.

The event of the day was the open singles between Mr. J. C. Tyler, of Spokane, and Mr. C. E. Foley, of San Francisco, which resulted in a popular win for the Spokane man after a close and exciting contest. The game carried with it the Mainland championship of British Columbia.

Mr. Tyler won the Northwestern championship a few weeks ago while Mr. Foley has a brilliant record in California. Foley had the better of the play in the first stages but tired towards the end, while Tyler improved throughout, finishing in dashing style. The winner takes the challenge cup, won by Schwengers of Victoria, last year. The score of the match was 3-6; 6-3; 10-12; 6-3; 6-3.

In the ladies' singles Miss Beckett won from Mrs. Talbott, after a hard-fought game, the second set going to 11-9.

The final ladies' doubles, Miss Beckett and Miss Remington defeated Mrs. Talbot and Miss Gillespie.

The final in the mixed doubles between H. Garrett and Miss Gillespie, and D. S. Montgomery and Miss Beckett, resulted in a win for the former by 7-5; 6-8; 6-2.

The spectators witnessed a close and exciting match in the final men's doubles between Messrs. E. Jukes and E. N. Gilliatt and H. Garrett and F. J. Marshall, the play being much closer than the score would indicate. The game resulted in a win for Messrs. Garrett and Marshall by 7-5; 6-3; 6-3.

ALL-STARS AGAIN TURN THE TABLES

Con Jones' Lacrosse Lads Take Their Fourth Match in Minto Cup Series — Lalonde's Brilliant Play.

VANCOUVER, July 29.—Vancouver came back with a vengeance today in the seventh league match, the local Minto cup aspirants winning by one of the most sensational finishes ever witnessed on the local lacrosse field, the score at the conclusion of play being 11 goals to 6 and once again the Vancouvers have the edge on the world's champions in the number of games won, Vancouver being credited with four victories.

It looked as if the famous Salmon-bellies would grab the game in the last quarter today when they pulled down a long lead, secured by the locals in the second quarter. They opened the last quarter two goals down but before the teams had been in action five minutes they had punctured the net twice, tieing the score.

It was then that the Vancouvers performed their "come-back" sensation with telling effect. Twenty-five seconds after the Salmon-bellies had sent thrills into their own supporters by notching the tieing goal, the Vancouvers opened the scoring and by brilliant passing in front of the goal and spectacular work in the field, bulged the net five times in succession behind Sandy Gray and brought the total tally up to 11-6.

Lalonde the Star

Lalonde's marvellous work in front of the goal with a man practically hanging over his shoulders had a lot to do with turning what looked like a defeat into a glorious victory. It was Lalonde who started the goal-getting. He took a pass right in front of the goal with his check hugging him, but he turned and placed the ball in the net for the winning goal before Gray could set himself. He followed up this sensational play with an even greater stunt when he took a pass from the side with his back to the goal and shot the ball over his head into the net.

Following this the Vancouvers got three more goals in rapid succession, outplaying the world's champions at every stage.

The champions' defense was completely demoralized by the brilliancy of the Vancouver attack and they had absolutely no chance to keep out the fast moving opposing scoring division.

Up until the last quarter when the score was tied and Vancouver went out and ran in five goals in a hurry the play was probably not as brilliant as has marked some of the contests in the past, but was just as strenuous, as the penalty list shows. Vancouver had the better of the play in almost every quarter and the majority of their goals were the result of snappy combination plays, while four of the Royals' goals resulted from individual work, their combination being broken up before they could get within sight of the Vancouver goal. While there were some who never conceded the Vancouvers a chance in view of what the champions did to them in the last match in New Westminster, but even these admitted that it was a vastly superior bunch of lacrosse players than what represented the local club that played played on Queen's Park two weeks ago.

The Vancouvers displayed better form all through, and although the Salmon-bellies threw an awful scare into the supporters of the local team when they tied the score, Vancouver deserved the victory. Their playing was more effective and the home team had the New Westminster defense gussing in every quarter. New Westminster played hard lacrosse all the way and never abandoned hope, but today they met a superior combination, the final score just about indicating the difference in the merits of the two twelves.

All-Stars Improve.

The changes made in the line-up of the Vancouver team added greatly to the strength to both the defense and home. With the exception of Wintemute on instead of Feeney, New Westminster fielded the same team that defeated Vancouver two weeks ago.

Messrs. Ditchburn and Okell, the both well known Victoria players, officiated as referees, and although there were some acts deserving of heavier penalties than were handed out, their work on the whole was good. They made both teams eliminate any unnecessary rough play, and although one or two cases escaped their attention, their display was very satisfactory. Offenders were promptly punished and the penalties as a rule were deserved, although a couple of times the wrong man got the check. Altogether New Westminster players spent a total of 57 minutes on the penalty bench, while Vancouver men rested 37 minutes with the timers.

Penalties:—

First quarter—Ion, Vancouver, 5 minutes; Allen, Vancouver, 5 minutes; Matheson, Vancouver, 5 minutes; J. Gifford, Westminster, 5 minutes; G. Rennie, Westminster, 10 minutes; Griffith, Vancouver, 5 minutes.

Fourth quarter—Ion, Vancouver, 5 minutes; Howard, Westminster, 5 minutes; Ion, and Murray, rest of match (approximately 1½ minutes.) match (approximately 1½ minutes.)

FLOUR FOR ORIENT

Seattle Millers Report Large Orders for Delivery During September and October

SEATTLE, July 29.—Record-breaking export flour orders for September and October delivery have been booked by Seattle millers during the last two weeks. Millers said today that the shipments during September and October will be the largest ever made from Puget Sound during those months. One mill has Chinese orders on its books for 100,000 sacks of bluestem cut-off, and several other mills on tidewater and in the interior have so much business that they are not at all anxious to take on new business for September delivery.

A feature of the flour business now developing in the far east is the demand coming from Dalny and Tien Tsin, ports to which comparatively little flour has been shipped in the past from Puget Sound. North China flour merchants are in the market for flour, and Hong Kong dealers are also out with large inquiries.

Millers have just reduced the price of export flour to $3.40 per barrel, a reduction of 20 cents. At that price and the $3 freight rate now prevailing to the Orient, millers have been able to undersell Australian millers.

PRAIRIE CROPS

Ten Thousand Harvesters to Start from Ontario Shortly—No Danger of Rust

TORONTO, July 29.—The call for 50,000 farm laborers for the western harvest resulted in hundreds of applications to passenger agents for tickets on the first train which leaves August 3. It is expected that 10,000 will leave Ontario for the west on that date.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—Canada wants 20,000 men from the United States to help harvest the crops of Saskatchewan. F. Hedley Auld, special labor commissioner of the province of Saskatchewan, appointed to secure the men, has arrived in Minneapolis.

"Saskatchewan will harvest 200,000,000 bushels of small grain this fall and summer, and we have not the men to help do the work," said Mr. Auld. "We want men from the United States, and a special inducement will be made by the railroad companies and immigration authorities to allow them to go to Canada. We can assure them of ten weeks' work, starting about August 10. Wages are from $2.50 per day up."

REGINA, Sask., July 29.—To a Western Associated Press representative today A. F. Manley, deputy minister of agriculture, denied the report recently attributed to him to the effect that black rust had appeared in Saskatchewan. It was true, Mr. Manley stated, that he had stated a continuance of wet weather would be favorable to rust, but that was all. As a matter of fact no complaints of rust have so far been received by the department, and up to the present time remarkably little damage has been reported from rust, hail, frost or any other causes. The present fine weather is just what was required, and its continuance will ensure an exceptionally fine crop ready for harvesting about the average date.

Newfoundland Town in Danger

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., July 29.—The little town of Cartlaine on the northern side of Trinity Bay, with its population of 1,500 persons, is threatened with destruction by a forest fire, which has made considerable inroads into the outlying homes. Every ablebodied inhabitant is fighting the flames, but there is no indication that they will control the fire within a short time.

SEATTLE, July 29.—President R. H. Lindsay, of the Northwestern League, today appointed Portus Baxter, sporting editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, secretary. President Lindsay took this action in order to have some one to look after the affairs of the league when he is called out of the ctiy on private business.

British Team Wins

WOOLWICH, Eng., July 29.—The cricket team representing the Royal Artillery College of this city, today defeated the players of the Germantown, Pa., Cricket Club who are making a tour of England by eight wickets.

Princess Theatre
Formerly A.O.U.W. HALL

MONDAY JULY 31ST
William Stock Co. opening bill
"FRIENDS"
All the week at 10c., 20c., 30c. Seat sale Monday 11 a.m. box office.

Romano Photoplay Theatre
Monday and Tuesday
4—FEATURE REELS—4
AND ROMANO TRIO

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1715 Government St.
Direct importers of [illegible] Chinese and Japanese [illegible] furnishing goods of every [illegible] tion.
Call and examine [illegible] before purchasing [illegible]

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COOL CLOTHES

Are a great aid to bodily comfort these days. Your needs in this line are well taken care of in our immense stock of Hot Weather Wearables.

Negligee Shirts, all the newest designs, up from $1.25
Summer Underwear, up from ..... 50¢
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A FRESH SUPPLY OF "AERTEX" UNDERWEAR
The original Cellular Underwear—clothed with air Shirts, with half sleeves or full length; drawers, knee length or full length. Each $1.50

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MEN'S FURNISHERS
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Special Notice
Our Agents are now calling on the
HOUSE KEEPERS
And will demonstrate how Dustbane keeps the dust down when used in sweeping. Also its value as a sanitary method of cleaning carpets, Rugs, Straw Mattings, Oilcloths and Wood Floors.
THIS SANITARY SWEEPING COMPOUND
Not only makes sweeping easy, but it destroys moths and disease spreading germs. Dustbane is packed in attractive yellow tin cans. Give a trial order to the Demonstrator for a 40c. can, to be delivered by your grocer.
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Give us a Trial Order—We aim to give satisfaction
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Special Attention to SAVINGS ACCOUNT
Which may be opened without any formality or delay.

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MAJESTIC THEATRE
Programme Monday and Tuesday.
"Between Two Fires," an episode from the Franco-Prussian war.
"The Snare of the City," an absorbing drama of the present.
"The Two Fathers," a portrayal of great dramatic merit.
"The Leading Lady," one big laugh throughout.

CRYSTAL THEATRE
[illegible]

Drink Kirk's [illegible]

The Store That Serves You Best

BISCUITS

Every year that has rolled around has brought us added knowledge and experience in what to stock in the Biscuit line that will give the most satisfaction to our many patrons. The name Macfarlane, Lang & Co. is a passport of Biscuit reliability. Here are a few of the many M. L. & Co. kinds found here:

Forfar Shortbread, just the delicious kind you'd expect from "The Land o' Cakes." Per packet 75c

Swiss Cream, lb. 35c
Rich Oat Cake, lb. 35c
Italian Macaroons, lb... 50c
Playmate, lb. 35c
Small Boudoir, lb. 50c
Granola Digestive, lb... 40c
Tyrol, lb. 40c
Croquettes, lb. 35c
Fine Water Biscuits, lb. 35c
Butter Fingers, lb. 30c
Cream Puffs, lb. 35c
Oval Rice Tea Biscuits, lb. 35c
German Rusks (square) lb. 40c
Mixed Macaroons (Angelica and Cherry) 50c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
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Summer Outing Shoes

FOR THE MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD

Late arrivals have brought us many smart new models in Tennis and Croquet Shoes.

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NO MORE TIRED FEET

A trip to our drug store—no further trouble and you need not be worried regarding hot pavements and thought of much walking.

BOWES' FOOD POWDER

Solves the problem. It keeps the feet cool and odorless, banishes foot-fatigue. Invaluable to tourists and store clerks. 25c package here only.

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DO YOUR IRONING ON THE PORCH AND KEEP COOL

Should you be so unfortunate as not to have an Iron, phone us and we will deliver an Iron to you for 10 days' free trial.

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GOVERNMENT BUYS A FAMOUS LIBRARY

Historical Collection Is Sold by Mr. Justice Martin — Rare Records Deal with Exploration in the West.

In connection with the recent announcement of the government respecting the completion of the plans of a much-needed addition to the parliament buildings in the form of a splendid fire-proof library, come a further announcement which will be of great interest not only to the people of British Columbia, but to all who are interested in the exploration and history of America.

It is that the provincial librarian and archivist, Mr. Ethelbert Scholefield, has completed the taking over and arrangement of the historical library of the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, of the court of appeal, which the government has recently acquired after protracted negotiation. This celebrated collection stand unequalled by any other within its wide scope, namely, the exploration of Canada west of Lake Superior, and is the result of twenty-three years' of specialized effort in Europe and America on the part of the learned collector, who is recognized as the first authority on the bibliography of that region, and it is not too much to say that no modern publication on the subject is so highly esteemed as his own scholarly work on the Hudson's Bay Company's Land Tenures and Lord Selkirk's Settlers in Red River, published in London in 1898, while his two erudite volumes on the mining laws of this province are too well known to require further mention.

Very Large Collection.

The collection, which now numbers some eighteen hundred volumes and a great number of pamphlets, maps, charts, engravings and manuscripts of excessive rarity, had of late years increased in size and become so valuable that there was not proper or safe accommodation for it in the owner's private library, with the result that the most valuable items had to be stored in vaults elsewhere, which had the effect of splitting up the library and rendering it very inconvenient to consult, not only for the owner, but for a large number of people, many of them visitors from abroad, who frequently came to see it and refer to rare works, but were oftentimes unable to do so for the reason given.

In this state of affairs, Mr. Scholefield, as provincial librarian and archivist, felt that so unique a collection should, if possible, be made more accessible and placed out of the danger of destruction by fire, which would have been an incalculable loss to the student and historian, because a large number of the items could never be replaced. The acquiring of many of them, indeed, was a matter of long years of diligent searching in the great book-selling centres of Europe. Not a few of the items have never been on the market at all. In three cases nearly fifteen years elapsed before the prizes sought were secured.

Mr. Scholefield consequently opened negotiations with Mr. Justice Martin which finally resulted in the removal of all the objections that the owner had to parting with the fruits of a work of so many years, and the collection was purchased by the government. As soon as possible "The Martin Collection" will be catalogued in a manner worthy of its unique features.

Many Treasures.

To begin to enumerate even the rarest items of such a library would be a lengthy task. But when it is said that it contains in fine condition nearly all the scarcest books and pamphlets on the subject it deals with, being particularly rich in material relating to the Hudson's Bay company, which had jurisdiction over all the region in question and the Oregon Territory, it will be understood what treasure Mr. Scholefield has been so fortunate as to acquire, and what a distinction will be conferred upon the provincial library by its possession. No doubt in the years to come students and scholars from all parts will gather here to consult the rare works which this collection of Northwest Canadiana is composed.

Space must be found, however, for reference to an invaluable manuscript, which is the gem of the collection, namely the original log of the ship Imperial Eagle, which visited these shores in 1787 under command of Captain Charles Barkley; and also to two manuscript accounts of canoe voyages through the Rocky Mountains by Hudson's Bay company's officers in 1823-4.

Combined with the exceedingly valuable collection already in the provincial library, the results of the patient and unremitting work of many years, and the invaluable manuscripts in the department of archives, the material just acquired will form a library of original and secondary authorities without equal in the world as far as the territory affected is concerned. When all this material is arranged in the hall to be provided for it in the new library, the student public will have an opportunity of examining for themselves a wonderful collection of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, engravings and manuscripts relating to the discovery, exploration and settlement of the vast territories lying to the west of the Rocky Mountains, of which the province of British Columbia is now the largest political division.

A Famous Library.

In such manner has the collection founded so many years ago expanded [illegible] famous library.

Mr. Scholefield is entitled to the thanks of the public generally, and students and men of letters particularly for having secured for them in the capital of this province the means of access in so complete a manner to the historical records of our country. It is not out of place to say that while the acquisition of this unique collection is primarily due to his well-known zeal in his important work, yet it could not have been accomplished had he not been so fortunate as to find the government fully alive to the opportunity and to receive special support in Mr. McBride's great interest in everything pertaining to his native province, and in Mr. Bowser's desire, as the departmental head of the provincial library, to have it made worthy of British Columbia.

Nor should the work of Doctor C. F. Newcombe, of this city, and His Honor Judge Howay, of New Westminster, who were commissioned by the government to assist in valuing the library, be overlooked. These well-known authorities on Northwest Americana spent laborious days in carefully examining the great mass of material in the possession of Mr. Justice Martin. Much is due to their historical and bibliographical knowledge and zealous efforts.

Full Stock Admiralty B. C. Coast Charts

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AMUSEMENTS

Crystal Theatre—We don't know what our programme is yet as we have not received it, but are assured of an excellent one. We have changed our service and from now on our patrons will be guaranteed the best first run pictures that can be bought. Our Baby Contest starts Monday and will run for two weeks. On entering you will be given a coupon upon which to vote for the baby that takes your fancy. These coupons you place in box in lobby. Pictures are shown on the curtain and are numbered. Bring in your photos any time, the earlier the better and enter the contest. The prize is $5.00. Age limit three years.

Majestic Theatre—The big programme for tomorrow and Tuesday is composed of high class features, "Between Two Fires," an elaborately worked out film depicting an episode during the Franco-Prussian war and shows graphically some of the problems which confronted people in that memorable conflict; "The Snare of the City," a heart touching dramatic picture showing some of the snares and pitfalls for the country girl who seeks to make a living in the city; "The Two Fathers," this picture tells a story of a man who because of his destitute circumstances is obliged to give his baby daughter away to a wealthy friend, who adopts her; "The Leading Lady," a comedy depicting Bridget O'Flynn, a cook, taken from the kitchen of an eating house and made an "actor lady"; it is one big laugh throughout.

MR. BYRON LOUCKE
Who will appear here this week with the Williams Stock Company.

Williams Stock Company—The latest dramatic news for Victoria is that Mr. Davy Williams has leased the A. O. U. W. hall and converted the same into a family theatre for the production of all the late plays and comedies. The opening bill will be Milton Royal's beautiful comedy drama entitled, "Friends." This play will be given with all new and appropriate scenery and adequate stage settings. The cast is exceptionally clever. Miss Pinkie Mullaly, the leading lady, appeared here with the Red- years have added still more to her beauty and ability. Mr. Arthur Cyril has many friends in this city, and he is known in the theatrical profession as an earnest talented actor. Mr. Van Dyke comes from Spokane, where he was a great favorite with the Lawrence Stock Co. Miss Margaret Doyle is late of the Lois theatre, Seattle. Mr. Byron Loucke is of the Seattle theatre, and Mr. Dave Williams is considered one of the finest comedians in the west. The remainder of the company are earnest and conscientious artists.

THIEVES OPERATING IN ROOMING HOUSES

Complaints of Work of Nervy Burglars Reach Police — Suspects Rounded up by Authorities.

Despite the example made by Magistrate Jay a few weeks ago when two expert room-workers were each sentenced to a year in jail following their conviction for having stolen various articles of value from rooms in local rooming houses another gang of like criminal propensities has been at work during the past two weeks, and numerous complaints have been made to the police authorities of the depredations of the thieves. In several cases occupants of rooming houses have seen the intruders, but as many different descriptions of them have been given as there are cases reported. A considerable amount of stuff has been stolen, while in some cases the timely appearance of an inmate of the place has forced the thieves to retire, generally after the latter had explained their presence in the house by pretending that he was looking for a Mr. So-and-so, who, of course, was not known in the place.

A number of individuals whose presence in the city has not been very lengthy, but who, while appearing to have nothing to do, yet seem possessed of ample funds, have been rounded up by the police and investigated, but so far the perpetrators of the thefts have not been located.

Within the past few months this particular brand of thief has become [illegible] than usually conspicuous by the [illegible] they have shown, the [illegible] operations having been [illegible] no little extent by the [illegible] occupants of rooms, who [illegible] the doors to their [illegible] not locked.

URGE WATERFRONT SITE

Members of City Council Favor [illegible] Street [illegible] for [illegible]

Since the city [illegible] ed that wherever the site [illegible] posed corporation [illegible] be there would [illegible] property owned [illegible] [illegible]

some three acres in the low lying [illegible] tion at the foot of Bridge street, [illegible] also secure title to the [illegible] now owned by the [illegible] [illegible]

Campbell's

The "Campbell Girl" is undoubtedly the best dressed girl in Victoria.

Correct Fall Fashions Shown by Campbell's

They're here—the very finest models in the new Suits and Coats that ladies will wear this fall.

Styles notable for clever finishing, for fineness of line and every detail, but the very first point that impresses one is the BEAUTY and DIFFERENCE of the rare, rich materials of which they have been made.

Rugged roughish materials in diagonals, tweeds as well as the always demandable serges and broadcloths. Rugged Scotch grays and browns that twinkle with flecks of bold contrasting color sprinkled recklessly about—have been chosen by an eye keen to their wonderful possibilities, and moulded marvellously into garments that will arouse the enthusiasm of women.

Master tailoring there has been—but never tailoring that was more masterful or masterly than that which has wizardized our Coats and Suits for Fall.

Anticipating the unusual demand for early buying, our Mr. Campbell has expressed us, direct from the recognized style centres, some scores of fashion's most authoritative models. Further shipments will be coming along daily.

You will undoubtedly be pleased with the slightly extended length of the coats (to the suits) and the late skirt fashions—some with plaits, others severely plain. The price range is very extensive, commencing at $17.50 until they reach $75.00.

SCOTCH WATERPROOF COATS

Only yesterday we unpacked an express shipment of Scotch Waterproof Tweed Coats.

These Coats come in the real Scotch mixtures with round or raglan shoulders and wind-proof sleeves. They are built very much after the famous Burberry Coats (for which we are exclusive agents). Indeed, they're splendid warm coverings for motoring and the cool fall evenings. Prices from $18 to $30.

1008 and 1010 Government St.

Second Hand Auto Bargains

One Hupmobile—Torpedo body, used only three months, complete with Top, Glass Front, Side and Tail Lamps, Head Lights and Generator, Gabriel Horn, Eight-day Clock, Spare Tire and Tire Holders. Cost, with extras, $1350.00. Price now only $850.00. Only reason for selling, previous owner purchased a four-passenger car of same make.

Also the following bargains:

Ford—Four passenger, four cylinder, $350
Buick—Four passenger, four cylinder Price $750
Rover—Two passenger, one cylinder $400
Hudson—Five passenger, four cylinder. Price $1650
Russel Demonstrator—Four cylinder, five passenger $2000

THOS. PLIMLEY

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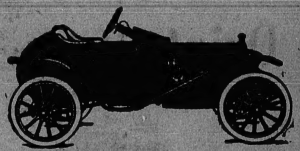
Garage 727 Johnston St., 'Phone 697

Repairing—All Kinds "If You Get It at Plimley's, It's All Right"



The Daily Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. MATSON

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month if paid in advance; 60c per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

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PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

Parliament has been dissolved. Nominations will take place on September 14 and the election one week later. The date will be as convenient as any other, although perhaps if nominations had been fixed for the 21st it would have been better. We suppose, however, that the farmers will be about through with their harvest by the date fixed, and that is the chief thing to be considered. The time given to prepare for the election is quite long enough especially as every one knows the chief issue upon which the contest will be fought. That issue will be the Reciprocity Agreement. Doubtless local and personal considerations will enter into the campaign. In Quebec the naval programme of the government will play some part; in other parts of the Dominion it will only be treated as one phase of the Liberal policy as it affects imperial relations.

It is greatly to be regretted that redistribution did not precede an election. We say this without professing to know how redistribution would affect the relative standing of the parties. In the course of a few months it would have been possible to have given the Western Provinces their due share of parliamentary representation. In that event the British Columbia contingent in the House of Commons would have been nearly, if not quite, doubled. The province surely must have upwards of 300,000 population, and taking 30,000 as the probable divisor for representative purposes, this would give us 10 members instead of 6, and perhaps we might have 12 or more. While it is possible, of course, for British Columbia to express its views on reciprocity by electing seven members, it will not be in a position to exercise the relative numerical influence in parliament to which its population entitles it. If a province which may be entitled in fairness, and may be entitled in law after a few months, to send 12 members to the House of Commons is prevented from sending more than 7 to pronounce upon an important issue, however true it may be that those 7 members will represent the views of the people, it cannot be claimed that those views will have the weight to which they are entitled when it comes to a vote in parliament. To what extent Sir Wilfrid Laurier may have been influenced by considerations of this nature to bring on an election without waiting for redistribution, we shall not undertake to say.

The coming election will be a turning point in the history of Canada. We have come to a time when we must as a people determine the general character of Canada's future. This is no time for the employment of extravagant language, for it is desirable that the issue should be presented frankly and without passion or prejudice. We may be Conservatives or we may be Liberals, but it is to be hoped that we are all alike good Canadians and loyal to the Empire. The Laurier ministry has negotiated a reciprocity agreement with the United States. As a proposal bearing upon trade that agreement has its good features as well as those that are objectionable. On which side the preponderance lies we have never been very careful to investigate. If the question simply were on our part whether or not we should take the duty off some few articles, that might very well have been decided in the way in which ordinary tariff changes are decided. If on the part of the United States the question were whether or not some of our products should be admitted to that country duty free, Canadians would not have to concern themselves about the matter at all. At present each country is fiscally independent of the other and the legislative body of one is not obliged to consider the legislative body of the other in deciding how a customs schedule shall be arranged. But by the Reciprocity Agreement we sacrifice our fiscal independence. Let it be granted at once that both parties by the terms of the agreement reserve full freedom of action, this does not alter the case in fact. Reciprocity will tie us up commercially to the United States to such a degree that, whether we will or no, our future trade policy must be largely and probably substantially determined by that of the Republic. All prominent men in the United States, even those who are careful to repudiate the suggestion that reciprocity is a stepping stone to annexation, take this view of the case, and it is a view that is sustainable by reason and ordinary common sense. The relationship of Canada to the United States commercially can never again be marked with that perfect freedom we now enjoy, if we enter into the proposed agreement. If in the near or distant future we may desire to enter into closer trade partnerships with the Mother Country or our sister Dominions, we will of necessity be hampered by any agreement whatever that we may make with the United States. We have already seen evidence of a disposition on the part of influential Americans to look upon the agreement as a commercial conquest of Canada to be followed by the exploitation of the great natural resources of our almost virgin land to make good the results of waste and improvidence.

On the other hand the Conservatives claim that the results of the National Policy, inaugurated by them more than thirty years ago, and not materially departed from but on the contrary followed by the Liberals, has been to place Canada in an unprecedented condition of prosperity; they claim that this prosperity ought not to be interrupted by any doubtful fiscal experiments. They contend that the aim of all Canadians ought to be to promote imperial solidarity; that inter-imperial trade will be an important factor in accomplishing this, and that reciprocity will tend to defeat it utterly. They see clearly that the course of events will compel the United States to give Canada every advantage in the way of trade that is proffered by this agreement and hence claim it to be in the last degree unwise for us to enter into a trade pact to obtain that which we can obtain without tying our own hands in any degree whatever. They stand for Canada as Pan-British rather than Pan-American commercially.

Such is the issue as, denuded of all local or personal considerations, all appeals to partizanship or prejudice, all exaggeration or passionate appeal, it presents itself to us. Months ago, speaking of the fact that some delay was likely to occur in the negotiations with President Taft, the Colonist said to Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "Better call them off." That is our advice to the people of Canada today. It is advice which we think the people of British Columbia will heed when election day comes.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD

It is proposed to pass a bylaw in this city requiring pedestrians to keep to the left. Why it should be thought desirable to adopt a rule here that prevails nowhere else in the British Dominions as far as we are aware we do not know. There are substantial reasons against such a change as is proposed. Vehicular traffic keeps to the left, whether the vehicles are carriages, motors, or street cars. Take the case of a person alighting from a carriage under the present rule. When it draws up to the kerb the person steps out into a stream of people moving in the same direction as he is going, and as the chances are very few that he will alight only to go in the direction from which he has come he will be less incommoded than he would be if the people were going in the opposite direction. Take the case of a person wishing to take a carriage or street-car. If he keeps to the right he will be able to see from the edge of the sidewalk where the vehicle is and would not be obliged to force his way across a moving throng, as would be case if he had to keep to the left of the pavement. Take the case of a crowd of people, some on foot and some in carriages coming out of a public place, say for example Beacon Hill Park. If both pedestrians and vehicles kept to the left they would be in each other's way, whereas if the vehicles went to the left and the pedestrians to the right there would be a minimum of confusion. We understand that in some cities in the United States the rule is for pedestrians to keep to the left, but this is because vehicles there keep to the right.

Montreal is talking of a $10,000,000 city hall. This is a pretty heavy proposition even for the present Canadian metropolis. It is said that the work will take twenty years. By that time Victoria will be challenging Montreal's commercial supremacy.

A despatch to a contemporary says the news of dissolution "caused the wildest excitement" in Parliament. It must take precious little to excite the members of that body if they went wild over a piece of news that they have been expecting daily for a week or more.

The City Council has come to a reasonable decision in regard to out-of-door meetings. It will not do a bit of harm to letting the Socialists speak their little pieces on the streets so long as they keep out of the way of people who have a desire to use the streets for the purposes for which they were made and are maintained.

It is very gratifying to be informed that the miners are going to work again and that the dangers of a coal famine will be averted. The government took the drastic course of suspending the duty on coal, and the importations that will be made in consequence combined with the output of the mines will meet the needs of the people.

There is a case between the Privy Council in which the right of the Usher of the White Rod to collect certain fees on appointment to the peerage or to orders of knighthood is involved. Four peers have not paid up, and it is somewhat amusing to know that one of the alleged delinquents is Lord Halsbury, who is the head and front of the present opposition in the Lords to the Parliament Bill.

A writer in an English paper discussing the right of Nonconformists to be admitted to Communion with the Church of England compares it to the demand of a member of a London club to be admitted to every other club. If that correctly describes the attitude of any considerable number of people towards that sacrament, many persons will say with Canon Henson: "I thought it was the Lord's Supper, but if it is only yours, I do not want to go."

The case of the Sikh woman and her daughter before the courts on an application for habeas corpus is one of peculiar hardship. We do not propose to comment upon the legal aspect of the case, but we feel that is only right to say that the case is one in which the Dominion government would be fully justified in exercising its undoubted powers to permit the woman and her child to remain in the country. Her husband is a Sikh and a very deserving man, who has by industry and thrift accumulated considerable property in Canada. Naturally he wanted to have his wife and child with him, and went to India for them. Now he finds himself confronted with the possibility that they may be sent back again. This will be grossly unjust if it is allowed to happen. It is not desirable that any considerable increase in the Hindu population of Canada should be permitted, but as a certain number have been allowed to come in, it is grossly unjust not to allow their wives and family to join them. There is no other part of the world where such inhumanity would be possible. Small wonder is it that the Sikhs are throwing away the medals, which they once wore with honor, but which now represent to them only a useless sacrifice.

TAYLOR MILL PREY TO FLAMES

(Continued from Page 1.)

but a mass of smouldering timber and blazing rafters were left to mark the spot of one of the city's chief lumber industries. The heat was intense and on nearby roofs across the street inmates were carefully guarding against the possibility of damage to the structures.

Incredible Rapidity.

Between 2.15 and 2.45 p.m., the outbreak was at its height. The flames had spread over almost the entire yard space of the lumber company. Eating up the closely packed piles of cut lumber with incredible rapidity the flames shot skywards, breaking in eddying masses at a height of over a hundred yards. By this time over a million feet of lumber were afire, piles of it falling away into charred masses. In spite of the apparent consumption of the combustible mass the fire seemed to gain in brightness, and fanned by a steady breeze, the flames commenced to reach across Government, endangering the storage yards of the Taylor company at the corner of Government street and Princess avenue. Shortly before 2:30 o'clock the telephone wires leading to Victoria West were put out of commission.

Tongues of flame licking the front of the wooden building belonging to the mill company at the corner of Government and Princess set it alight time and again. A couple of hoses were brought into play but the weakness of the streams rendered it very difficult to save this structure.

The most thrilling episode of the entire conflagration was the danger instantly realized by the hundreds who flocked to the scene, of the large gas tank of the Victoria Gas company exploding. A dozen lines of hose were kept constantly in play for nearly an hour, keeping the outbreak from involving this danger point.

Again and again the old two-storey office structure of the mill company lying almost flush with the large gas reservoir became ignited and seemed in imminent danger of going up in smoke. The efforts of the firemen eventually proved successful, and this building, which, had it become ignited would have almost certainly caused the reservoir to explode, was saved.

A Narrow Escape

Just after Mr. Spence sent in an alarm he noticed an individual burst through one of the upper windows in the mill adjoining the spot whence the flames burst from the kiln. This man, named Phil Jamieson, was, it is said, sleeping on the premises, though he had no connection with the staff and was not an employe. In his fall to the ground he wrenched his leg badly, and had to be taken to the hospital where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Bapty. Immediately after his escape the entire building was wrapped in flames. The dry nature of the buildings and the inflammable nature of the contents and adjoining piles of lumber, were such that hardly any sparks were spread, the combustion was so complete. Further almost the entire lack of any wind undoubtedly proved a strong factor in the saving of adjoining property.

The danger of falling power wires kept the police—the reserves had been called out—busy in keeping back the crowds, but the intense heat proved a sufficient deterrent in keeping back the too curious. When the intense heat melted the telephone cables, the weight of the heavy lead cables was such that they were stripped from their supporting wires from a point immediately in front of the company's office, right through to Bay street. In the midst of the flames, and almost until the fire was brought under control, the city electric street lights were kept burning with the accompanying danger to the firemen and public in case the wires fell.

The brewery whistle was blown shortly after the outbreak occurred and it is a strange coincidence that only a fortnight ago Mr. Eric Ulin, the manager of the mill, should have asked the fire chief to arrange for an alarm of this nature to be sounded should a fire occur in the locality.

In two short hours practically nothing of the plant but the charred office building was left to tell of the fierceness of the fire.

For years the mill district has been the centre of the danger zone and the rapidity of this morning's fire in its destructive work indicated the menace which a big conflagration in that section would prove.

At 4 a. m. the fire was well under control. Hoses were still playing on the big lumber piles at the northern end of the burning area. About 3:15 o'clock a water main on Government street, between Fisguard and Cormorant streets, burst, the sidewalk rising for a short space to a height of about a foot. Large quantities of water poured along the roadway along Government and down Cormorant street. With the advent of daylight the crowds who had been watching the conflagration began to disperse, realizing that all further danger had been averted.

Rev. R. H. Isaac Williams, late of Newbury, Eng., has arrived at Fort George to inaugurate the permanent work there of the Anglican denomination. A church edifice will be erected in the near future.

Statistics taken of the number of Sunday visitors thronging Stanley Park, Vancouver, show that last Lord's Day these included 21,788 pedestrians, 192 motors, 52 hacks, 367 "rigs," 58 saddle horses, 145 bicycles, and 173 dogs.

The Weiler Bros. Store is the Store that Shows the Way, that Makes a Home Possible for Everyone

The splendid stocks, the splendid goods, that comprise them, the more than reasonable prices at which we offer them and the very convenient terms upon which they are sold, all combine to just one end: the furnishing of your home just as you want it.

Here we mention some special values of inestimable worth to every home.

Three Piece Parlor Suite—Upholstered in handsome and dainty material. Frame in Mahogany. Reduced to **$30.00**

SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK BUFFET

This splendid Buffet in solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, is of the finest grade produced. The work throughout is done by experts and the soft dull finish is durable and lasting. Every detail that goes to make up a perfect buffet is embodied in its construction. The buffet has a nicely designed cabinet on top with mirror in cabinet and two bow-shaped glass doors. British beveled mirror on buffet with two cupboards and three drawers. Large drawer for linen at foot. Handsomely carved throughout. Reduced to **$57.50**

Arm Chair, large size, upholstered in tapestry. Suit any room in your house. Reduced to only **$22.50**

Mahogany Parlor Chair, upholstered in tapestry. Reduced to **$10.00**

Hall Seat, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish. The back is handsomely carved. Reduced to **$27.50**

Library Tables, oval shape, solid quarter cut oak, in either square or pedestal style. Reduced to **$41.00**

DRESSER $40.00

A High-class Bedroom Piece in birds'-eye maple will adorn any bedroom and should be of interest at this reduced price to the home-lover. This dresser has a large round mirror, 3 drawers. Value is exceptionally good at the price of **$40.00**

DRESSER FOR $47.50

A splendid piece for the bedroom is this handsome Dresser, with large British beveled mirror, one that a lady will appreciate. Has two large and two small drawers, and is highly polished, in mahogany. Price reduced to **$47.50**

CHILD'S HIGH CHAIR, $2.00

There is bound to be some mother in want of a High Chair for her little one. We have two on our 4th floor which you can save money on by paying us an early visit. Reduced in price to $2.50 and **$2.00**

Desirable Summer Furniture

RATTAN REED SEA GRASS LINEN

Our store is full of popular things for the Summer suitable for either your launch, yacht, verandah, lawn or home. The new arrivals in this splendid line have made our big store in the past few days full of quick movement. Every piece of this Summer furniture we offer is of attractive style and at attractive prices. As usual we lead in quality in Summer furniture. There are many cheap grades on the market and you don't want to be tempted by small prices on cheap Summer furniture. This is not the only Summer you want to enjoy the sunshine, so look ahead and buy furniture that is made to last for many Summers. Come and examine them: they are as cool as they look. Every piece of our Summer furniture is shellaced, which makes it much more lasting than the kind that you see everywhere. Here are a few of the new arrivals in many designs:

Shellaced Rattan Arm Chair	$7.50
Shellaced Rattan Conversation Chair	$8.00
Shellaced Rattan Arm Chair	$7.00
Shellaced Rattan Couches	$8.00 & $7.50
Shellaced Rattan Fancy shaped Chair	$7.50
Shellaced Rattan Fancy Reception Chair	$4.00
Shellaced Rattan Chair	$6.50 & $6.00
Shellac Rattan Table, 18 in.	$2.50
Shellaced Rattan Table, 23x27 in.	$6.50
Shellaced Rattan Table, 25 in. Octagon shape, only	$6.50
Reed Ottoman	$3.50
Grass Ottoman	$3.00
Shellac Linen Tub Chair	$9.00
Shellac Green Linen Arm Chair	$9.00
Shellac Green Grass Arm Chair	$7.50
Reed Rockers	$5.00
Shellac Linen Settee Green	$15.00
Whole Cane Chair	$7.50
Sea Grass Green Settee	$12.00

The management of this store insists from its sale force the greatest courtesy to customers. We have greatly improved facilities for quick delivery. We want you to be satisfied. Kindly notify us if any error is made so as we can correct it. We are here to serve you.

EVERY ARTICLE IS PLAINLY MARKED WITH THE PRICE

WE HAVE NO FEAR OF COMPETITION FOR WE BUY RIGHT AND SELL RIGHT.

Great Showing of the Famous Whitney Baby Carriages and Go-Carts on Our Balcony

The best carriage, the kind that has taken half a century to perfect are here in many attractive designs for you and these are the days you want to take baby out: these days of sunshine. The "Whitney" is the best carriage all others try to "imitate" it, but, it is impossible. Come and see the showing now on the balcony. Yours is here for you from **$3.50**

Whitney Baby Carriages and Go-Carts

Are You Swinging in a Weiler Hammock Today?

Are you? Well, you are enjoying yourself, but if you wish you had one, why it's easy if you come and see them here. We have a fine variety for you to select from and at prices to suit all. Come to-morrow morning.

Sale of Drapery Remnants Tomorrow

See our second floor display of Drapery Remnants. [illegible] of dropped patterns and short lengths in Fancy Nets, [illegible] figured Scrims, Bungalow, Swiss and Colored [illegible] Scrims, Chintzs and Cretonnes, short lengths and [illegible] Tapestries, Velors, Cretonnes, Damasks, Pillow [illegible] Art Fabrics. New stock is arriving, and [illegible] closed out. Reductions are [illegible] saving on beautiful and [illegible] Second Floor—our Drapery [illegible]

THE STORE THAT SAVES [illegible]

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER [illegible]

See Our Ad Page 11
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AND GUESSING CONTEST
Only 30 Days More
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Meet Your Friends at Ivel's
The Home of the Soda Fountain That is different

We have added 21 more seats for those who are appreciating our better than ever Sodas and Ice Cream.

Our new shipment of Huyler's Chocolates (the candy of charater) has arrived.

Chocolate Creams, 40c to....75c
Mixed Chocolates, 50c to $1.00

Some of the Toilet Creams for the complexion that we sell:

Nyals Face Cream (with Peroxide) 25c
Sanitol Face Cream 25c
Baggett and Ramsdell's, 35c to.50c
Benzoated Almond Cream 50c
Ingram's Milkweed Cream ...50c
Pond's Vanishing Cream 50c
Creme Rhea, 50c to $1.00
Hudnot's Cold Cream, 50c to.$1.00

Ivel's Pharmacy
Prescription Specialists
Westholme Hotel Building
1415 Government St.
Phone 2963 We Deliver

REPAIRING
—Not only Watches, but anything that is bought in a jewelry store.

The increasing business of our Repair Department has been simply tremendous. We always keep this in view: Not only does a man want good work done, but he wants it done promptly. That is where we excel. Our charges are moderate.

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Jewelers
611 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty, phone Inspector Russell, No. 1921.

Shareholders of the Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, representing 80 per cent, and bondholders of the Diamond Vale Collieries, representing 90 per cent, met at Ottawa last week to consider the position of the two companies, in view of a circular recently sent out by a Vancouver legal firm. Managing Director T. J. Smith, but just returned from England, explained fully the standing of the companies, and a resolution was adopted expressive of the fullest confidence in his administration of the companies' affairs.

Upwards of three hundred citizens of Cranbrook took part in the recent excursion to St. Mary's Prairie, the "garden of East Kootenay," arranged by the Cranbrook board of trade.

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Exclusive Neckwear
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Hickey's
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
1327 Douglas Street Telephone [illegible]
We are headquarters for Hot Weather Comforts. Come in and see some of the devices that make housekeeping a pleasure.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. R. E. Honour is a week-end visitor in Vancouver, a guest at the Carlton.

Mrs. James Jervis of Vancouver is spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. W. B. Gerard has returned from an enjoyable visit with Vancouver friends.

Mrs. Stanley Peele and son have left on a visit to friends in California.

Mr. H. Macklin was a visitor to Cumberland last week.

Mrs. Harry Briggs has returned from a visit with relatives at New Westminster.

Messrs. J. Dempson and A. N. Cleantree are visiting Nanaimo on business.

Mrs. J. Mason Adams is spending a fortnight on the provincial mainland.

Mrs. T. W. Paterson will not receive at Government house on Thursday next.

Miss Piercy and Miss Gladys Piercy are leaving for Prince Rupert this week.

Mrs. John Pigott is removing to her new house on Runnymede avenue, on Tuesday.

Mrs. F. A. Nickells, Harbinger avenue, has gone to Nelson to spend a couple of months with her parents.

Miss Macfarlane, lady superintendent of the Vancouver general hospital, is visiting Victoria.

Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Thompson are among the vacation visitors from Vancouver at present enjoying themselves here.

Miss J. M. McColl and Miss Murray of Vancouver have joined Mrs. M. Mackenzie's summer camping party at Cadboro Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Whittaker of Vancouver are spending a week with relatives and friends here.

Mr. A. B. Fraser and the Misses Fraser have returned from a very pleasant trip to the north.

Mr. B. Forcimmer of Nanaimo, who has been in the city on business during several days past, has returned home.

Mrs. Flett is enjoying a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Coburn, Newcastle Townsite.

Miss Gertrude Preston, provincial district secretary, Ladies' of the Maccabees, is spending the week in Vancouver.

Mr. Frank V. Hobbs and Miss Hobbs, of Mystic Spring, Cadboro Bay, left yesterday morning for Alberni.

Mr. and Mrs. George Creech of Vancouver, who have been visiting with Mrs. Casey here, have joined Mr. F. Creech of this city on an automobile tour of the Island.

Miss Michell Fancourt, daughter of Colonel Michell Fancourt, C. B., of Danecroft Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk, is on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Spain Clifton, Stanley avenue.

Dr. J. W. Church, Mrs. Holmes and Mr. J. W. B. Hanington were amoung the visitors from this city registering lately at the London offices of the Canadian High Commissioner.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lilian May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. W. Pearse of Kamloops (formerly of this city) and Mr. Henry Blackstone of Philadelphia, recently attached to the U. S. lighthouse service in the Hawaiian Islands.

Yesterday a pretty home wedding took place at 328 Coburg street, when the Rev. Mr. Warnicker united in marriage Mr. I. C. Epperson and Miss A. M. Young, youngest daughter of Mr. George Young. The bride was attended by Miss Rita Ross, Mr. Wm. Young, brother of the groom was best man.

At the First Presbyterian manse, last evening, the Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of Mr. Thomas Black of County Antrim, Ireland, and Miss Sarah Luke, also of County Antrim, Ireland. The bride was accompanied by Miss Sarah Rea, and the bridegroom was supported by Mr. William J. Service. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Black will reside in Victoria.

On Friday afternoon at the family residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kester Jennings, 822 Garbally road, a very pretty and quiet wedding was solemnized by the Rev. T. E. Holling, when their second eldest daughter, Miss Irene Issabella Maude, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Stanley Elliott Lawson, second eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lawson, 622 Princess avenue. Mr. Frank L. Sweeney supported the groom while Miss Mae Sarah Jennings, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and the Misses Dorothy and Cotter, also sisters of the bride, acted as flower girls. The bride looked exceedingly pretty in cream marquisette trimmed with Irish lace, and her going away suit of pearl gray with pattern hat to match was real charming and becoming. The newly-wedded couple left for their honeymoon on the afternoon boat to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, and will take up their residence at 624 Princess avenue.

WHITE AND MORESBY APPOINTED REFEREES

Two Victorians Agreed Upon by Vancouver and Westminster for Remaining Games.

When Mr. Con Jones, manager of the Vancouver Lacrosse club, came to the city on Friday on business in connection with yesterday's Minto cup match, he was full of enthusiasm and confidence. "We're going to beat them tomorrow," he stated in conversation with a Colonist man. "They got us in New Westminster in the last match with a vengeance. I have no excuses to offer. The suggestion that the outing I gave my boys at Harrison Hot Springs put them out of form, I can't credit. Still the fact remains that they were not in condition. They came in after the first quarter, panting and tired. The champions certainly outclassed them. Consequently our rivals are coming to our grounds full of confidence. They think they are going to catch us napping. Take my word for it, they'll be surprised. We've simply got to win. If we don't I will begin to lose hope of taking the silver."

Mr. Jones' prediction has been justified by the result. He stated that the Vancouver All-Stars were out to win the cup. Any reports that there was an understanding between the two clubs was absurd. Those closely identified with the teams would bear him out in this. The feeling between them was too intense to admit of a fake, even if the management felt inclined to was out of the question. To beat Westminster on their own grounds was a task of such magnitude that it was hard for outsiders to understand. The score might be kept down, as it had been in several of the games earlier in the season, but it was going to be a difficult proposition to defeat them at the park which has witnessed so many of their triumphs.

The business of the Vancouver magnate here was to appoint referees for the remainder of the league matches. He succeeded in inducing Fred White and William Moresby to act. The former will have charge with Mr. Moresby's assistance on August 5th and September 4th, while the situation will be reversed, the same two handling the whistle, but with Mr. Moresby ranking senior, on August 19th.

There is restful satisfaction in knowing that there is a store where your clothing can be bought with absolute satisfaction.
FIT-REFORM
We will make your good clothes dreams come true.
ALLEN & Co.
904 Government St.

CONSERVATIVES TO HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC

Goldstream Will Be Rallying Point on August 12th—Welcome Home to Hon. Richard McBride.

The committees which have the arrangements in hand for the Conservative picnic have drafted a splendid programme of sports, and everything points to one of the most successful gatherings ever held under the auspices of the party in this city. Goldstream has been selected as the rendezvous for this years' celebration, and the committee which had the selection in hand reports this beautiful pleasure resort as looking prettier than a picture, with its lawn like terrace an ideal spot for the crowds to witness the sports and carnival, which will be held on August 12th. Mr. Miller, the proprietor of the Goldstream hotel, has spent a great deal of time and money in improving the hostelry, and in the park adjacent to the stream, swings, rests and a speakers and dancing platform have been erected. The hotel itself has been renovated, and at no time has the place presented such an inviting appearance.

The date set for the picnic has been arranged so that Premier McBride will be accorded by his supporters a cordial welcome home.

The Hon. Richard McBride will be enabled to speak of his recent experiences in the old land, and it is expected that several of his ministers, and possibly some of the candidates, who will carry the Conservative banner in the coming Dominion election, will also deliver addresses.

Several new features have been arranged in the sports programme. There is to be a harem skirt race, and a handsome silver cup has been offered for the hobble skirt championship of British Columbia. There is also a hobble skirt race for gents. Scotch sports, a baby contest, a Conservative queen contest, and a tug-of-war open to teams to be selected by the chairman of each ward are included in the items.

The train service is excellent: Trains will leave Victoria at 8, 10.30 and at 2 and 4 p. m., returning at 6.30 and 8 p. m. Tickets can be secured from any of the members of the committee or officers of the Conservative Association.

Programme of Sports

The following is the programme, starting immediately on the arrival of the afternoon train about 2.30 p. m.:

1. Boys under 7 years of age (handicap)—25 yards, 4 prizes.
2. Girls under 7 years of age (handicap)—25 yards, 4 prizes.
3. Boys under 12 years of age (handicap)—50 yards, 3 prizes.
4. Girls under 12 years of age (handicap)—50 yards, 3 prizes.
5. Married ladies' race—50 yards, 2 prizes.
6. First heat tug-of-war.
7. Boys under 16 years old—200 yards, 3 prizes.
8. Skipping rope race girls, under 14 years—50 yards, 3 prizes.
9. Potato race—2 prizes.
10. Second heat tug-of-war.

The following competitions will take place at the finish of the "baby show," also on the speakers patform:

1. Highland Fling, boys and girls in costume—2 prizes.
2. Sword Dance, boys or girls in costume—2 prizes.
3. Pipe competition, marches (in costume)—2 prizes.
4. Reels, in costume—2 prizes.

Part 2

1. Egg and spoon race, ladies—75 yards, 3 prizes.
2. Hobble skirt race, gentlemen—100 yards, 3 prizes.
3. Needle and thread race, ladies and gentlemen—100 yards, 1st and 2nd double.
4. 100 yards open (amateur)—2 prizes.
5. Single ladies' race—75 yards, 3 prizes.
6. Human wheelbarrow race—50 yards, 1st and 2nd double.
7. Nail driving contest, ladies—3 prizes.
8. Third heat tug-of-war.
9. 220 yards, open, (amateurs)—2 prizes.
10. Football dribbling race, ladies—50 yards, 3 prizes.
11. Fat man's race, over 220 pounds—150 yards, 3 prizes.
12. Ladies' hobble skirt race—75 yards, 3 prizes.
13. Three-legged race—200 yards, 1st and 2nd double.
14. Boot and shoe race, ladies and gentlemen—50 yards, 1st and 2nd double.
15. Young men's race, over 50 year's old—[illegible] yards, 2 prizes.
16. Final tug-of-war—Challenge cup and spoons.

Queen Contest: The Most Popular Lady

Tug-of-war teams to be comprised of six men and a captain, to be selected by the ward chairman from their respective wards. Ward chairman to act as captain. Cup presented by the Victoria Conservative Association, and to be contested for each year, and to be won three consecutive times by the same ward before becoming its property.

The officials of the sports will be as follows: Chairman sports committee, Mr. N. Nicholson; starter, Ald. Moresby; clerk of the course, Mr. J. W. Lorimer; judges, Messrs. Robt. Lowe, W. H. Sweeney and Alex. Monteith.

Citizens of Grandview, Vancouver, are much alarmed over the spread of bush and grass fires in their neighborhood, by which their homes are endangered.

Mrs. Kate McDowell, just sentenced to two years' imprisonment at New Westminster for theft, has made an unsuccessful attempt to escape by filing the bars of her cell door with a pair of scissors.

Excellent progress is being made on this side of the boundary with the new Pacific highway. At present the plan is to clear and establish a grade of the roadbed forty feet wide, which will be metalled next season, when the government rock quarry is opened and in operation.

FINCH & FINCH, LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Final Announcement
The Last Day of Our Stock-taking Sale is on Monday
When Final Reductions of an Exceptional Character will be in Evidence. Each Department will be Crowded with Specially Reduced Goods to Effect a
COMPLETE CLEARANCE
Finch & Finch
Ladies' Outfitters
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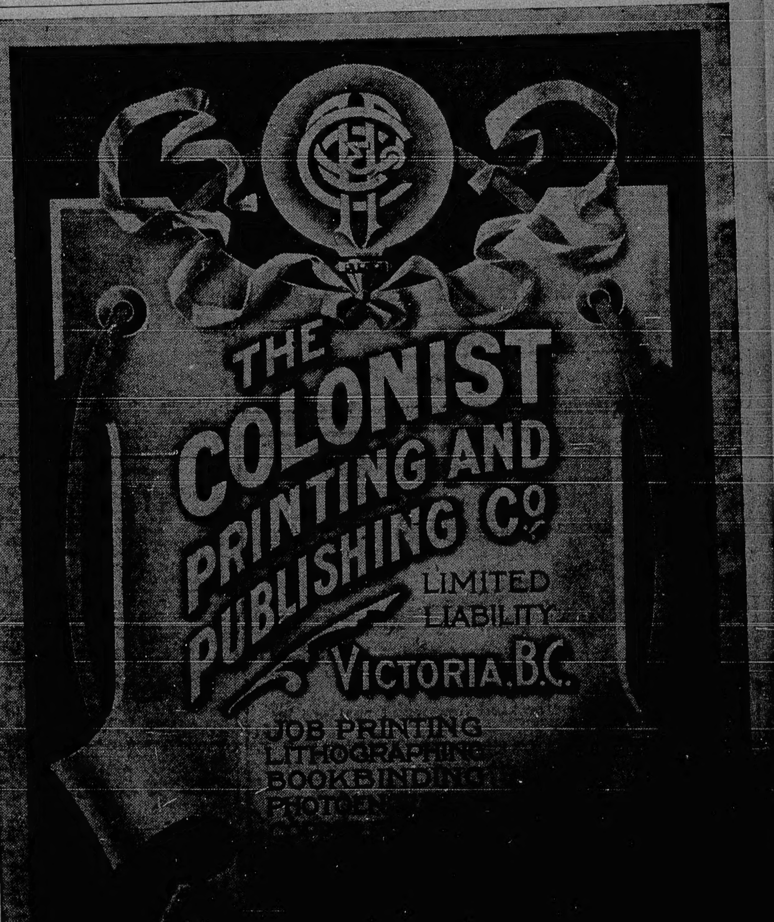

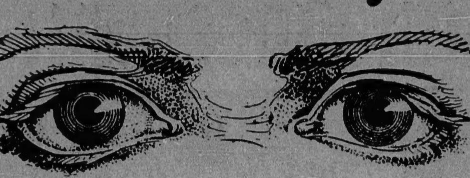

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We Buy Only the Best

Each of our buyers in all departments have instructions to purchase only the best. This means that if you are dealing here you are sure of the best the market affords.

We respectfully solicit your patronage. We offer you prompt and polite service at all times. Our business is growing rapidly and we intend that it shall keep growing. Always a considerable saving to vigilant purchasers here, as a personal visit will assure you. "Independent lines" is our motto. We have always been independent of combines and shall continue to be, for we believe in straightforward, honest business methods and thus stand behind all our transactions. Of course we sometimes make a mistake, for no one is infallible, but we endeavor to rectify a mistake, if we should happen to make one, as speedily as possible.

Our patrons say: **"It is so nice to be able to get everything at one place."**

Here you can always procure high class groceries, the freshest and choicest cuts of prime fresh meats, selected fruits and vegetables, cakes, pastries, pies, cooked meats, salads and all kinds of delicatessen goods made by our white chefs, Englishmen who know how to cook in the good old English way.

The first of the month is here again, if you are not satisfied with your present grocer or butcher, place your account with us. You will not regret the change.

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Our hardware is the kind that won't rust—to be used on
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The Shipchandlers. 1202 Wharf Street

To Close Out Our Stock of Hammocks

We Offer the Following Reductions:

Amount in stock, 1; regular price, each, $5.50; sale price, each $4.50
Amount in stock, 8; regular price, each, $3.00; sale price, each $2.25
Amount in stock, 2; regular price, each $7.75; sale price, each ....[illegible]
Amount in stock, 1; regular price, each, $2.10; sale price, each ....[illegible]
Amount in stock, 1, baby hammock; regular price $1.50; sale price [illegible]

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NEWS OF THE CITY

Sunday School Picnic—The St. Mark's Sunday school picnic will take place on Thursday next at Foul Bay.

Sidewalk Obstruction—For tieing his horse across the sidewalk, Lee Low, a Chinaman, was fined $5 in the police court yesterday morning.

Peddlar Without License—In the police court yesterday morning Yum, a Chinaman charged with peddling without a license, was found guilty, and fined $5 and $2.50 costs and $10, the amount of the license.

Church Garden Party—The Ladies' Aid society of St. Columba church will hold a garden party on Wednesday afternoon and evening, August 2nd, at Mrs. Nason's residence, 1055 Foul Bay road. A splendid programme has been arranged for the evening and a good time is assured all who attend.

Victoria Building Society—The semi-annual meeting of the Victoria Building society was held last evening at the secretary's office, 614 Trounce avenue, to receive the financial statement for the past half year, which shows the institution is steadily winding up, as the dividend of stock of $25 just declared will only leave $25 remaining to be distributed to the shareholders.

Laborers' Protective Union—A special meeting of the Laborers' Protective Union was held on Friday night, July 28th, at the Labor hall. In the absence of the president (Bro. Watters) the chair was taken by Bro. Baker, vice-president of the union. A number of new candidates were initiated. As important business is to be discussed next Friday evening a full attendance is requested.

Street Improvements—More paving works will be passed by the city council at the next meeting of that body, among them being the paving with asphalt of St. James street, between Oswego and Rendall streets, and the paving of Battery street easterly to Beacon Hill park, and the construction of a permanent sidewalk on the south side of the street, and boulevards on both sides. In both cases the owners will be called upon to pay four-fifths of the cost.

No Danger From Fires—A small fire in the limits of the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company's holdings at Jordan river, broke out last week, but the blaze was of small proportions, and caused little or no damage. It is fully under control, and is being carefully watched by company employees. Mr. Delbert Hankin, manager of the company, returned from Jordan river yesterday, where he had been looking after his company's interests. He stated that so far this year there has been no damage from forest fires, but every precaution is being taken to prevent a recurrence of the fires of a year ago.

Protest Meetings—The local Socialist party has made arrangements for holding two meetings today to protest against the conduct of the police authorities in connection with the proceedings on Sunday last. The first meeting will be held on the football grounds at Beacon Hill park at 3 p. m., when M. McGregor, Gordon Brown and R. Vandyke will be the speakers. At 8 o'clock in the evening a meeting will be held in the Crystal theatre, when E. T. Kingsley, of Vancouver, S. Holmes and Parker Williams, M. P. P., will speak. Next week J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist lecturer, will be in the city, speaking for the party.

Maccabees Outing—A very pleasant outing was spent on Thursday by the Ladies of the Maccabees at the Poplars, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Green. The entertainment was given by the members of the Queen Alexandra Hive and refreshments were served from the stand opposite the Causeway very kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Green. The proceeds were placed in the general fund for charitable purposes and the generous patronage of the members of the older hives made the sum a large one. The thanks of the society are tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Green and their daughters, the Misses Legretta and Dora, for their hospitality and help.

Ladies' Cricket Teams—The congregational picnic of Christ church cathedral which was held on Thursday afternoon and evening, and which was voted a veritable triumph, was terminated by a cricket match between two very evenly matched sides, captained by Miss Cook and Miss Wollaston. The gentlemen, who were lucky enough to be "picked," had to bat left-handed, and acquitted themselves creditably. Special mention must be made of the fierce hitting of Miss Anthony, the masterly manner in which "Captain" Cook led her team on to victory, and the wicket-keeping of Mr. Reginald Litchfield. Great excitement prevailed when R. Litchfield won the match for his side with a beautiful drive to leg for 4. The score was Miss Wollaston's XI., 40; Miss Cook's XI., 42.

Board of Trade Matters—At a meeting of the council of the board of trade, held on Friday, a letter from the Canadian Credit Men's association was read. It recommended support to a movement to make it an indictable offence to make a false statement of financial standing for purposes of gain. Another was submitted from the federation of Chambers of Commerce of Quebec seeking co-operation in securing legislation calculated to improve the financial relations existing between the several provinces. These were referred to the board's committee on legislation. Mr. H. A. Munn's resolution providing for a better inspection of small passenger vessels was laid on the table. The Vancouver Tourist association's resolution respecting the construction of a line from the coast northwards to give direct connection with the Peace River district and northern British Columbia was referred to the railway committee. The Western Canadian Irrigation association's invitation to be represented at the sixth annual convention of that body at Calgary from August 8th to 10th was accepted with thanks. Mrs. Thomas Earle wrote gratefully acknowledging the board's sympathetic letter on the occasion of the death of her husband.

ONE WEEK MORE OF THE BAKING SCHOOL.

Mrs. Evans has been persuaded to extend her free baking lessons at the Gas Co.'s store on Yates to Saturday, August 5. All ladies are cordially invited to attend. Lectures 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

Prof. E. G. Wickens will resume lessons at his studio, corner of Broughton and Quadra streets, on and after Aug. 1st. As vacancies are limited, prospective students should make early application.

For hire or charter, launch Victor. Dimensions: 40ft. by 20ft. beam, 20 horse-power engine. Phone L 2522.

Weekly trips to Seattle, Tacoma, etc., and around the Sound by P. C. S. S. Co. 'Phone 4.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., July 29, 1911:

SYNOPSIS.

The low pressure area over the Prairie provinces has remained nearly stationary, and the pressure has increased over British Columbia and on the Pacific states coast. Showers have fallen at Dawson and in Alberta and Saskatchewan but throughout the whole region from the Pacific to the great lakes fine summer weather conditions have for the most part continued to prevail.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	76
Vancouver	56	72
Kamloops	64	86
Barkerville	48	62
Prince Rupert	50	62
Atlin	38	58
Dawson, Y. T.	50	78
Calgary, Alta.	48	62
Winnipeg, Man.	50	78
Portland, Ore.	66	82
San Francisco, Cal.	50	60

SATURDAY.

Highest	76
Lowest	50
Mean	63

Sunshine, 12 hours, 30 minutes.

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh southerly winds, continued fair and warm today and Monday.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, continued fair and warm today and Monday.

Tempus Fugit

Don't forget when furnishing your new home that we carry a very choice line of Westminster Chime Clocks, at prices from **$15** to **$250**.

Travelling Clocks in dainty leather cases from **$750** to **$23.75.**

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Many Testimonials.

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BLOODSAL

Devonshire's Poultry Salts

Based on a formula of the late chief, the Chemistry Division, Agricultural Department, Transvaal.

Mr. Luke Pither, the well known authority, writes, "I entertain no doubt that to insure abundant vitality in the eggs used for hatching—especially artificial hatching—your salts are of great value—if not indeed a necessity to all poultrymen in British Columbia."

BLOODSAL

Devonshire's Cattle, Sheep, Horse and Dog Salts

These salts contain no noxious drugs; are quite harmless and merely insure a sufficient supply of the mineral ash to the animal.

Mr. H. T. Oldfield, Prospect Lake, writes: "I have found the Salts most beneficial in their effect upon my three foals. I shall never be without them in future."

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Laboratory, 322 Menzies St., Victoria, B. C.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over $1,000,000, assets over $3,000,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

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A large shipment of the very latest styles in Knitted Golf Jackets received, in white, cardinal, navy, grey and fawn, at, each, $3.50, $2.50 and $2.00

Children's sizes at $2.25, $2.00 and $1.75

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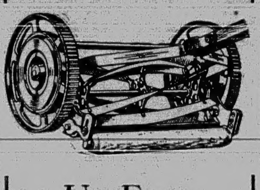

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License and Crown Grant Timber

Northern British Columbia Wild Lands, in acreage or in Large Tracts

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SHIRT AND SHORT DRAWERS
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AT

Arthur Holmes

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China Rice, per mat $2.00
SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 YATES ST.

Money Wanted

Y. M. C. A.

All subscriptions to new building post due one month. Money urgently needed to open building clear. Subscriptions received and official receipts given by following directors at their offices: W. N. Mitchell, A. B. Fraser, A. B. McNeill, P. O. Hillis, C. A. Fields, R. B. McMicking, A. J. Brace and W. Scowcroft.

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1847 ROGERS BROS.

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"Silver Plate that Wears"
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

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Everyone knows the glorious reputation of the Royal Standard and everybody is getting to know the glorious reputation of the "ROYAL STANDARD" FLOUR, for which we are sole distributors.

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A GOOD FIGURE

You may have a good figure and you may have good corsets, but unless your costume is made perfectly, no matter how fine a figure you may possess it is not shown to its full advantage. Suits we make are GUARANTEED to fit and you need not pay more than **$20.00.**

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GENUINE IVORY

Pomade Jars, each....[illegible]
Hair Pin Boxes, each....[illegible]
Mirrors, each ....[illegible]
Hair Brushes ....[illegible]
Hair Combs ....[illegible]
Paper Knives, only ....[illegible]
—and hosts of [illegible] trinkets as well as [illegible] exquisite [illegible] ornaments.

Lee Dye & Co.

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SHOW [illegible]

Your Summer Footwear

The summer season with its variety of pleasures makes many demands on the bootcrafter.

Our Shoes for street and evening wear present a distinctive showing of correct and fashionable models for the seashore, mountains, sport and travel.

The foot discomfort so often attendant upon the heated term is greatly alleviated in the many models shown only by us.

An authoritative showing is here in white or tan low shoes, white buckskin high or low shoes, also pumps in satin, velvet and other fabrics in black and colors.

Bridal Footwear a Specialty

H. B. Hammond Shoe Co.

Sole Agents, Hanan & Son, N. Y. Broadwalk Skuffers for Children Sole Agents, Wichert & Gardiner, N. Y

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Only 6 Days More

Next Saturday will mark the closing day of the most successful Summer Sale we have ever held. There are but 6 days left in which you can avail yourself of our wonderfully reduced Sale Prices.

PLEASE NOTE—When we say our sale will stop on a certain day, it is so, we never extend our sales after having once announced a closing day.

Oriental Importing Coy.

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Idolicie Chocolate Butter Drops, Idolicie Chocolate Tarts, Strawberry, Nougat and Coffee Butter Drops

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Let us show you the property. It will sell itself.

R. V. WINCH & Co.
LTD.
521 Fort Street.

NEWS OF THE CITY

"Outlook of Protestantism"—The Rev. Joseph Nortley, of Belfast, Ireland, will preach at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church today, taking as his subject: "The Outlook of Protestantism."

Acting Superintendent—Upon cabled instructions from Attorney General Bowser, Inspector Colin S. Campbell of the Provincial police, was yesterday placed in full charge of that department as acting superintendent, vice Mr. Hussey deceased, until the minister's return and the announcement of a permanent successor to the late esteemed superintendent.

Concert at Gorge—At the Gorge park the Gorge orchestra will give a special concert this afternoon, the following programme being prepared: Grand march, Aida; selection, Martha; valse, Snow Maiden; hungarian dances, Brahams; idyl, Traum der Sennerin; romance, Love's captive; selection, Maritana; march, Comrades.

Nelson Firm Gets Contract—John Burns & Son of Nelson have been awarded the contract for the erection of the new $40,000 public school building at Trail, one half the cost of which is to be borne by the Provincial government under a special arrangement. The new school will be of brick and concrete on lines similar to those of the public school building at Nelson. The contractors are now removing their plant from the Balfour hotel to Trail, and will commence work on the new contract forthwith.

Need of High School—Applications have been received by the department of education, through Mr. W. A. McKenzie, for the establishment of a district high school at Penticton. It is pointed out that ten students are awaiting admission from last year, at Fairview and Okanagan Falls; and, with those entitled to the higher grade course in Penticton, there are now over twenty in the district, who have passed the entrance examination, and must be regarded as prospective high school pupils.

Order of Lions—A branch of a new but already powerful fraternal organization, the Loyal Order of Lions, is being formed in this city, Mr. Curry Daughtry, the deputy supreme organizer, being here for that purpose. He has been making a tour of the cities of the northwest and has established lodges at Vancouver, with a membership of 1000, Seattle, with a membership of 1500, at Nanaimo with a membership of 300 and at New Westminster with a membership of 320. The order has obtained a strong footing in all the chief centres of the United States and Canada.

Band Concert Today—The Fifth Regiment Band, under Bandmaster Rogers, will give the following programme of music in Beacon Hill Park at 3 p.m. today: March, "The Ford," Zickel; Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," Suppe; Cornet solo, "The Holy City," Adams, soloist, J. Wilmore; Grand selection, "Romeo and Juliet," Gounod; Baracole, "O Belle Nuit, Offenbach; "Cocoanut Dance," Hermann; Intermezzo, "Gross Aus Der Ferne," Doring; Grand selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor (by request) Donizetti; Waltz de concert, "The Spirit of Love," Ball; O Canada; God Save the King.

New Industry for Ladysmith—Application has been made for the incorporation of the Ladysmith Press Brick company, having for its objects the manufocture at Ladysmith of press brick and tiles. The promoters of the company have acquired by purchase 59 acres of land in close proximity to Ladysmith, on the sea front, and on the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, comprising a very deep and extensive deposit of clay, which experiments have developed will make a splendid brick, quite equal in quality and appearance to any press brick now in the market on the coast. The promoters hope that the industry will tend materially to reduce the cost of building construction in the coast cities.

Imprisoned For Month—Advices are received from Armstrong to the effect that George Slack, the Indian who shot Marietta Edwards at Hullcar on May 19 last, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself through the head, has had his trial before His Honor Judge Brown ta Vernon, being ably defended by Mr. Rogers of that flourishing city, while Messrs. Billings & Cochrane appeared for the crown. The charge of wounding the klootchman with malicious intent was dismissed on the score of insufficient evidence, while in dealing with the charge of attempting to commit suicide, Judge Brown took into consideration the fact that Slack was under the influence of liquor at the time, and imposed the minor penalty of one month's imprisonment.

Swimming Classes—So many pupils are joining the classes conducted by Mr. Ian St. Clair at the Gorge that the fourth grade (novice) is occupying more than its share of the master's time. It is announced that tomorrow examinations for promotion to the senior grades will be held. Mr. St. Clair says that the students of the first and second grades are showing a greater disregard than usual for being "ducked" in the practice of their lessons in life-saving. The obedience of all, he declares, is a credit to the home and school training of Victoria's children. The regatta for the pupils will be held on August 12th. This is what is generally known as "St. Calir's Day" and is a feature in the summer life of the capital that is yearly growing in importance and popularity.

Political Equality League—Mrs. Leonia Windsor Brown, who is now in Seattle, will give an address to the Political Equality League at the reception, which is being held in her honor on Wednesday evening next, August 2nd, at 7.30, in the adjoining gardens of Mrs. Dennis Harris and Mrs. K. C. Anderson at 603-611 Superior street. This is the first of a series of entertainments which the society intends giving during the forthcoming year, and which will not only be of a social character, but will also be along educational lines. The entertainment on Wednesday evening will be presided over by Mr R. L. Drury, and musical selections will be given at intervals. The league extends a cordial invitation both to sympathisers and the unconverted public. Refreshments will be served on the grounds throughout the evening.

Annual Outing—The members of the parochial guild of St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, which includes a branch of the W. A. to Missions, held recently their annual garden party and sale of work at the rectory grounds. The sum of $116.70 was realized and after deducting the necesary expenses amounting to $84.35: ten per cent of the remaining proceeds will be devoted to a missionary object, according to the rule of the guild. At a recent meeting of the members, it was decided that this year in answer to an appeal from Archdeacon Lloyd, Saskatchewan, a portable font, for the convenience of traveling missionaries in that district should be sent from St. Paul's W. A. in a neat case engraved with the initials of the branch, costing $8.50. The balance of $74 will be handed to the church wardens, $50 for the sinking fund, the remainder for the general expenses of the church. The members desire to take this opportunity of warmly thanking all those who so kindly contributed and helped in any way to make the garden party a success, especially the rector of the parish for preparing the delightful programme for the evening concert and the sailors of H. M. navy who decorated the grounds with such taste and assisted so heartily in the games.

CHINESE LIQUOR CASE

Accused Chinaman Gives Evidence—Decision Reserved Until Tuesday

The hearing of the evidence in the case against Ging, a Chinaman, charged with selling liquor without a license was concluded in the police court yesterday morning, and Magistrate Jay reserved his decision until Tuesday. Since the case opened on Friday morning there has been considerable evidence heard, and yesterday Mr. H. Moresby for the defendant, endeavored to show that the liquor was taken into the restaurant by two Chinamen expressly for the purpose of "nabbing" the accused unawares. During the cross-examination of the accused, by the city prosecutor which lasted a considerable time, there was plenty of cross-firing between the prosecution and the defence, because of objectionable questions being asked the witness.

The case opened yesterday with the cross-examination of Ging, the accused. He said that Ching Hung ordered the meals which were secured on the day in question, and that both Ching Hung and Chin Chung paid for them.

"How did the bottle get on the table?" asked the prosecution.

"They themslevs brought it into the restaurant."

"Who brought the bottle in?"

"Chin Chung."

"From where did he get the bottle before putting it on the table?"

"From his left inside breast pocket."

"Did you see him produce the bottle from that pocket?"

"Yes."

Witness said that when he brought out the meals which had been ordered, he saw them produce the bottle. After the meals had been paid for, Ching Hung asked for glasses. When asked if he knew what was in the bottle, witness replied that he thought it was wine because both men had said it was wine. Witness smelled the liquid as requested by the prosecution, and further maintained that it was Chinese wine. After smelling the liquid in the bottle which was taken from one of the cases which was seized by the officers, witness claimed that it was not the same as that in the first bottle, but that it was a wine made especially for him, which was used for cooking purposes, and was not intoxicating. He said that there had been some of this wine used in the food which had been served to the two Chinamen on the day in question. Witness said that he had not brought any water to the table, because he at first thought that the bottle contained water but later found that it contained Chinese wine. He said that Chinamen had been in the habit of bringing in bottles with them to drink with their meals and that he never knew whether or not it was water. They didn't ask witness to have a drink.

Quin Lung, a cook, residing at Nanaimo, said that on the day in question he was at the restaurant shortly after 2 o'clock, and that he had seen two men come into the place. He claimed that one of the men asked accused for liquor, and that he had replied that he did not have any liquor for sale. He had seen the bottle on the table in front of the men but did not know how it got there. There were seevral other witnesses called, but no new evidence was heard.

EVE OF PROSPERITY

Rapid and Substantial Growth Predicted for Columbia Riding by Hon. Thomas Taylor

"The entire district included in the Columbia riding is on the eve of rapid and substantial growth," says Hon. Thomas Taylor, who returned a few days ago from a tour through that beautiful portion of British Columbia. "All that is necessary to convince anyone of this patent fact is that he or she travel through this justly famous valley, and note the development and progress so evident on every hand. The crops throughout the valley are looking exceptionally well, with every indication of their being especially heavy this season, the recent rains having accomplished great things."

One early result of the recent visit of the minister of public works to the district will be the ordering of three new graders and a new road roller, some five tons in weight, for use in road construction and maintenance in this district.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Pacific Highway Convention to be Held at Portland on August 4th and 5th.

Interest in the good roads movement on the Pacific coast has recently centralized and crystallized in a desire to see the early construction and completion of a north and south main trunk thoroughfare the entire Northern American coast in length, and coincident completion of the inter-provincial east and west highway through western Canada.

Those directly and vitally interested in these two great undertakings look forward to the Pacific highway convention, to be held in Portland on the 4th and 5th proximo, as likely to produce results and consequences of far more than casual moment—to be in fact a strong force in the advancement of these wedded projects. Upwards of one thousand invitations have been issued by the committee of management, and motorists will attend in parties from every part of the coast, Victoria's Automobile Association being officially represented by President John A. Turner, Mr. A. E. Todd and as many other of the members who may be able to grasp the holiday opportunity.

Vancouver is planning the sending of a large delegation; while Seattle, Bellingham, Tacoma and all other Washington centres will forward imposing contingents. It is not yet definitely known what representation will be made by the California and Southern California organizations, but these will doubtless be large also.

Hon. Thomas Taylor, provincial minister of works, had planned to be among those present, and was originally counted upon as one of the foremost speakers on the convention programme, but finds unhappily that accumulated departmental business, the necessity of being here to meet the premier upon his arrival from England, and the additional necessity for making an early start for Fort George, will peremptorily debar him from the anticipated pleasure and opportunity of possible usefulness.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Hall—Dr. J. Harvey Hall, a native son of British Columbia, and formerly a resident of Victoria, has died at Los Angeles, California. He was married to Miss Brown, of Los Angeles, who with one son, his parents, two brothers and one sister, survive him.

Brown—The funeral of the late Mr. Henry Brown took place from the Hanna chapel yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, where services were conducted by the Rev. W. C. Drahn. Several friends were present. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. Williams, Louis Wille, Hanson and Brown. Interment was made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Humphries—The funeral of the late Mr. William H. Humphries will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Hanna chapel and half an hour later from the St. James church where the Rev. Mr. Sweet will officiate. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Schnoter—The funeral of the late little Gordon Schnoter will take place from the Hanna chapel this morning at 9 o'clock, where services will be conducted by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Gallaher—The funeral of the late Mr. John Gallaher will take place from the Victoria Undertaking parlors tomorrow morning at 8.45 o'clock and fifteen minutes later from the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where the Rev. Father Leterme will officiate. Interment will be made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Bell—The funeral of the late Mr. Joseph Bell took place from the Victoria Undertaking parlors yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, where services were conducted by the Rev. T. W. Gladstone. There was a large attendance of friends and the floral offerings were very numerous. The pallbearers were Messrs. J. Sherrif, William McMillan, H. Banks, and Sands. Interment was made in the Ross Bay cemetery.

Williamson—Mrs. Jennie Williamson, passed away at the St. Joseph's hospital on Saturday afternoon. She was a native of Scotland and 35 years of age. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, Mr. William Williamson, a 9 year-old son and a father residing on Fraser street, Esquimalt. Mr. Williamson is well known in Victoria. For some years he has been employed as a ship builder in Esquimalt. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from the Victoria Undertaking parlors.

ROUTE OF C. N. P. FROM LYTTON TO CISCO

Amended Plan Involves Two Bridges Across Fraser River—Controversy With C. P. R. Is At An End

The long existing controversy between the Canadian Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific as to the right of the former to parallel the C. P. R. tracks along the Fraser river from Lytton to Cisco Bridge, where the C. P. R. crosses the river to its west bank, has been amicably ended by the withdrawal of the C. N. P.'s petition to the Railway Commission for recognition of the claimed right.

At the hearing of the application before the Railway Commission last year, it was vigorously opposed by the C. P. R. on the ground that the applicants had not status, being provincially incorporated, and thereby possessed of no authority to expropriate within the territory in consideration. It was further argued that the building of the new transcontinental line below the C. P. R. tracks would menace the safety of the latter, through possible undermining of the embankments on which they rest. An expert report as to the feasibility of the proposed undertaking, from an engineering and technical standpoint, was subsequently prepared at the instance of the two companies by Mr. C. E. Cartwright, C. E., for submission to and the guidance of the Commission, which has now been in possession of that document for some time past.

The original plan submitted by the Canadian Northern Pacific, operating in British Columbia under the distinctively Provincial charter above referred to, involved the bridging of the main Thompson river a few miles above Lytton and the paralleling of the C. P. R. main line thence to Cisco Bridge. Instead of doing this, it is now intended to submit to the Railway Commission an amended plan providing for one bridge across the main Thompson river, and two bridges across the Fraser. The route as planned and approved by Mr. T. White, chief engineer of the C.N.R., will not be more than 1,000 feet longer than as originally planned and paralleling the C.P.R. Briefly it means the bridging of the main Thompson two miles above Lytton, the line thence following the main Thompson to Lytton at its confluence with the Fraser and descending the east bank of the Fraser for half a mile, when the first crossing of the "Father of Waters" takes place. Next the line is to descend the opposite bank for five miles, crossing again to the other side of the Fraser approximately 1,000 feet above the C.P. R. bridge at Cisco. The C. N. P. line will thus run fully two hundred feet below the C.P.R. tracks.

The second or lower of the proposed bridges across the Fraser at Cisco will be erected at a higher elevation than that of the existing C.P.R. bridge at that point, and will most probably be of the cantilever type. The proposed bridge half a mile below Lytton as well as the bridge over the main Thompson above Lytton will be ordinary span structures. Although the amended plan calls for these two additional bridges, the cost may not exceed the original estimate, as the building of a roadbed on concrete supports just below the C. P. R. tracks would have been necessarily a very expensive undertaking.

Rev. H. R. Trumpour, M.A., late rector of All Saints' church, Peterboro, Ont., has been appointed professor of New Testament at Latimer Hall, Vancouver.

Misses Stainsby, McFadden, McArdle and Munro have graduated as professional nurses from the school attached to the Nanaimo general hospital.

Trethewey's logging [illegible] lower Fraser has been forced to [illegible] down in an exceptionally [illegible] on account of the prevailing [illegible] mosquitoes.

A Boosters' Club [illegible] at Burnaby Lake.

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HERE AND THERE

Saving the Babies.

It is very hard for anyone who has not lived in a large city to realize the terrible loss of life that begins with the hot weather every season. The records of infant mortality only tell half the story. The suffering of those who recover and the weakness, often lifelong, that follows the prostration of the summer, are sometimes more to be dreaded than death itself.

But modern science has entered the lists on behalf of the babies with the King of Terrors. For but a few years generous and wise men and women have devoted all their efforts to saving the lives of the little children. They have procured pure milk for them, and have taught their mothers how to take care of them. The benefits of fresh air and cleanliness have been shown and efforts made to put the little ones in parks and other places where it was possible to breathe. The results have been very encouraging. In the first two weeks of July last year there were 1006 deaths. This year, one of exceptional heat, the death rate fell to 706. To save three hundred innocent lives in so short a time is worth all the efforts put forth. But it is not believed that this saving is large enough, and plans are being made to extend the beneficent work.

Is it possible that mothers in these western cities where fresh air is to be had for the taking, need some of the instruction which has saved so many lives in the crowded eastern centres? The people of Portland evidently think so for moving pictures of the Child's Welfare Exhibit of Chicago are being shown and lectures delivered by an expert. If the people of New York, London or Chicago, have learned that no environment is so bad that it cannot be made better may not we learn that in the treatment of infants the citizens of the west are very far from perfection. Even one preventible death of a baby is too many.

Women's Dress.

After a long interval the movement for adopting men's attire has been revived among women. It is not likely it will be more successful now than in the time of Mrs. Bloomer. There is among western women a dislike to appearing dressed like a man which very few women care to try to overcome. In our resistance to this change we may not be logical but whenever did reason and fashion agree?

A Coal Famine.

It is hard for us to realize that within a few weeks the cold weather will be back again. But it will not come upon us with the suddenness or the fierceness with which it will reach the people of the middle west for even the interior of our own province.

Everything, it is said, points to a splendid harvest in the middle west, and many of us are looking forward to the settlement on our island of farmers whose retirement with a competence this autumn's harvest will assure. We may well pray that nothing may happen to disappoint the hopes of the prairie farmers, for on them, to a great extent, depends the prosperity of the whole country.

But do not let us think that all the people on the prairies will be rich, however bountiful the harvest may be. In the present year thousands of homesteads have been taken up, some of these are owned by men who were able to provide their families with every comfort. Far more are occupied by poor people. On each farm is a tiny house. In some of them men live alone, men young and strong, with little or no money. If they have raised a crop the first year it will barely keep them and their farm animals. In some there are lads with old mothers who will look wistfully over the frozen wastes and think of their homes in eastern Canada, or perhaps in the motherland or in southern Europe. In another a young mother nurses her first baby, so warmly welcomed in her loneliness. Perhaps an invalid sister is doing her best to keep the tiny home neat and tidy for the big brother who cares for her as tenderly as he can. In a few there are larger families some of whom will be ready to help next year but who must be clothed and fed in the coming year. Some of these homes are near poplar groves, but the majority are on the bare, treeless prairie, for wooded land has long been scarce. And in these homes the winter is being looked forward to with anxiety. Where is the fuel to come from that will supply the warmth without which life itself is not safe? In towns in British Columbia and in Alberta there are idle men and in the mines is the coal which should bring warmth and comfort to these lonely scattered homes. Many, perhaps most, of these miners have wives, kind-hearted women. Both men and women are of a race that have proved themselves heroes again and again. The mines are owned, many of them at least, by shareholders with wives and children that they love. And yet because of a disagreement between men and employers this terrible suffering is threatened in the homes of the poor settlers. In the towns, too the high price of coal will bear heavily on those who have lately come to Canada. Cannot women do something to prevent the industrial strife that makes such a state of affairs possible? At the bottom of it all must be selfishness on the part of employed as well as of employers. The coal from east and south is being poured into the country, but how will poor people be able to buy it even if there were enough for all? All this may be very foolish but the problem that faces the country is very serious and we would all be better, if sometimes we thought of these things.

Death of an Artist.

The many friends of Miss Tully, who spent several years in Victoria, will deeply sympathize with her in the loss of her sister. A late issue of the Toronto Globe has the following reference to the death of the gifted lady:

"A promising young Canadian artist died on the morning of the 18th of July in Toronto in the person of Miss Sydney Strickland Tully, daughter of the late Kivas Tully, C.E., for many years architect and engineer of the Public Works Department of Ontario. Miss Tully had been ill only a few months, being a victim of pernicious anaemia. She passed away at St. John's hospital, whither she had gone eight weeks ago for a rest, not thinking she was seriously ill.

"Miss Tully belonged to a distinguished and gifted family, and early showed promise of developing as an artist. After local study of art she pursued her course in London and Paris for several years, returning two years ago and opening a studio at 36 Toronto street. While in Europe Miss Tully exhibited at the Paris Salon, and at the Royal Academy in London. She was also a writer with a fine sense of the picturesque, and during her European studies she contributed to the columns of The Globe on European affairs.

"Miss Tully's work was marked by a genuine human sympathy, and was touched by a splendid imagination. Her pictures were sometimes too subtle for wide appeal, but they were ever worthy of a close investigation. During 1910 a fanciful painting by her entitled "Peas Blossom" attracted wide attention at the art exhibitions. While in Europe she painted many market and street scenes, but on her return she went in chiefly for pastel portraits and figure work.

"Miss Tully was an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy, and since her return she had identified herself closely with art work in the city. She had a charming personality, and was loved by a wide circle of friends. She is survived by a sister, Miss Louise Tully, of Vancouver. Miss Tully was a great-niece of Miss Agnes Strickland, the noted Englishwoman who wrote "Queens of Scotland."

Women in Business.

Dr. Martha Lovell of Boston, who has herself chosen one of the most wearing of professions, and who, in her New England, has won a high reputation, does not encourage her sister women to go into business. She says:

"Woman for centuries back has been the homemaker. For many hundreds of years she has been cared for, and her great mission has been the reproduction of the race," says Dr. Levell. "When woman chooses an environment which prevents her from fulfilling her mission, naturally she has to suffer in one way or another.

"Women have a greater power of endurance. A woman will stand greater pain than a man. But the womankind constitutionally is not able to keep pace with the business man today. The sex was meant to receive the shelter of the home.

"Woman was intended to perform the household duties, which gives her opportunities to rest when she feels so inclined; to eat regularly and to be surrounded by an atmosphere which produces the truly feminine creature—the wife, sister and mother. The average woman engaged in the business world is shortening her life."

The learned doctor may be right, but there are thousands of women in the world today who must join the work-a-day throng in the market places of our cities. Let life be long or short, those depending on them must be supported. They need to be taught how to husband their strength rather than to shun the labor they cannot escape.

Doctors as Teachers

Dr. John B. Murphy, who is the president of the American Medical Association, which met recently at Los Angeles, delivered an address which is exciting some comment. Dr. Murphy asserted that the reason people are so easily deceived by quacks, or by men whom the profession looks upon as such, is that these people are ready to give a reason for their treatment. They do not make a secret of their manner of working. Their theories may be false but they convince the public that they are true as well as that their treatment is efficacious.

Doctors, on the other hand, have during the last three centuries, demanded of the patient and his friends a blind faith. The consequence has been that many have turned from the physician of whose ways they knew nothing to the quack whom they imagined they did understand.

Dr. Murphy contends that the time has now come when the medical profession should take the public into its confidence. There should be, he thinks, a national council on health and public instruction. It should be the business of this council to give the public information in terms easily understood of the nature, cause, means of transmission and early signs of disease. "How much," says Dr. Murphy, "could the mortality of the acute surgical diseases, the acute medical diseases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, etc., and the chronic diseases such as cancer of the lip and the breast, and tuberculosis, be reduced if the laity had instruction from the profession as to their early recognition, the danger of delay and the line of action in their treatment." The speaker criticised the information which now finds its way into the papers as sensational and inaccurate.

From the point of view of women, who have most to do with the care of the sick it seems that there is much in the address worthy of consideration. In nine cases out of ten delay in sending for a physician is caused by ignorance of the need for his services. If people generally could be taught when symptoms show that there is danger the doctor would be called in time. Whether or not such knowledge could be made public is a question for the doctors to decide. It is certain that any authoritative information would be eagerly read and that newspapers would be glad to publish it.

That there are no more zealous workers in the science of sanitation which will, in the end, it is hoped, conquer many diseases, than the doctors, indicates that their reticence is not owing to selfishness. The subject is an interesting one.

Ladysmith complains deeply of the early morning cowbell nuisance.

The E. & N. Ry. Co. is building a new station at Olson's Crossing, which will take the place of the old station at Wilson's.

Nelson City is anxious for an augmented water supply, and has instructed the city engineer to examine two alternative creeks and report.

Hong Kee, a Rossland Chinaman recently convicted of a serious theft and released on suspended sentence, has been re-tried by order of the Attorney-General's Department, again convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Nanaimoites, irrespective of political faiths, are urging Chief Constable Stevenson for appointment as superintendent of police.

It is roughly estimated that the strike has already cost Fernie and Michel upwards of [illegible] in lost wages alone. [illegible]

The Pacific Coast Theological Conference to be held in Vancouver during the next few days, will discuss among other things the actuality of punishment after death.

Through the burning out of two bridges by a bush fire, the South Forks water supply has been cut off. Nanaimo still has a sufficient water supply for the time being.

Phone 106

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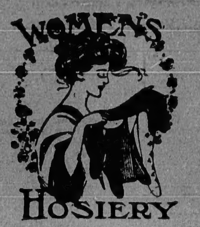

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Ladies' Extra Fine Quality Lisle Thread Hose, seamless feet, garter top, black, tan and colors (guaranteed fast.) Special sale price, 2 pairs for 45c
Men's Half Hose in plain black and tan cashmere. Regular, 25c. Now two pairs for 45c
Men's Plain and Ribbed Hose in black and tan cashmere. Special at..35c
Men's Black Cotton Hose with natural foot. Regular, 35c. Special at .30c
Children's Hosiery much reduced. In our children's line of hosiery will be found the qualities that stand the wear and tear of school days and vacation days. All prices reduced.

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Island Veal Breasts	15c	Island Beef Oven Roasts	15c
Island Veal Legs	20c	Swift's Compound Lard	10c
Island Mutton Shoulders	12½c	Swift's Picnic Hams	12½c
Island Mutton Legs	20c	Mild Corned Beef	9c
Island Beef Pot Roasts, 12½c and	10c	Dry Salt Bacon 18c and	15c
		Bologna or Head Cheese	10c

Calves' Livers, Sweetbreads, Calves' Heads, etc., always in stock.

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Native Port Wine, bottle	35c
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Old Spanish Sherry, $1.75, $1.50, $1.00 and	75c
Zinfandel Claret, bottle 50c and	35c
French Claret, bottle $1.00, 75c and	50c
Ginger Wine, bottle	75c
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The Sporting World

ISLANDERS TOY WITH THE GIANTS

Home Nine Wins Yesterday's Game in First Inning—Hit Pitcher Fullerton All Over Lot.

League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Vancouver	63	41	.606
Tacoma	59	44	.572
Spokane	58	46	.557
Seattle	52	49	.514
Portland	48	53	.475
Victoria	28	75	.271

Games Today.

Victoria at Seattle.
Spokane at Tacoma.
Vancouver at Portland.

Victoria 13, Seattle 3.

It was a spiritless woe-begone bunch which followed Manager Tighe, the manager of the Seattle Giants, to the Seattle boat yesterday afternoon. They had had all the starch knocked out of them by that aggravating Islander outfit, whose bear cub mascot must have been working overtime in their behalf. Four home runs from the choice delivery of Heaver Fullerton, touted as one of Dugdale's finest mound artists and, in all, twelve safe bingles! Surely Bill Goodman's lads were wearing their batting clothes. They hadn't taken them off overnight, some enthusiastic fan brightly suggested.

Probably it will be aeons before the fans see such another innings as was that which opened the matinee. The visitors fell for Pitcher Thorsen's slow twisters, supported by splendid fielding, in order, and then the Victorians came to bat. A mere look at Goodman, as he swung waiting for a good one, was enough. The Giants went to pieces like a troupe of school boys presenting an amateur theatrical performance.

Bill was presented his base. It was really with Ten Million's debut, after his enforced holiday of Friday, that let loose the aeroplane. He bunted, Spencer made a poor throw, and Goodman had reached third when Ort recovered the pill and winged it towards Bues to cut him off. This also was an ill-judged effort and permitted Goodman to come home. Meanwhile Million was safely roosting on the third bag. Kellar drove safely over Bues' head and Seaton added to the comedy of errors by allowing it to go through him. Million was at the plate and Kellar on second. "Jockey" Ward added to the crowd's excitement, which now was at fever heat, by clouting safely which counted for the third run. When Brennan and Clementson had whiffed it looked as though the fun was over but Pitcher Fullerton, just to give the occasion a fitting climax, generously walked the next three and forced home the fourth tally.

Safely Tucked Away

After this there was little more to be done. Victoria had the game safely tucked away and it was the third of the series. The tailenders had come from behind and tied the Giants for the honors.

In the second stanza, to show that he hadn't forgotten how, Kellar walloped the ball out of the lot. Much cheering and laughter among the bleacherites. As it happened Million, previously, had got his second safety so two galloped smilingly over the plate. Brennan later came through with a neat two base hit which, however, was lost, Clementson hitting into a double. Then in the fifth it came again Ward being the slugger this time, lifting the horsehide clear over the thirty-five foot wire fence. This was becoming so common as to give the Seattleites another fit of "buck fever" and Raymond fumbled an easy chance that allowed Brennan a life. While he was caught at second Leard and Spencer contributed to the error column and DeVogt was given transportation, the net result being Clementson's run.

Once more Fullerton got his in the seventh, DeVogt's homer with two men on bases—Brennan, who got there with a two bagger and Clementson who walked—was good for three. And in the eighth, with Brennan on the sacks again, Clem came through with a resounding swat. It cut through the air with the speed of a bullet passed Rightfielder Householder with a hum, and allowed the big fellow to make the complete circuit. Because this was the only one of the six home runs that didn't disappear over the park fence it was something of a novelty and brought the man responsible appreciative applause.

Meanwhile the Giants had been jogging along trying hard to find Thorsen's slow balls. The home run by Bues—the first he garnered in the week—and by Leard came in the third and the ninth, fortunately with the bases clear. Only in the fifth did they manage to do any bunching. Then the singles of Leard, Householder and Bues were good for one fairly earned run.

The Detailed Score:

Victoria—	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Goodman, 3b.	4	1	1	1	4	0
Million, cf.	5	2	2	6	0	0
Kellar, 2b.	4	2	3	4	4	1
Ward, rf.	5	2	2	1	0	0
Brennan, ss.	4	2	2	0	2	0
Clementson, lf.	4	3	1	4	0	0
McMurdo, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0	1
Devogt, c.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Thorsen, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	13	12	27	10	2

Seattle—	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Leard, 2b.	5	2	2	3	0	1
Cruickshanks, cf.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Householder, rf.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Bues, 3b.	4	1	3	0	3	0
Ort, 1b.	4	0	0	3	1	1
Raymond, ss.	4	0	0	4	5	1
Spencer, c.	3	0	0	7	1	2
Seaton, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	1
Fullerton, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	8	24	10	6

Score by innings:

Victoria .... 4 3 0 0 2 0 2 2 x—13
Seattle .... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—3

Summary—Two base hits, Bues, Brennan 2; three base hit, Seaton; home runs, Bues, Leard, Kellar, Ward, Devogt, Clementson; bases on balls, off Fullerton 7, off Thorsen 4; struck out, by Fullerton 7, by Thorsen 3; left on bases, Victoria 7, Seattle 10; double plays, Ort to Raymond; Raymond to Ort; stolen bases, Ward; sacrifice hit, McMurdo; hit by pitched ball, Kellar by Fullerton, Brennan by Fullerton; time of game, 1:35; umpire, Baumgarten.

"NICK" WILLIAMS WINS HIS CLUB'S GAME

PORTLAND, July 29.—Nicholas Williams selecting psychological moments for hitting the ball enabled the Portland team to score four of its six runs, while some ragged work by Vancouver explains the other two. Tonneson was in fine form and held the visitors to three scattered hits and allowed only one to walk. Score:

Vancouver—	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Willett, 1b.	3	0	2	10	1	0
Bennett, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Adams, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Swain, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
James, 3b.	2	0	0	5	1	0
Brinker, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Scharnweber, ss.	2	0	0	0	2	1
Shea, c.	3	0	0	3	3	1
Erickson, p.	3	0	0	1	2	1
Cates, ss.	1	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	28	0	3	24	14	3

Portland—	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Stovall, rf.	4	1	0	5	0	0
Speas, c.	4	1	0	2	0	0
Mundorff, 3b.	1	1	0	1	8	0
Williams, 1b.	4	0	2	4	0	0
Pettigrew, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Casey, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1	0
Moore, c.	3	0	0	10	2	0
Coltrin, ss.	2	0	0	2	1	0
Tonneson, p.	4	1	2	0	2	0
Mensor, ss.	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	30	6	7	27	10	0

Score by innings:

Vancouver .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Portland .... 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 x—6

Summary—Struck out, by Erickson 2, by Tonneson 9; bases on balls, off Erickson 6, off Tonneson 1; three base hit, Tonneson; double play, James (unassisted); sacrifice hits, Adams, Casey, Moore; stolen bases, Bennett, Speas 2, Mundorff; hit by pitched ball, Willett; time, 1:50; umpire, McCarthy.

CHAMPS EASY PREY FOR TACOMA TIGERS

TACOMA, July 29.—Tacoma fell upon Holm in the first inning and from then until he retired at the end of the fourth, scored almost at will, winning, 7 to 0. O'Loughlin was substituted and pitched fair ball. Annis was conservative throughout, and kept the hits scattered. Score:

Spokane—	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Netzel, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1	0
Cooney, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	0
Nordyke, 1b.	4	0	1	20	1	0
Frisk, rf.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Cartwright, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	1
Zimmerman, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Hartman, cf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tauscher, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Spiesman, c.	4	0	0	5	2	0
Holm, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
O'Loughlin, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
**Willis	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	0	7	*23	14	1

**Batted for Holm in fifth.
*Siebt hit by batted ball.

Tacoma—	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bassey, lf.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Coleman, 2b.	4	1	2	3	3	0
Abbott, rf.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Kennedy, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1	0
Lynch, cf.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Morse, ss.	2	1	0	0	2	1
Fisher, 1b.	3	1	2	10	0	0
Siebt, c.	1	0	0	4	0	0
Annis, p.	3	1	3	0	2	0
Totals	28	7	9	27	8	1

Score by innings:

Spokane .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Tacoma .... 2 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 x—7

Summary—Stolen bases, Bassey, Abbott 3, Fisher, Cartwright, Zimmerman; double play, Kennedy to Fisher; two base hit, Abbott; three base hits, Annis, Coleman; home run, Bassey; sacrifice hits, Lynch, Siebt, Zimmerman, Cooney; pitcher's record, five hits, six runs off Holm in 4 innings, 4 hits, 1 run off O'Loughlin in 4 innings; struck out, by Holm 3, by Annis 3, by O'Loughlin 1; bases on balls, off Holm 3, off O'Loughlin 3; wild pitch, Annis; hit by pitched ball, Zimmerman, Siebt, Annis; umpire, Starkell.

Notes

One of the most remarkable events of the past week has been the improvement of Kellar at the bat. On Monday he drew a blank, on Tuesday there was that home run which will be long remembered, on Wednesday it was a single, on Thursday he dropped back, on Friday there was a home run and two singles, and yesterday a home run and two bingles for four times up. Not bad for one who was considered rather weak with the stick.

But then all the boys have been hitting lately. Look at "Jockey" Ward since he took Cocash's place. On Friday it was four for four and yesterday two for five, one of them being a home run.

Ever since attention was drawn to the fact that Bues' batting was slumping, he has been hitting like a house a'fire. He started on Thursday with three for five times at bat, one of them a two bagger, Friday it was two for four and yesterday three for four, one of them a homer and another good for two sacks. It only goes to show that these sluggers should not be disturbed when asleep.

Brennan came here from the Twilight League with a good reputation as a short stop but a poor batting average. If he keeps up his present gait he will be figuring high in both departments at the season's close.

After all it is Clementson who has furnished one of the biggest surprises of the year to the fans. He is one of the most consistent hitters on the local nine. In him "Eddie" Householder made a bad mistake. While the local manager he figured that "Clem" wasn't good enough to hold. Now they are looking for more like him.

"Jakey" Baumgarten got off with the series here in good style. Unlike most "umps" he leaves many friends.

The Victoria-Seattle teams play off the draw today in Seattle. Williams is expected to pitch.

Dugdale declares that Victoria is going to be the best ball town in the series with the exception of Seattle next year.

There were a couple of star catches in the field yesterday. Cruickshanks robbed Goodman in one that was about to hit the fence in the fourth and Million turned the tables on Cruckshanks in the fifth.

The Giants were dazed in that first inning. It is the first time this season that there has been such an amusing medley of errors.

This weeks' series takes Spokane to Seattle, Victoria to Portland, and Vancouver to Tacoma. August 7th will bring the Tigers here for another visit.

Meeting of the N. W. A. A. Club

A general meeting of the North Ward Club has been arranged to take place at the Ward's park on Monday evening, starting at 8 o'clock, when business of importance will be considered. Arrangements will be made for a picnic, lacrosse and other forms of athletics will be discussed. A full attendance is expected.

Rev. J. W. Miller of Alberni is visiting Victoria to confer with Architect Thomas Hooper relative to the erection of a new Methodist church at Alberni to seat six hundred worshippers.

ATHLETE HONORED

Charlie Surphlis Remembered by Club Fellows on His Departure for the South.

Mr. Charles Surphlis was the principal figure in an interesting ceremony that took place last night. His fellow members of the Corona club, of which he was one of the organizers, made his departure for Colorado the occasion of a demonstration of the esteem in which they hold him. Mr. George Bailey, in their behalf, presented him with a handsome suitcase with a few words expressing keen regret at Mr. Surphlis' determination to leave the city. The recipient briefly but feelingly replied. Mr. Surphlis, who has left for the south accompanied by Mr. G. J. Fowler, is one of Victoria's best known baseball players. Last year he did the twirling for the local amateurs and this season he has pitched for the senior Beacon Hill team since the inauguration of the home league. There is not the slightest doubt but that his ability at that post is largely responsible for the position the Hills occupy at the head of the series. He will be missed by a host of friends and his departure will be regretted by all fans. Much the same may be said of Mr. Fowler, although he has not been prominent in baseball circles here for the same length of time.

ALBIONS DEFEAT ESQUIMALT ELEVEN

Yesterday's Cricket Match at Beacon Hill Won by Home Team— Victory for Victory.

The Esquimalt C. C. vs. Albion C. C. match at Beacon Hill park was a very close game, Albion winning on the first inning by 4 runs. Albion batted first and were all out for 71. Wicks was top scorer with 32, and Sparks took seven wickets for 19 runs. Esquimalt thought nothing of this score until they were all out for 67—A. E. Thomas 15, W. Wagland 13. T. C. G. Mahon secured 5 wickets for 27 runs. In the second innings H. A. Ismay made 26, H. H. Peglee 29, and L. B. Trimen 23 not out. The first wicket fell for 59. The side was still not out when time was called with the total at 92 for 8 wickets.

The following is the score:

Albion 1st Innings

H. A. Ismay, b Sparks	5
H. H. Peglee, b Sparks	0
H. Keighley, b Sparks	0
L. B. Trimman, b Frost	32
A. C. Bayley, b Sparks	4
E. W. Ismay, b Frost	0
J. I. Idiens, b Sparks	3
W. Gregson, b Sparks	4
E. Parsons, b Sparks	14
I. C. G. Mahon, not out	0
F. W. Ashby, c Pooley b Sparks	9
Extras	
Total	71

Esquimalt 1st Innings

A. E. Thomas, b Mahon	15
D. Isbister, b Mahon	5
W. Frost, l b w Ismay	4
M. Thomas, b Mahon	3
F. A. Sparks, b Ismay	0
H. Pooley, run out	9
V. Evans, b Ismay	0
W. Wagland, c Idiens b Mahon	13
Jacquis, c Gregson b Parsons	7
Cunningham, not out	0
J. Ball, c Ismay b Mahon	1
Extras	10
Total	67

Albion 2nd Innings

H. A. Ismay, b Pooley	26
H. H. Peglee, b Pooley	29
H. Keighley, run out	4
T. C. G. Mahon, b Sparks	0
W. Gregson, c Cunningham b Pooley	0
L. B. Trimen, not out	23
F. W. Ashby, b Sparks	0
E. Parsons, b Pooley	3
J. Idiens, b Sparks	3
A. C. Bayley and E. W. Ismay did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total	92

One Sided Game

The game on the Jubilee Hospital ground was somewhat one-sided, partly due to the fact that Albion C. C. 2nd XI was not up to its full strength and that Victoria Team "B" was augmented by some material not usually found in this team. Wicks was top scorer with 33, and Roberts, a visitor, took 6 wickets for 26 runs. Wright went in to hit and did so, scoring 33 in 28 minutes. Leaver played the star innings of the side. L. York added 35. Most of the others had double figures. Wicks' 2 overs for 24 runs was rather severe punishment.

The following is the score:

Albion 1st Innings

D. Hallam, c Galligher b Roberts	4
J. Wicks, c Galligher b Leaver	33
M. B. Lloyd, b Leaver	0
C. C. Tunnard, b Leaver	5
H. F. Hewitt, b Roberts	10
D. Fletcher, c Wright b Roberts	1
J. Spain, b Roberts	6
H. E. Southern, b Roberts	10
P. Rayment, b Roberts	0
R. White, c Roberts b Cuppage	2
DeSalis, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	83

Victoria 1st Innings

G. L. Wright, b Rayment	33
F. Leaver, c Spain b Tunnard	75
J. S. Ballantine, b Rayment	10
L. Cuppage, b Spain	15
A. Parnwell, h w b Spain	1
R. Dunn, c Lloyd b Spain	0
L. S. V. York c Wicks b White	35
E. W. Floyer, b White	8
J. H. Roberts, not out	16
E. A. Duncan, c Southern b Rayment	15
F. Galliher, b Rayment	12
Extras	2
Total	218

On the Canteen grounds the Rainbow out-footed and out-pointed their competitors from Strawberry Vale to the tune of 193 notches to 105.

CANADIAN OARSMEN MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

Argonauts, of Toronto, Won Every Event They Entered for at Regatta at Saratoga Lake.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—Canadian oarsmen triumphed again today on Saratoga Lake, the Argonaut Boat Club, of Toronto, winning three of the six events of the second day's programme of the championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The Vesper Boat Club, of Philadelphia, won two races and the Arundel Boat Club, of Baltimore, the other. In the two days' sport the Argonauts won six out of twelve events, every race in which they rowed.

Today the Argonauts took the intermediate and senior eigths, and E. Butler won the quarter-mile dash. Philadelphia captured the senior double and senior quadruple sculls, while Baltimore took the senior international fours. The Union Boat Club, of Boston, was disqualified for finishing out of the course after rowing the Vespers a dead heat.

CUP COMPETITION AT CLOVER POINT

With the return of those members who were shooting at Vancouver last week, a good attendance was seen at Clover Point yesterday afternoon when the July competition for the Canadian Explosives Company Cup was held. Nos. 1 and 3 companies were unfortunate in having several of their regular teams out of town and No. 2 had a virtual walk over, being the only company with a full team of 12. The conditions at the first two ranges were excellent, and possibles were becoming quite common when the customary breeze came along and dashed the hopes and spoiled the scores of several budding centuries.

Sergeant Parker found the bullseye at 200 yards with eight successive shots and Sergeants Carr and De Carteret, together with Corporal Zala at 500 yards, each put on a full score of 35. Bandmaster Rogers had 34 at each distance and started with 5, 5, 4, at 600. After this came the wind—and general disaster—hard luck stories and tales of woe.

Following are the leading scores:

First Class.				
*Sergt. de Carteret	31	35	29	95
*Gnr. Heybourne	29	31	32	92
Sergt. Birch	29	30	32	91
Gnr. W. Winsby	34	29	28	91
Sergt. A. Richardson	31	32	27	90
Sergt. Parker	35	30	25	90
Bandmaster Rogers	34	34	22	90
Sergt. Carr	32	35	22	89
R. Q. M. S. Lettice	31	33	24	88
R. S. M. Macdougall	31	34	23	88
Corp. Zala	28	35	23	86
Second Class.				
Lt. F. A. Robertson	29	33	26	88
Gnr. Fatt	32	33	22	87
Gnr. Berry	27	31	27	85
Lt. A. E. Robertson	30	33	17	80
Gnr. G. Neil	31	33	16	80
Gnr. Dines	27	29	23	79
Corp. Stuckey	27	29	19	75
Gnr. Goddard	20	24	29	73
Gnr. Culross	28	27	17	72
Honorary.				
Mr. Bloomfield	33	32	29	94
Mr. S. Williams	32	30	31	93
Capt. McIntosh	30	33	28	91

Promotion to 2nd class, Gnr Lynn.

SCHWENGERS TAKES NATIONAL TITLE

OTTAWA, July 29.—B. Schwengers, of Victoria, won the National Tennis championship today, defeating Baird, of Toronto, in the finals by 13-11, 6-3, and 6-4. With his partner, McRae, he also won the doubles, defeating Sheewell and Allen, the titleholders. Both Victorians plan leaving immediately for Newport, where Schwengers will compete for the American National championship.

BASEBALL RESULTS

National.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Brooklyn hit Smith hard and often this afternoon and defeated Cincinnati. Brooklyn's fielding was brilliant, while Cincinnati fielded raggedly. Rucker was safe at all times.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	9	13	0
Cincinnati	2	6	4

Rucker and Bergen; Smith and McLean.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The winning streak of Chicago was broken when Philadelphia won the second game of this series. Philadelphia bunched hits.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	10	1
Philadelphia	4	13	2

Cole, Richie and Archer; Chalmers and Moran.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—New York shut out St. Louis today. Marquard had the locals guessing. He allowed only four scattered hits and struck out nine. The New Yorks ran the bases to suit themselves, stealing nine.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
New York	8	13	0
St. Louis	0	4	2

Marquard and Meyers, Wilson; Steel, Golden, Woodburn and Bliss, Wingot.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Pittsburg hit the ball hard and ran away with two games from Boston. Scores:

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	17	17	0
Boston	2	7	2

Steele and Simon; Weaver, Brown and Kling.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	10	14	0
Boston	2	7	0

Camnitz and Simon; Tyler, Pfeiffer and Raridan.

American.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Washington batted Cy Young out of the box in three innings and defeated Cleveland, 7 to 1. Groom was effective throughout.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Washington	7	[illegible]	1
Cleveland	1	4	4

Groom and Street; Young, Blanding and Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Philadelphia won and made it three straight victories over Detroit. The two teams are now so close that Monday's game between them will be a battle for first place.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	9	0
Philadelphia	11	17	2

Lafitte, Lively, Covington and Stanage; Plank and Thomas.

BOSTON, July 29.—Boston and St. Louis broke even, the locals winning the first game easily but losing the second. Scores:

First game—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	4
Boston	5	7	0

Lake and Stephens; Wood and Carrigan.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	[illegible]	1
Boston	4	10	1

Pelty and Clarke, Stephens; Collins and Williams, Carrigan.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Chicago took a double-header from New York. The one-sidedness of the first contest was due to Vaughn's ineffective pitching. Chicago tied the second contest in the eighth by scoring two runs and in the ninth added three more. Scores:

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	10	13	1
New York	2	7	5

Walsh and Sullivan; Vaughn and Blair.

Second game—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	8	14	3
New York	7	12	3

Houlik, Young, Scott, Olmstead, White and Payne; Quinn, Fisher and Sweeney.

Coast.

LOS ANGELES, July 29.—In an eleven-inning errorless game today between the pitchers, who confined the hits to five scattered singles for each side. Six men were struck out by Koestner of the Beavers.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Los Angeles	1	5	0
Portland	5	5	0

Halla and Smith; Koestner and Kuhn.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—In a game in which San Francisco used three pitchers, Oakland won here today by a score of 3 to 2. Browning allowed three runs and 10 hits in five innings. Sutor was put in for one inning, during which Oakland secured only one hit and no runs. The heavy batting of the trans-bay athletes was the feature of the game. Twelve hits were gathered, including two two-base hits by Tiedemann, and one each by Wolverton and Zacher. Christian pitched a good game for Oakland, holding San Francisco to five hits.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
San Francisco	2	5	1
Oakland	3	12	0

Browning, Sutor, Miller and Schmidt; Christian and Pearce.

SACRAMENTO, July 29.—Thompson held Vernon to four hits while Sacramento found Hitt for a total of ten safe drives, the locals winning their second game of the series thus far in the series. Vernon's only run came in the first inning on errors by O'Rourke and Leechen and Brasher's single. Only in the eighth could Vernon bunch hits and a threatened score was cut off in this frame when Stinson fell a victim of the hidden ball trick at the hands of O'Rourke.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Vernon	1	4	3
Sacramento	3	10	4

Hitt and Brown; Thompson and Thomas.

NOTES OF RING

Jack Johnson Expected to Make Notable Clean-Up—McFarland-Wells Mill.

Statisticians are figuring that Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion, is about to pick up some of the easiest money of his career. Johnson, it is figured, will clean up $105,000 between now and next March in meeting some of the ripest lemons that have come his way since he put Tommy Burns to the right about in Sydney, N. S. W., three years ago.

Patsy Curran is to be the first mark. Johnson's share is to be $25,000. Patsy gets one-tenth of that—the promoters the rest. It is strongly suspected that Tom Flanagan is one of the latter, since he has taken a foremost part in bringing off the affair in Dublin. With Curran disposed of, Bombardier Wells, whose proper rating is good second class, will be taken on in London.

Sam McVey will follow, the fight being staged in Paris, where Sam has a big following. Finally Bill Lang, whom Tommy Burns put out of business in one round, will stack up against the big smoke in Sydney, N. S. W., in March.

Meanwhile the only man entitled in any way to meet Johnson—to wit, Sam Langford—is carefully side-tracked.

Jack Johnson and his advisers are quite as astute, in their way, as Tommy Burns was in his way.

The signing of articles by Packey McFarland and Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion, to box ten rounds in Milwaukee the last week in August, has stirred up unusual interest. The weight, 135 at 3, suits both men down to the ground and will have them in splendid trim. But the statement that they will weigh 142 pounds or thereabout when they enter the ring is unwarranted. McFarland has never weighed an ounce more than 138 pounds in any bout, he insists, and there is reason to believe him. He insists that if he weighed more than 138 he would lose his wonderful speed, hence much of his cleverness. Wells can tip the beam right now at 137, he declares, and while in training he has never exceeded 140. In the opinion of ring experts McFarland will outpoint the British champion with ease. Packey is too fast on his feet to allow Wells, with his comparatively slow attack, to reach him. Furthermore, it is believed that Wells' lack of footwork, which is conspicuous, will make it impossible for him to avoid McFarland's rapid lefts unless he covers up a la Leach Cross. But even if McFarland lands the greater number of blows it is doubtful if he can inflict serious damage, as Wells is wonderfully strong and can stand up under a heavy fire. It is believed that Wells' only chance to win decisively is at close quarters, and as McFarland seldom boxes that way the Englishman will have his hands full.

VICTORIA ATHLETES WIN IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, July 29.—At the Scottish sports at Brockton Point today, H. B. Beasley won the 100 yard race from a large entry of fifteen in ten seconds flat. McConnell was second. Beasley also got second in the 220 yard race, McConnell leading by about two feet. Time, 22 3-5. McKay captured the quarter mile in easy fashion. A large crowd was present.

ANNUAL TENNIS TOURNEY MONDAY

Captain Foulkes, Messrs. Tyler and Foley Among Prominent Players Coming This Week—Record Number of Entries

With a large number of outside players in attendance the annual tournament of the Victoria Tennis Club will open at the Cadboro Bay courts tomorrow morning. As usual the Island series follows directly after that of Vancouver, the majority of the traveling cracks making it a point to come here before scattering to their several homes. Among these are Messrs. Foley and Tyler, the former being the expert who captured the Oregon state championship, and the latter being too well-known here to require introduction. Mr. Tyler is of Spokane. In the internationals at Portland he defeated Wickersham in the finals for the title held last year by Mr. B. Schwengers. Capt. Foulkes also will be seen here in competition. There are more Vancouver and local entries than ever before and it is expected that the competition, especially in the ladies' classes, will be exceptionally keen.

Order of Play.

Appended is the order of play for tomorrow as officially compiled:

11 a. m.—B. S. Jewell vs. E. E. M. McCallum; A. E. Hewetson vs. F. R. Smith; J. S. Matterson vs. C. R. [illegible]; [illegible] Carmichael vs. D. James.

2:15 p. m.—Rowcroft and Miss [illegible] vs. H. C. Kessler and Mrs. Thomas [illegible] Dickson vs. J. Arbuckle.

3 p. m.—J. S. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] Major Audain and Mrs. Crow-Baker [illegible] Kennedy and Mrs. D. Smith vs. [illegible] and Miss Hayes.

3:45 p. m.—Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]

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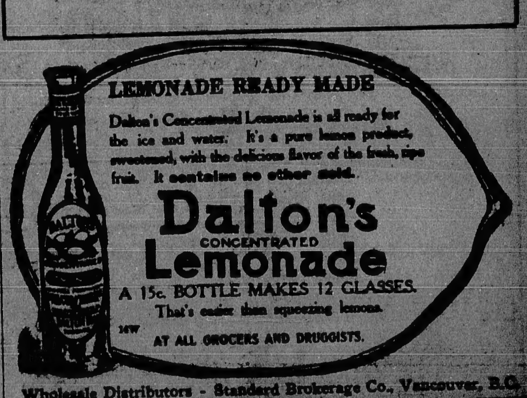

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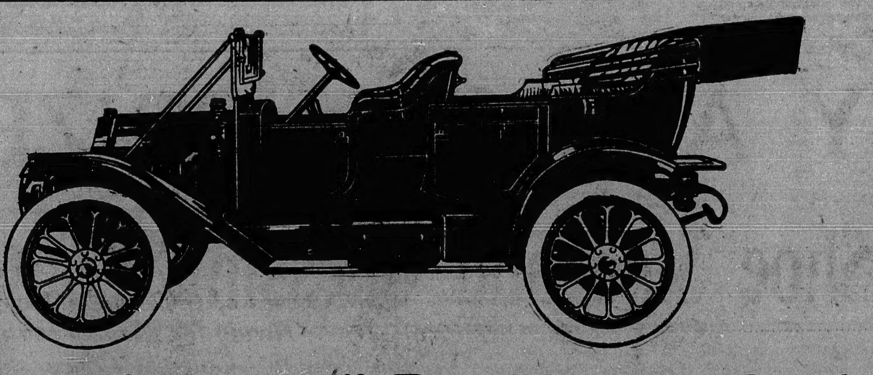
A citizen of the United States was roughly handled at Vancouver recently by members of the Highlanders' Regiment, for hissing when "Rule Britannia" was played in a Hastings street restaurant.

The loss by the forest fire of last week in the Squamish locality is placed at $13,500.



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So widely are these cars in use throughout the Dominion today that it may be now said, without exaggeration, that Canada has set upon the product of the McLaughlin factory her unequivocal seal of approval.

Why, do you suppose, are there more McLaughlins in use today between Halifax and Vancouver than any other car?

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But beyond even reputation as a factor in our motor car success is the fact that our cars possess, in a degree that applies to no other cars, the great Canadian requirement, "stamina"—stamina to withstand the strain of the roughest journey—stamina to carry you anywhere you want to go and back, without mishap — stamina to pass fellow-motorists on the road, whether the going is good or bad.

A good example of all this is the sturdy, powerful Model 21—a splendidly-proportioned five-passenger touring car that sells for $2250 f.o.b. Victoria.

This car, together with our full line, is on exhibit at our showrooms. You owe it to yourself to see it before making your purchase.

Having seen it, there's sure to be a request from you for a demonstration—which we'll cheerfully furnish. And that demonstration will surely dispel whatever doubts may linger in your mind as to this car's absolute and complete supremacy at the price.

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EXAMINATIONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF B. C.

Out of 1261 Candidates Who Sat 847 Are Successful—Showings Made by Different Centres.

The results of the High school examinations held recently throughout the province have been announced by the department of education. Of a total number of 1,261 candidates at the examinations held in the various centres, 847 passed.

The examinations were held in the following centres:

	No. of Candidates.	Passed.
Armstrong	35	30
Chilliwack	24	24
Cranbrook	8	4
Cumberland	15	15
Duncan	16	5
Fernie	10	8
Golden	4	4
Grand Forks	15	10
Kamloops	22	17
Kaslo	12	9
Kelowna	11	9
Ladysmith	17	12
Nanaimo	37	23
Nelson	43	26
New Westminster	108	75
Peachland	2	2
Revelstoke	23	21
Rossland	19	8
Salmon Arm	13	13
Summerland	12	6
Vancouver	543	345
North Vancouver	13	10
Vernon	9	8
Victoria	244	155
Total	1261	847

Grade.	No. of Candidates.	Passed.
Preliminary course, junior grade	691	469
Preliminary course, commercial	26	18
Advanced course, junior grade	369	282
Full course, junior grade	115	55
Advance course, commercial	21	11
Advanced course, applied science	15	13
Full course, applied science	4	2
Intermediate	12	10
Senior	8	7
Total	1261	847

Amstrong Centre

Armstrong High school—Preliminary course junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 13; passed, 10. McCallum, John M. 753; Cary, May O. B., 684; McCallum, Amelia A., 683; Brett, Elizabeth, 640; Fowler, John, 628; Marshall, Mary J., 609; Leverington, Zella M., 596; Offerhaus, Marjorie A., 587; Cary, Emily R., 580; Patchett, Christina, 500.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 11; passed, 11. Hartwell, Maggie M., 698; Hooper, Florence E., 682; Simington, Ernest W., 596; King, Ernest H., 590; Dorer, Mabel I., 586; McPherson, Osberta, 578; Hunter, Russell B., 565; Hamill, Florence E., 557; Foreman, Earl K., 554; Shimp, Erlena M., 512; Marshall, Lillian M., 510.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1200; number of candidates, 5; passed, 5. Watson, Russell F., 800; Burnett, Maud E., 717; Hooper, Alfred H., 703; Fraser, Lillian G., 658; Murray, Harold E., 640.

Enderby Superior school—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 3; pased, 3. Sewell, Eunice A., 576; Brash, Dorcas, 521; Nichol, Vivian M., 500.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Carlson, Emma A., 539.

Chilliwack Centre

Chilliwack High school—Preliminary curse, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 18; passed, 18. Orr, Olive M., 843; Orr, Florence E., 651; Johnston, Margaret G., 648; Anderson, Alice, 615; Standeven, Wm. E., 602; Thomas, Edwin W., 602; Hodgins, Frank J., 600; Bell, Margaret, 596; Hutchison, Edith H., 594; Johnston, Clara, 594; Smith, Larry N., 591; Brannick, Errol H., 571; Chapman, Norman E., 560; Robertson, Wm., 549; Orr, John M., 538; Smith, Elizabeth M., 531; Whitworth, Frances M., 526; Marshall, Myra B., 510.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 5; passed, 5; Jackson, Arnold, 634; Ashwell, Ewart L., 609; Knight, Ethelyn M., 607; Houston, Wm. F., 606; Street, Irma S., 553.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Street, Eloise W., 670.

Cranbrook Centre

Cranbrook Superior School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000, number of candidates, 5; passed 3. Palmer, Sarah, 692; Wade, Irene M., 553; Barton, Marshall H. B. 521.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 1. Bridges, Kathleen L., 615.

Cumberland Centre

Cumberland High School.—Preliminary course junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 10; passed, 10. Freeman, Harold L., 836; Russell, John, 767; Stewart, Janet K., 715; Whyte, Janet E., 701; Shopland, Agnes V., 692; McFadyen, Wm. 668; Acton, Dick, 667; Reese, Annie 624; Watson, Hilda, 619; Woods, Bessie, 594.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 5; passed 5. Gibson, Elizabeth J., 740; Mounce, Marion J., 730; Duncan, Robert G., 659; Bickle, Eva G., 583; Mathewson, Mabel H., 524.

Duncans Centre

Duncans High School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 8; passed, 3. Truesdale, Blanche L., 558; West, Ethel M., 538; Herd, Jessibelle, 505.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 5; passed, 2. Smith, Lenora M., 597; Christmas, Wilfrid E., 585.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 3; passed, 0.

Fernie Centre

Fernie Superior School.—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 7; passed, 6. Woodhouse, Elsie, 679; Linn, James, 611; Henderson, Dorothy M., 601; Dicken, Isabel, 600; Muirhead, Arthur R., 582; Giddings, Menlo E., 500.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1. Bateman, Mary E., 518.

Intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Henderson, John D., 642.

Golden Centre

Golden High School.—Advanced course, junor grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2. Shaw, Kathleen, 668; Tennant, Dorothy J., 585.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2. Adams, Minnie G., 726; Parson, Gordon F., 712.

Grand Forks Centre

Grand Forks High School.—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 9; passed, 6. Stuart, Edna M., 685; Harrigan, Margaret E., 647; Covert, Dorothy J., 603; Traunweiser, Gladys, 549; Sutton, Ina, 543; Donaldson, Alexander B., 533.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 6; passed 4. Kerr, Alice L., 659; Sutton, Lottie, 627; Munro, Janet L., 596; McArthur, Margery E., 173.

Kamloops Centre

Kamloops High School—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 13; passed, 9. Thrupp, Adrian C., 706; Thrupp, Muriel B., 698; Smith, Mabel, 626; Taylor, Sadie A., 603; Walker, Frederick B., 582; Shaw, Rhoda M., 579; Irwin, Irene, 576; Evans, Ida M., 500; Simpson, Donald D., 500.

Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 5, passed 5. Austen, Clarence W., 682; Ellis, George H., 528; Penzer, Grace, 525; Dundas, Lillian E., 500; Scott, George, 500.

Full course, junior grade, maximum marks 1200; number of candidates 3, passed 2: Noble, Annie, 678; Macdonald, Jessie H., 616.

Senior grade, maximum marks 1100; number of candidates 1, passed 1: Austen, Ethel R., 589.

Kaslo Centre

Kaslo high school — Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 3, passed 1: Giegerich, Margaret E. M., 556.

Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 1, passed 1: Vermilyea, Frances E. M., 521.

Full course, junior grade, maximum marks 1200; number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Intermediate grade, maximum marks 1200; number of candidates 5, passed 5: Jakill, Henry E., 873; Green, Howard C., 871; Giegerich, Laura C., [illegible]; Archer, Charles F., 741; Kane, Mona M. E., [illegible].

Senior grade, maximum marks [illegible]; number of candidates 2, passed 2: Robertson, Minnie G., 782; Giegerich, Helen A., 738.

Kelowna Centre

Kelowna high school—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates [illegible], passed 4: Day, Frederick J., [illegible] [illegible] Fletcher, Bruce, [illegible].

Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 6, passed 5: Hall, Ethel, 704; Hinsley, Gladys M., 639; McLennan, Donald E., 633; Green, Alva H., 562; Green, Bertha M., 541.

Full course, junior grade, maximum marks 1200; number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Ladysmith Centre

Ladysmith high school—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 17, passed 12: Hollis, John, 715; Dunne, Janet C., 708; Inkster, Clarence E., [illegible]; O'Connell, Daniel, 645; Clark, Frances W., 631; [illegible]

A New Industry

The Albion Brokerage Co., Ltd., presents the citizens of Victoria the opportunity to investigate a HOME enterprise and promote a HOME manufacture.

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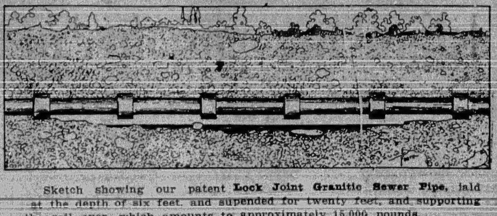
Sketches from actual work, showing our sewer pipes and the ordinary fire Clay sewer pipe laid under same conditions in soil affected by underground springs.



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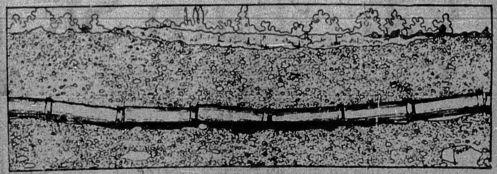

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Date of this Prospectus—July 28, 1911. Copies of the Prospectus together with share-application forms may be obtained from the Bankers, the Bank of British North America, or from the General Managers.

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TRAINING GROUND FOR ENGLISH GIRLS

Hon. Dr. F. E. Young Sets Aside Coquitlam Acreage to Forward Efforts of Colonial Intelligence League.

The idea that Englishwomen are slow and conservative will be quickly dispelled by any one who talks to Miss Dorothy Davies, the secretary of the Colonial Intelligence League, who is the head of the movement in this province. Not the most progressive American lady could have displayed more zeal and a quicker perception of a situation than she has done during the few weeks she has been on Vancouver Island. It is not surprising that Miss Davies' enthusiasm is infectious and that she has succeeded in enlisting the co-operation and support of many prominent people in her work.

Among these is the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, who not only has given a very generous private subscription but has set aside free acreage at the junction of the Coquitlam and Fraser to serve as a training school for ten or twelve English girls. A suitable house will be built and everything necessary provided for the experiment. All that the league will be required to do is to pay the salary of the superintendent. The pupils will have the advantage of being near the excellent government farm at Coquitlam and having the advice of the instructors there. The land is very rich and ready to begin work upon. As soon as suitable women can be secured in Great Britain the house will be commenced and before autumn will be ready for occupation. Miss Davies is confident that this school will immediately become self-sustaining and that a succession of trained workers will graduate from it who will be of the greatest service to the people of this province. Her only misgiving is that the parent society has been so careful in weeding out inferior applicants that there will be some difficulty in supplying the urgent demand for workers.

Important as is this beginning on the Fraser it is not to be the only centre of the league's activities in the province. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of land in the Cowichan district for the establishment of a women's settlement.

"Will you explain what you mean by a settlement?" was a question which brought a ready response.

Co-operative Community

"It is really a village community self-supporting and co-operative. When plans are matured the women who live in it will have a dairy farm, a market garden and a poultry run. They will own and operate a general store and do laundry work of the finest kind, not only for the community but for the neighborhood. A private school will be opened both for boarders and residents, taught by instructors of the highest qualifications. Two nurses with C. M. B. certificates and two dressmakers and a milliner will also be residents of the settlement and find employment in the district."

All these workers will receive a salary, the league itself keeping control of the finances. Miss Davies is very confident that the women who will form this settlement will not only be self-supporting but by their influence in the community will help to tighten the bonds between the province and the Mother Country.

Every woman who has come out with Miss Davies has already secured an excellent situation and, at least, seven times as many could have been advantageously placed.

The headquarters of the league for the next few months will be in Victoria, Miss Davies has taken apartments at 19 Mount Edward, where interviews will be given by appointment.

A branch of the league has been formed here. The officers and committee of the Vancouver Island branch are: President, Mrs. Henry Croft; vice-president, Mrs. W. E. Scott; committee, Mesdames Doull, H. C. Hanington, C. Cookson, B. Hasell, (Dr.) Watt, Michener, Riley, Harper and Messrs. F. Crawford, Hanington, Arthur Crease and others.

"We are not bringing out girls for the sake of giving them work at the expense of their employers, but are taking good women from where they are not needed to do their share in developing this grand country," is Miss Davies' explanation of the object of the league. "The warm welcome I have received from Victorians and the people of Duncan and the encouragement given me in the plans have touched me deeply," she concluded.

INDIVIDUAL'S PART IN SETTLING CANADA

Editor of "The Colonizer" Claims to Have Brought 250,000 People to Dominion in the Last Fifteen Years.

A journalist who claims the distinction of having settled more people in Canada during the past fifteen years, than any other individual, was a guest at the Dominion hotel yesterday in the person of Mr. F. W. Freir, editor of The Colonizer, of London, England. Mr. Freir is personally conducting a party of English people, to different parts of the west, which left Montreal on July 5, and arrived in this city a few days ago. The party will continue to Prince Rupert next week, and from there will go to wherever they decide to settle. Mr. Freir leaves the party at Prince Rupert, and returns east, leaving for England sometime during September. He has been conducting these parties of English settlers, to this country each year for the past fifteen years, and during that time claims to have brought close to one-quarter of a million people to Canada.

Mr. Freir says that at their offices in London there are more than 40,000 letters of enquiry as to investment and settlement in the west, received each year, and that he had taken up this work as a business each summer. Letters are received from every country in the world, and the Colonizer boasts of being the best informed colonial journal in the world, having the largest circulation of any paper of its class.

"The people who I brought out to this country last year," said Mr. Freir, "represented capital of $500,000." There were 169 families settled in British Columbia last year, and the lowest individual amount of capital represented was $2,500, and the highest $35,000." Mr. Freir has been instrumental in forming a colonizer club, which at the present time has a membership of close upon 3,000, extending into 60 different countries.

Need For Protection

Speaking on current issues in England, Mr. Freir said that England would be no good commercially, until she obtained some sort of protection on manufactured goods. "We are on the down grade, because of receiving no profits on our goods. The turnover each year is increasing, but the majority of business are unremunerative at home. We can get more in this country for our goods than we get over there. We want our markets protected against "dumped" goods. We have plenty of resources, and the same advantages that brought us to the front will keep us there. We have no trusts whatever in the old country, but the American trusts come over there, and can swamp our markets just whenever they see fit to do so. Mr. Carnegie can sell steel cheaper in Sheffield than he can in Pittsburg. It is just a question of surplus product."

As a result of the recent conference between Mayor Lee of New Westminster and officials of the B. C. E. R. Co., plans for the Millside tram line extension are now complete.

The Coldwater hotel at Merritt has been sold to Calgarians for $8000.

PANDORA AVENUE

50x125, North Side, between Vancouver and Cook, rented. Price.......... $15,500

50x150, Double Frontage, with modern house, north side. Easy terms can be arranged. Price $12,000

Corner, 55x101, with dwelling, north side. $2,500 cash, balance to arrange. Price—.......................... $10,500

50x90, Near Cook, rented at $30, north side. Easy terms can be arranged. Price $8,000

HILLSIDE AVENUE

Corner Blanchard, 100x100, with large modern house $14,200

Just east of Quadra, 33 ft. 6 in. x 100, with modern house. Price.......... $2,650

Just east of Douglas, with dwelling, 50x130. Price $7,900

Corner, two blocks east of Douglas, 133 feet on Hillside, by 50 feet on intersecting street. House worth $2,500. Price...... $8,000

Corner, near Quadra, 108x110, vacant. Price $7,000

Marriott & Fellows
1212 DOUGLAS STREET

Yates Street

60x120 NEXT TO CORNER OF COOK STREET. Easy terms—compare this with other values nearby. Price $11,500

CAREY ROAD—Seven acres near new B. C. Electric car line, half under cultivation, no rock, balance easy clearing. $1,000 cash, balance 18 months and 4 years.

Fidelity Trust & Savings Co.
LIMITED
Phone 2825 604 Broughton Street

SAVE MONEY AND WIN PRIZES

—BY ATTENDING—

Maynard's Genuine Shoe Sale and Guessing Contest

Come and Guess

$100 in prizes given away during the next 60 days

Every dollar purchase gives you two chances in guessing contest

LOOK OVER THIS LIST AND ACT QUICKLY

C. P. Ford's New York Ladies' Button Boots, in tan, black and velvet, regular $5.00 and $5.50, now $3.95
C. P. Ford's New York Ladies' Pumps and Oxfords, all leathers and colors, $4.50 to $5.00, now $3.50
A few pair of Ladies' Patent, tan and gunmetal Pumps and Oxfords, at $1.65
Children's Boots from size 2 to 10½, at, per pair 50c
C. P. Ford's New York Lace Boots and Cushion Boots for ladies, for next week only, at $3.95
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Our goods and prices speak for themselves.

A Guess on a Bargain

See windows and read conditions of contest

Remember, our stock was not bought for sales, but is good

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JAMES MAYNARD

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CORNER LOT

Overlooking Foul Bay, 67 x 100: sewer and water laid on: sidewalks now being laid. ¼ cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 7 per cent. Price is **$1,000**

BUSINESS SPECIALS

Chatham Street, 30 x 120, between Government and Douglas, with two-story brick building and basement. $5,000 cash, balance 6 and 12 months at 7 per cent. Price **$14,000**

Fort Street, close to Blanchard, 33 x 120, with 2-story modern brick building. Rents for $236.00 per mo. $10,000 cash, balance at 7 per cent. An excellent buy. Price. **$37,000**

7 Room New Bungalow

Overlooking Victoria Harbour, with water frontage: close to car line. $1700 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent. Price **$4,700**

ACREAGE

58 Acres, 5½ miles from Victoria, nearly all good land, only short distance from Cordova Bay. Suitable for subdivision. Very easy terms given on this. Price, per acre **$325**

LOTS

Camosun Street, close to new High School, 58 x 113. Cement sidewalks, boulevard, street soon to be paved. One-third cash, balance at 7 per cent. Price **$1,500**

Wilmot Place, Two Lots, 50 x 133 each, close to Oak Bay Avenue. One-third cash, balance over two years at 7 per cent. Price, each, is **$1,200**

LOTS

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

Money To Loan

On Approved Security at Current Rates. Agreements for Sale, Bought and Sold

Immediate Reply **No Delay**

Bring In Your Application

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Bridge Street

Before buying call and see us. We have some revenue producing, also vacant, properties, at a special figure, and exceptionally easy terms. Call today.

Pandora Street

60x60 West of Douglas St.: $650 per foot. Good terms.

Pandora Street

Large 6-room house on lot 50x107, just east of Chambers. House will rent readily at $30.00 per month. Price $4,750. Terms, arrange.

Yates Street Special

Lot 30 x 120 and House No. 1132: built of solid brick, with cement blocks in front: included in the house is gas range, grates, electric light fixtures, large enamel bath with immediate gas heater attached, etc. House is built back about 20 feet from sidewalk, and will rent for $30.00 per month: walls can be extended at small cost and stores put in front. Terms $1,500 cash: balance easy. Price **$7,000**

Pemberton & Son

Corner Fort and Broad Streets **Victoria, B. C.**

MAPLEWOOD SUBDIVISION

Less than two miles from the City Hall, and only fifteen minutes from the Douglas street car line.

LOTS FROM **$275**, ¼ cash, balance in 2 years.

This is an ideal spot to build. We have only sixteen lots left in this subdivision, and we intend to raise the price on Monday evening, **$50** per lot. We will take you out at any time.

Alvo von Alvensleben, Ltd.

Members Victoria Stock Exchange

P. O. Box 618 636 View Street Phone 2445

Real Estate Timber Insurance

$25,000 $25,000

VIEW STREET

120 feet with houses producing $75.00 per month.....$25,000

Heath & Chaney

Ground floor, Sayward block. Phone 2964.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company's Cleared Lands

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices, apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or

L. E. ALLIN, **Local Agent, Parksville.**

Crisp Snaps

Beautiful Home—15 minutes walk from end Douglas street car line, grand view of mountains, containing 3 acres timbered with oak trees, modern and new bungalow six rooms, hot and cold water bath, pantry, stable for horses, buggy shed, chicken houses. This is an ideal home and poultry ranch. Only **$6,500**

Ash Street, Oak Bay district, fine lot **$850**

Cook Street, near McKenzie, lot **$1,750**

Cook Street, near Oxford, lot.... .. ..**$2,000**

Dunedin Street, near Douglas **$1,500**

Good terms on all these.

We have the exclusive agency of several inside business blocks and lots, particulars on application.

Have you a residence from $3,000 to $10,000 you wish to sell? If so see us.

A. W. Bridgman

Real Estate and Insurance

1007 GOVERNMENT STREET

Advertise in the Daily Colonist

PORT ALBERNI

Coal—The coal measures are now being opened up at Port Alberni, which will also be the shipping point for Comox coal.

Residential and business buys in Port Alberni at reasonable prices, and beautiful waterfront properties on the Somass river and lake.

Improved 40-acre farm on good road. Easy terms, $4,000.

JAS. R. MOTION

Alberni and Port Alberni, B. C.

Money Makers

Richmond Road—Near Fort St., 8 room house on two large lots, corner, only $5,500; easy terms.

Prior St.—Close to Hillside, two fine lots, high and dry. Price $1,000 each; terms 1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

Fairfield Road—Close to Linden ave., one lot, beautifully situated, fine shade trees, size 60 by 230; quick sale, $2,100; 1-3 cash, balance on easy terms.

Two Large Lots on Cedar Hill road, close to Hillside, 1-3 cash, balance arranged. Price for the two $1,650

Hillside—We have a few lots left just outside the mile circle. Price $1,000

Bagshawe & Co.

1216 Broad St., Opposite Colonist. Phone 2271.

Bungalows For Sale

On easy terms. Prices right

See me before buying

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Oak Bay Realty Office, 2056 Oak Bay Ave. Phone FF1605

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50 ACRES, South Saanich, two road frontages, first-class soil, close to electric carline. Per acre **$225**

J. F. Belbin

Office Phone 1166

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617 Cormorant St., Victoria

Messrs. Cullin & York

Offer for Sale on Easy Terms

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Within one block of brick business buildings. Best locality, splendid view, steam heat. Best construction throughout. Large rooms, always full. On two full-sized lots 60 x 240, with frontage on two streets. Today it is much below market value at $25,500.

CULLIN & YORK

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THERE IS REVENUE IN THIS INVESTMENT

YOU MAKE $55.00 A MONTH WHILE YOU WAIT FOR YOUR PRICE.

INCREASED VALUES WILL COME BEFORE FALL

Corner In Rock Bay

The lot is 60 x 120. There are two houses located on it. Both are in first class condition. This district has shown a steady increase in values. A purchase here is a GOOD INVESTMENT.

PRESENT PRICE — — — **$10,000**

NEXT FALL — — — — — — (?)

(only ¼ cash; balance over 2½ years, 7 per cent.

COME AND SEE US ANYWAY

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B INVESTMENTS

'Phone 284. 1104 Broad Street

SNAPS

Lot 50 x 120, close to Douglas street on Cloverdale avenue. $200 cash. Price ....[illegible]

One acre, close to Tolmie avenue and Douglas street. 1-3 cash, [illegible]

Eight-roomed house, fully new and modern and 1-4 acre. $1500 cash. Price ....[illegible]

Rooming house in centre of city. Turning $250 per month profit. $1150 cash ....[illegible]

G. E. Deakin & R. T. Lougheed

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SPLENDID TEN-ROOMED RESIDENCE

with the whole or a portion of an acre of choice garden fronting on three streets, and in fine position for subdivision. This is a golden opportunity for investment, as we can deliver this at an exceedingly low figure on very easy terms for a limited time.

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Sale of 21 Lots

TWENTY-ONE LOTS to be sold in block on wholesale terms and prices. [illegible] cash, balance easy terms buys the entire subdivision. [illegible] including large corners. [illegible] service, city water, electric and telephone lines.

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If you have, you can put by a little for a rainy day.

Why not buy a STEWART lot?

We can sell you a lot within a mile of the business centre of the city for $350 and give you plenty of time to pay for it. Stewart will grow as rapidly as any other seaport town at the terminus of a transcontinental railway, this being so should make it a town of at least 25,000 by 1912. Your lot then should be worth $5,000.

TO DAIRYMEN

One of the best fully equipped dairy and mixed farms in [illegible] Columbia for sale. Within easy reach of Victoria [illegible] of which 100 is bottom land cleared and 50 acres more, [illegible] There are 10 acres in full bearing orchard, [illegible] trees of the best varieties. Good farm house, [illegible] cow stables with latest swinging [illegible] etc. Splendid water supply. There are [illegible] Jersey cows in full milk, and a number of [illegible] tuberculin-tested [illegible] making this [illegible] There is also [illegible] producing families. There are [illegible] a splendid poultry [illegible] poultry [illegible] manure spreader, [illegible] cream separator, etc. [illegible]

Cheap Lots on Easy Terms.

No. 33 Second Street, 55x105	Price	$450:	terms, $150 cash
7 Berwick Street, James Bay, 47x107	"	$900:	" $200 "
3 Montreal Street, James Bay, 61x119	"	$1,800:	" $500 "
14 Cor. Edmonton and Cedar Hill rds.	" large lot.	$1,500:	" $500 "
Princess Street, large lot	"	$2,000:	" $500 "
Hillside Avenue, 60x120	"	$2,000:	" $500 "
Wellington St., 60x134	"	$900:	" $150 "
Lyall St., 54x120	"	$900:	" $150 "
Foster St., 60x134	"	$800:	" $150 "
Grafton St., 60x134	"	$800:	" $150 "
Easterdale: lots about ¼ acre:	" from	$350:	" $50 "

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$500 — OAKMOUNT — $500

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Corner Broughton and Langley Streets Phone 1518

Fernwood Road, 2 lots 50x120, ¼ cash, balance arranged. Price each **$900**

Newport Avenue, corner 60x110, 1-3 cash, balance arranged. Price **$1,500**

Oak Bay Avenue, corner, 135x53. Price on easy terms **$2,100**

Hillside Avenue, corner 120x180, 1-3 cash, balance arranged. Price **$3,000**

Gladstone and North Pandora, large lot, 1-3 cash, balance arranged. Price **$3,250**

STUART & REEVES

Corner Fort and Douglas. Phone 2612

Brown & Nason

Real Estate.

1225 Douglas St. Phone 2371.

Hillside Ave.—Corner lot, 51x130, with 6-room house, all modern, furnace, etc. Price $5,250.

Cook St.—Close to Hillside avenue, ten-room house, all modern, splendid view on large lot 150x250. Price $8,500.

HILLSIDE AVENUE

70 Feet on Hillside Ave., between Douglas and Rose Sts. Easy terms. Snap at **$8,000**

Exclusively by

Queen City Realty

Asklund & Proctor

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Orders taken here for Wellington Coal.

Valuable Property—On Government street near parliament buildings, full particulars on application.

Broughton street, between Douglas and Blanchard, 1 3-4 lots, running to Courtney.

Government street, near Cormorant, 60 x 120, per front foot, ... $1,200

Rooming House, beautifully situated, full particulars on application.

To Let, furnished or unfurnished 8 roomed house on Edmonton road, with plenty of ground having fruits, vegetables, etc.

J. T. L. Meyer

Phone 1448. Room 10, 634 View St. P. O. Box 224.

Homes That Are Worth the Money

Grahame Street—Fine new 7-roomed house, piped for furnace, basement, concrete foundation, everything modern. $4,400.

Macpherson Avenue—Beautiful home 6 rooms, furnace, full concrete basement, lot 50x120. Price $4,000

Pembroke Street—6 roomed house and lot one block from car, close to new High School site, $2,500.

$500 Cash handles any of these. See us before buying.

Wescott & Morrison

Room 8, Moody Block

Phone 1861

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3 Homes

5-Room Modern Home on Oak Bay avenue, corner of Amphion street, lot is 60 x 136. $1000 cash balance easy. Price $3,900

Foul Bay Road, 5-room modern house and lot, 52 x 100. $800 cash, bal. arranged. Price $3675

Chaucer Street, 5-room modern house with cement basement and lot 50 x 110. $700 cash, balance to suit. Price $2700

Moore & Johnston

632 Yates Street Phone 627

Can You Beat It?

Chatham Street, near Douglas, 60 x 120, with two good houses, renting for $50 per month. Price, on good terms ...**$13,500**

Ritchie & Gusty

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Johnson Street

30 x 75 between Store and Wharf.

60 x 120 between Douglas and Blanchard.

Easy terms

For full particulars apply

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BUNGALOW BULLETIN

New 6-Roomed Bungalow, James Bay. Cement basement, cement walks, lawns, piped for furnace, tinted and burlaped. Price **$4500,** on very easy terms.

WM. DUNFORD & SON

Bungalow Builders

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Peruse These

$6,000 ON TERMS—

Corner lot and an 8-rm. modern residence on Richardson St.: house has furnace and all desired conveniences.

$750 CASH—

and the balance monthly payments, buys a modern Bungalow located on David Street, near the Fountain. Terms on this.

$650 CASH—

and the balance easy, buys a cottage just completed (all modern conveniences) on Joseph St. Piped for furnace. Price. **$2,750**

$750 CASH—

buys a lot in Victoria West on Dalton St. This lot is worth more than price asked.

GORGE VIEW—

We still have a few lots left in this charming subdivision at original prices.

LIST WITH US—

We have several Good enquiries for lots close to Central Park, also a new house in James Bay district.

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

1212 Broad Street.

Phone 55.

Holt & Attwell

REAL ESTATE

1303 Broad Street. Phone 2178

Oak Bay Ave.—1 acre with 10-roomed house, modern in every respect, chicken houses, barn, etc. Price $8,400; $3,000 cash balance arranged.

San Juan Ave.—A nice six-roomed house fully modern. Price $3,750; $800 cash, balance easy.

Walton St.—Two lots, 120x120, $1,275 each, one-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 monthsc.

Saratoga Ave.—Lot 50x120. Price $850; half cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months.

Just Two

Prior St., close to Bay: one lot for $875—easy terms

Double Corner, 120 x 120, in Fairfield Estate. Price $2,000: easy terms. Best buy in Fairfield Estate.

P. R. FLEMING

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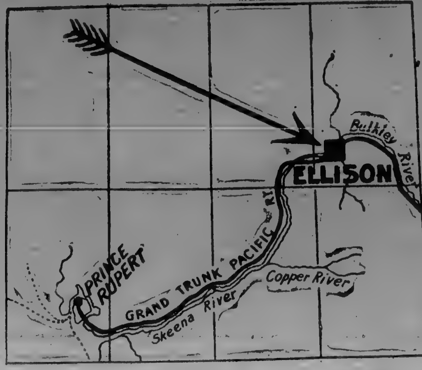

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—and you can't go wrong. They have put their stamp on ELLISON and that means much to you and to us. It gives you the opportunity to get in at bottom prices on townsite lots that will double, treble, and quadruple in value. You probably had the chance to buy lots when prices were ridiculously low, in Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Rupert and other Railroad Townsites but you didn't: vulgarly speaking you've probably "kicked yourself" for not buying. Why let another chance pass you by? Here is ELLISON, situated at the head of navigation on the Skeena, and the centre of a great mining and agricultural district, put on the market at $250 for inside lots and $350 for corners on terms of ONE-FIFTH CASH and the balance very easy. The number of lots at present for sale are limited—this is a fact and not said in order to promote sales.

The officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific have specifically stated that they are not interested in any other townsite in the Hazelton district except ELLISON. There are already close on to 1,000 people in ELLISON. Write for illustrated booklet and plan today.

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For Sale in midst of that popular district, Cowichan Bay. The Property consists of 9 acres on waterfront, and has complete Residence, beautiful garden, garage or stable, lighting and wood sawing plant, situate opposite Tennis Courts and one mile from Golf Course. Boating, bathing and fishing the best in B. C. The Price for a quick sale is **$16,000**

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GARDEN CITY—Quarter -acre blocks, cleared garden land, good bearing orchard, $350 to $600 each; car line, city water, graded streets on the property. Terms $50 cash, balance $15 month.

TRUTCH STREET—Modern up-to-date new residence, eight rooms and furnace. This price is a snap at $6,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Modern 5-room cottage within 3-4 of a mile from the city hall, price $3,000.

ISLAND ROAD—Two lots, 50x161 feet, high, level and cleared, each $1,000; terms $100 cash, balance $20 per month.

CORNER ASQUITH AND RYAN STREETS—Cement sidewalks, water, sewer, five lots, each 50x130 feet. Will sell en-bloc for $2,000. Quarter cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

BELVEDERE—A few choice, high level, grassy lots, 50x110, improved. Terms $50 cash, balance $15 per month, $600 each.

BUSINESS CORNER, QUADRA AUD PANDORA—We consider this the best buy in the city today.

VICTORIA HARBOR—Waterfront lot. A snap; move quickly on this.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

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Lake District

100 ACRES of land or more. Good land, near Colquitz River. Price **$300** PER ACRE.

For further particulars see

A. W. JONES, LTD.

1002 Broad Street

"A word to the wise is enough"

Watch Your Neighbors

—gradually rising in the world, and then ascertain how they are doing it.

In nine cases out of ten you will find that they have purchased lots or homes on easy terms, while their less enterprising neighbour is still paying rent.

Our Burnside Road Lots Are Money Makers

—and their present prices are only $500 to $700 per lot on easy terms. CONSIDER THIS—The water mains are now being laid on the four sides of our property, the B. C. E. Ry. Co. are establishing their car shops and terminals on property adjoining ours: yet, notwithstanding all these improvements our prices have not yet been increased.

Tracksell, Douglas & Co

Corner Broad and Trounce Avenue Phone 1722

Douglas Street Special

40 x 110, between Bay street and fountain, with well-rented modern house. Positively the cheapest buy on Douglas street. $6000 cash, balance arranged. Price $18,000

Sole Agent

Gordon Burdick

620 Broughton St.

Pemberton Block, Phone 2308.

Three lots close to Douglas street, no rock, each, only $500

New House and 2 lots $1,250

New Bungalow, Chapman street $3,000

Lot 60x135 to alley, on easy terms.

Special for a few days.

Broad street, only, per foot. $800

All on easy terms.

A. GILSON

Real Estate Agent

[illegible] Yates Street

All Fine Lots

A corner in Fairfield Estate, near car line, very fine, and 110 feet square. On terms **$3,500**

No. 572—A half-acre lot, on Lilian Road, Foul Bay, on terms **$2,100**

No. 242—A corner pair on Topaz Avenue, high and sightly, on terms **$1,700**

No. 488—Abeautiful corner in Oak Bay District, 120 feet square, on terms **$2,750**

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Rooms—5, 7, 9 and 11, Mahon Block

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

LEEMING BROTHERS, LTD.

524 Fort Street Phones 748 and 573

MEDINA ST.

Modern house — full-sized lot, including new piano and furniture. Easy terms—Price $5,500

HILLSIDE AVE.

House and lot 60x120, within two blocks of Douglas St. $3,000

COOK ST.

120 feet frontage, next corner to Fort St. $21,000

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LEEMING BROTH

524 Fort Street

ASBESTOS MATS

A neat light weight asbestos mat covered on one side with a heavy Canton flannel, edges tape bound. Just the article for saving your tables from heat scorches. They come in the round shapes for tea and coffee pots, tea cups, etc. Also the oval shapes for the large and small patterns.

Ask to see these the next time you visit our store.

Prices **10¢** up to **50¢**

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649 Yates Street Tel. 3039

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Leaving Victoria 8 a. m. every Wednesday, str. UMATILLA or CITY OF PUEBLA, and 10 a. m. every Friday from Seattle, str. GOVERNOR or PRESIDENT.

For Southeastern Alaska, str. RAMONA or CITY OF SEATTLE leaves Seattle 9 p.m. July 29, Aug. 4, 10, 16, 22, 28.

Ocean and rail tickets to New York and all other cities via San Francisco.

Freight and Ticket offices, 1117 Wharf st and 1210 Douglas st.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.

For further particulars obtain folder.

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Cowichan Lake, V. I.

(Under new management) The finest fishing and tourist resort on Vancouver Island. Boats and launches for hire.

Stage leaves Duncan daily.

A. H. LOMAS, Proprietor.

Alabastine

IN ALL COLORS

40c a Package

DRAKE HARDWARE CO.

1418 Douglas St. Tel. 1646

VIEW ST.

30 x 60

South side, near Vancouver; suitable for business. Terms: $2000 cash, balance, 6, 12 and 18 months. Price $8000

60 x 120

South side, between Quadra and Vancouver. Revenue $60 per month. Price, on terms, $17,800

60 x 120

Between Blanchard and Quadra, south side; improved; substantial revenue. One-third cash and balance on mortgage for 5 years. Price $31,000

L. H. Ellis

Investment Broker

[illegible] Government St. Victoria

On the Waterfront

C. P. R. BUYS TUG COLIMA

Vessel Will Be Used in Towing Car Ferry Barges Across Straits of Georgia from Ladysmith.

TO BE REGISTERED AT THIS PORT

Now on the Ways of the Victoria Machinery Depot Being Overhauled in Readiness for Service.

The tug Colima, which was brought from Manzanillo recently, has been purchased by the C. P. R. for use in the car ferry service with the tugs Nanoose and Czar. The Colima is on the ways of the Victoria Machinery depot, being overhauled in readiness for the service in which she is to enter. The Colima is a powerful and well-equipped tug, which has been used as a tender in connection with the new harbor works at Manzanillo, and was brought to Seattle by Capt. W. P. Locke, brother of Capt. Locke of the steamer Princess Beatrice. The Colima was built by the Neaffie and Levy Ship and Engine Building company of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1904.

The new C. P. R. tug is being transferred to the British flag and registered at the port of Victoria, following the payment of duty. She has a steel hull and house. The length of the water line is 95.3 feet, moulded beam, 22.6, with draft of 11.3 feet. The engines are of the fore and aft type, with cylinders 16 inches, and 32 inches, with 24-inch stroke of poston. The boiler is 12.6 feet in diameter and 10.9 feet long, with steam pressure of 150 pounds. The pumps and equipment of the new tug are complete, including wrecking pumps, steam capstan, steam steering gear, dynamos, electric light equipment with searchlight, etc.

The new steamer Princess Alice is nearly ready to leave the Clyde on her long voyage out to this port. Capt. A. A. Lindgren, who brought out the sister vessel, the Princess Adelaide, is now making preparations for the run out. The other new steamer in construction in the United Kingdom, a 1,200-ton freight and passenger steamer for the northern run, is well under way at the yards of Bow McLachlan & Co., of Paisley, and is expected to be launched soon.

STORY OF THE SEA

Truthful James of the Steamer Candidate Tells a Tale of a Cat and a Kaffir

"The captain told the mate, and the mate told the crew, and the crew told me, so I know it must be true. There's many a funny thing that happens on a trip. Here's a little yarn I heard aboard the ship." This was the song sung by the steward of the Harrison one of the weirdest sea yarns told for one of the wierdest sea yarns told for some time—the tale of the ship's cat. On board the Candidate is a common brown tabby cat which sports a blue ribbon about its neck, and if anyone of the sailormen of the steamer is asked about the cat he says:

"We 'aven't 'ad a single bloomin' day of bad luck from the time we picked up the little Kaffir and his tabby, and we are going to hang on to 'in as long as we can."

The seamen then expand and this is their tale in brief: "When the vessel was cruising of the coast of East Africa before her transfer to these waters, and was off Durban, she came across the cat and a half-breed Kaffir boy tied to a spar. Both had been adrift around the Indian ocean for a week and investigation proved that the boy was the only person that escaped from a German merchant ship wrecked off the shores of the Indian ocean. The crew of the vessel had mutinied, and murdered the captain and other officers of the ship. In attempting to navigate the vessel, however, they had been driven on the rocks by a strong nor'-wester. When the ship went to pieces the crew were drowned.

The Kaffir boy caught a drifting spar, fastened himself with a rope which was attached to the pole and in this way began drifting. He had not gone far when he found he had another companion on his frail craft. It was the tabby cat.

For days the two floated about on the pole until finally hunger and thirst overcame the Kaffir boy and he lost consciousness. He could speak a few words of English and his first inquiry when he was nursed back to life aboard the big ship was for the cat. When he was put ashore at one of the British ports, he gave the cat to the captain as a token of his appreciation for his rescue.

So runs the story which might have been better. The seaman should have made the cat, almost frantic with hunger and driven mad by thirst, eat the little Kaffir boy. The presence of the cat on the vessel could still prove the story.

CHANGES PREMISES

Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Alex. Peden Now Situated in Sayward Block

With the completion of his new store in the Sayward block, 1205 Douglas street, Mr. Alex. Peden, the well known tailor, has deserted the premises on Fort street, which he occupied for several years, and has brought together, at his new store, both branches of the business he conducts, gentlemen's tailoring and boys' outfitting.

Mr. Peden's new store is fitted up in the most up-to-date style, and possesses all the features necessary to a high class modern tailoring establishment with a fine sample show room and well lighted airy work rooms. He has added some new and exclusive lines to his stock, and his new store is most complete.

Boys' outfitting has been taken up recently by Mr. Peden, and he is making a specialty of this line of trade. Much of his stock in this department is imported direct from New York, and includes the latest designs and materials. His aim is to outfit a boy upwards of four years of age in every particular except, perhaps, shoes. In this new departure as well as in his gents' tailoring Mr. Peden will seek to study and fulfil the wishes of the public.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.

8 a. m.

Point Grey—Clear; wind N. W.; calm; 30.02; 63; sea smooth. Passed in, at 6:15 a. m., steamer Victoria.

Cape Lazo—Clear; wind N. W., strong; 30.00; 65; sea moderate. Spoke Prince Rupert, southbound at 7 a. m., off Granite Island, Quadra off Atrivedea point.

Tatoosh—Cloudy; wind S. E., 18 miles; 30.15; 53; sea moderate. Out, President, at 6:20 p. m.; in, 4-masted schooner during night; schooner probably Robert Searles at 5:10 a. m.; out, steamer Yosemite, at 8:05 a. m.

Pachena—Cloudy; wind S. E.; 29.73; 52; sea moderate.

Estevan—Clear; wind W., fresh; 29.84; 55; sea moderate.

Triangle—Foggy; wind S. W., 36 miles; 29.57; 48; dense. Spoke Prince Rupert, at 6:15 p. m.; in, Milbank Sound southbound, Prince George in Fitzhugh Sound, at 6:20 p. m., northbound.

Noon.

Point Grey—Clear; wind N. W., strong; 30.0830.08; 70; sea smooth.

Cape Lazo—Clear; wind N. W.; 29.98; 68; sea smooth.

Tatoosh—Clear; wind south, 28 miles; 30.05; 55; sea moderate.

Pachena—Clear; wind S. E., light; 29.70; 68; bad sea.

Estevan—Clear; wind west, fresh; 29.68; 55; sea rough.

Triangle—Overcast; wind S. W., 40 miles; 29.59; 49; sea rough.

Ikeda—Clear; wind west, fresh; 30.12; 60; heavy swell.

Prince Rupert—Overcast; calm; 30.19; 64; sea smooth. In, Princess Royal at 9 a. m.; out again, southbound, at 11 a. m.; in, Prince George, at 8:10 a. m., Leebro at Casey Point.

Dead Tree Point—Clear; wind N. W., light; sea smooth.

6 p. m.

Tatoosh—Clear, southwest 20 miles; bar. 30.09; temp. 55; sea rough; out, steam schooner Tiverton, 12:40.

Point Grey—Clear, northwest, strong; bar. 30.08; temp. 71; Quadra off Rock Point, 3:25 p. m.; out, steamer Cheslakee, 3:30 p. m.

Cape Lazo—Clear, northwest; bar. 30.00; temp. 63; sea moderate; spoke Salva 2:15 p. m.; left Nanaimo 2 p. m. steamer Spokane, making 6 miles an hour; steamer probably British Columbia with barge, southbound, 4 p. m., Vadso northbound 4 p. m.; Henriette northbound 5 p. m.

Triangle—Overcast southwest 36 miles; bar. 29.60; temp. 50; sea rough.

Prince Rupert—Cloudy, northwest; bar. 30.24; temp. 64; sea smooth.

Ikeda—Clear, west, light; bar. 30.16; temp. 57; light swell.

Dead Tree Point—Clear, southeast, light; sea smooth.

Estevan—Clear, west, strong; bar. 29.68; temp. 54; sea moderate.

Pachena—Fog, southeast; bar. 29.80; temp. 50; sea smooth.

Waddon Chartered

The British steamship Waddon, which arrived at Honolulu Tuesday, has been chartered by Davies & Fehon. She will load on the Sound and at British Columbia for Australian ports.

Olivebank Coming

The British bark Olivebank, damaged by fire at Santa Rosalia, sailed July 21 for Royal Roads. Extensive repairs will be made on her when she reaches this port.

Everett G. Griggs Fixed

The British barkentine Everett G. Griggs, now on the west coast of South America, has been chartered by Davies & Fehon to load lumber on the Sound for Sydney. She will come north in ballast.

Will Carry Coal

The Norwegian steamship Tricolor, of the W. R. Grace line, has been chartered for one trip from Nanaimo to San Francisco with coal for the Western Fuel Company. She will then return to the Sound to load lumber for the west coast. The British steamship Candidate, of the Harrison line, has been fixed for the same business. She is under charter to Belfour, Guthrie & Co. to load new crop grain for Europe.

From San Francisco

The steamer City of Pueblo reached the outer wharf yesterday morning from San Francisco with 126 passengers, including 76 in first class. Her cargo included a big shipment of cement. The passengers who landed here included: Geo. Armstrong, B. W. Benjamin, Mary Black, R. Churchill, T. M. Davidson, Frank Durre and wife, Mrs. B. S. Edwards and son, O. Goodman, Donald Graham and wife, T. H. Grant and wife, Mrs. H. Hollingworth, Martha Johnston, Geo. Menser, T. J. Molyneaux, Mrs. M. McLaren, Chas. A. Nolen, Geo. Reichley, Mary M. Reid, and seven second class.

SPOKANE TO REACH SEATTLE TODAY

Called at Nanaimo Yesterday on Way to Sound Convoyed by the Salvage Steamer Salvor.

The steamer Spokane, floated by the B. C. Salvage company at Plumpers bay, reached Nanaimo yesterday afternoon and after coaling, proceeded to Seattle, convoyed by the Salvage steamer Salvor, at 2 p. m., making six knots an hour. The Spokane is proceeding under her own steam. When off Deep Bay, Baynes sound, the injured steamer was compelled to seek shelter on account of the temporary repairs opening slightly and letting in water. The difficulty did not prove of a serious nature and was soon repaired by the salvage crew of the Salvor and the vessel proceeded. The Spokane will be hauled out at Seattle for survey and repairs.

T. J. Chambers, a wireman employed by the B. C. E. R. Co. at Vancouver, narrowly escaped electrocution on Wednesday, his shoulder coming in contact with a live wire. He will re-[illegible]

SALVAGE STEAMER GOES TO EMPRESS

Deck Is Lifting on Stranded C. P. R. Liner Off Japanese Coast—Three Holds Filled with Water.

The salvage company, which works in connection with the Yokohama Iron works, has sent its wrecking steamer to the stranded C. P. R. liner Empress of China, off the point of the Awa peninsula, close to where the waves pounded the big Hill liner Dakota to pieces after she struck on Sunomaki reef, close to where the white liner struck, and efforts will be made to salve the stranded Empress. Advices received from Lloyd's agent at Yokohama state that the Empress has a large hole in her hull forward and the water which has flooded three holes is lifting the main deck of the steamer. The deck is above water. The loss to the underwriters as a result of the stranding will be very heavy, considerably over a million dollars on both ship and cargo. The steamers of the C. P. R. are all insured under a general policy at Lloyd's, insurance being placed on the total fleet of 68 vessels which fly the company's flag.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. WHITELEY

Retiring Master of Princess Beatrice Honored When Steamer Arrived From the Queen Charlottes.

The Princess Beatrice reached port yesterday from Queen Charlotte island ports and Prince Rupert, bringing about a hundred passengers from the north and 150 tons of cargo, mostly salmon. Capt. W. H. Whiteley, who has been master of the steamer for some time past, left the Princess Beatrice on her arrival, to take up his work as a Victoria pilot from Tuesday. When the steamer reached the outer wharf Capt. Whiteley was summoned to the saloon where the ship's company had gathered and the chief officer J. Shaw, presented him with a gold-mounted umbrella, accompanied by an illuminated address signed by all hands from chief officer to cabin boy, congratulating the master on his appointment and expressing regret that he was leaving the steamer where he was so well liked by all hands.

News was brought by the Princess Beatrice that salmon are now running slack on the Skeena and Naas, and at Rivers inlet, and it is expected there will not be more than half a pack. The salmon canners are seeking to secure an extension of the fishing season.

On Monday when the steamer Prince Albert of the G. T. P. was going into Pacofi wharf, she struck a rock and broke some of the blades of her propeller. She proceded on her voyage at reduced speed.

It is expected that Capt. Locke, formerly of the Amur, will go out in command of the Princess Beatrice. The Amur is still lying at Esquimalt where she has been since her stranding in the north some time ago.

Tricolor Expected

The steamer Tricolor is expected today from the Sound to discharge 300 tons of nitrate at the Victoria Chemical works from Chilian ports.

BOXING TOURNEY

Bouts Arranged for Tuesday, August 8th at A.O.U.W. Hall—Official Card Most Attractive.

A boxing tournament has been announced to take place here on Tuesday, August 8th, which should attract the attention and excite the interest of all admirers of the manly art.

The bouts will take place at the A. O. U. W. hall, under the auspices of the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union.

A glance at the official card shows that practically every amateur glove wielder of note in the province has been induced to participate. The rivals in the various classes, men who have met before and had hard battles for the honors, have been matched again. Besides several now lads have been introduced.

Joe Bayley, the Victoria West star, the youngster who, since entering professional ranks, has not found a man in the northwest able to stand up against him for ten rounds, will give an exhibition. Unfortunately the fact that it is a strictly amateur affair makes it impossible for "Joe" to enter any of the contests.

Appended is the card:

105 lbs.—Roy Wachter, V. W. A. A. vs. Young Davis, J. B. A. A.

145 lbs.—Carl Schultz, V. W. A. A. vs. Gunner Greer, Garrison A. C.

159 lbs.—Gunner Brown, Garrison vs. Lane, Empress A. C.

135 lbs.—A. Daykin, H. M. C. S. Rainbow, vs. Stoker Carter, H. M. C. S. Rainbow.

125 lbs.—R. Part, unattached, vs. Tommy Knockton, Vancouver.

115 lbs.—Billy O'Keefe, unattached, vs. Jockey Riley.

125 lbs.—Check Hill, J. B. A. A., vs. Frankie Scott, Y. M. C. A.

BEACON HILL NINE DEFEATS THE BAYS

League Leaders Drive "Rube" Steenson to Tall Timber and Win Game by Big Score.

The supporters of the Beacon Hill senior team, who remained after the big game to see the league leaders perform, were given a very strange sensation when Steenson held them for four innings without a score. The Bays had scored a run in the third. But in the fifth the Hills landed on Steenson with a vengeance and before the smoke had cleared away four runs had been tallied. Again in the sixth the Hills showed what they could do when they got started, and batted Rube so hard that "Sid" Winsby was called in from right field to take his place. However, another five runs were scored, putting the Hills on easy street, but just to make things look right one more was secured in the seventh.

In the meantime Surphlis was making his farewell appearance in regular professional style by allowing his opponents a stingy four hits. Fowler not to be outdone by Surphlis also wanted to be in the limelight and in the seventh went in to catch, Scott going to right field and Steele taking first.

The batting honors of the day went to Cottet, with three hits out of four times at bat, although Tom Gravlin made a strong effort to imitate some of the Victoria pros in long hits, and came within a few inches of sending the ball over the fence, getting a three-bagger for his trouble. Not to be outdone by his brother, Walter Gravlin also took a hand in the batting, sending one to the wire netting for a clean double. Fowler repeating almost immediately afterwards.

For the Bays, Pete McQuade made his debut at first base and certainly made good, accepting nine chances without a slip, while Sam Shanks was the only one to find Surphlis for more than one safety.

The batteries were as follows: Surphlis, Scott and Fowler for the Hills; Steenson, Winsby and Greigg for the Bays.

SWIMMING GALAS

B. C. Championships in Vancouver Next Saturday and Here on August 12.

The first half of the B. C. swimming championships will be held at English Bay, Vancouver, next Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

The following are the events:

50 yards, senior championship; 220 yards, senior championship; 880 yards, senior championship; 100 yards junior championship; 100 yards, ladies championship; diving championship; life saving championship.

Extras—50 yards, open to boys under 14; 100 yards, open to boys under 16, 50 yards, tub race (open) in fancy costume; a special prize for the most original costume; greasy pole.

Entries close next Thursday evening, August 3rd, at Vancouver, and August 2nd in Victoria. Forms may be obtained from P. R. Pomfret, Box 817, of 1230 Government street.

Cards from the following will be recognized: B. C. A. S. A.; B. C. A. A. U.; C. A. A. L.; C. A. S.

Competitors from the local swimming organizations will be leaving on Friday night's boat.

The second half of the B. C. championships will be held in this city Saturday afternoon the 12th. In the evening the annual meeting of the B. C. A. S. A. will be held, at which the new officers will be elected.

A general meeting of the Island Branch of the B. C. A. S. A. will be held in the secretary's office on Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

The King Edward Hotel at Enderby has been damaged by fire to the extent of approximately $3,500.

In consequence of the fear of a fuel famine in the prairie centres, it is probable that the government at Ottawa will order a suspension of the coal duties, in order that fuel may be brought in from the American side during the continuance of the industrial disturbances in the Crow's Nest Pass mining field.

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Further information from W. E. Duperow, City Passenger Agent G.T.P.Rly., L. D. Chetham, City Passenger Agent C.P.Rly., E. E. Blackwood, General Agent, N.P. Rly., E. R. Stephen, General Agent, Gt. Nor. Rly., or write

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Authorized capital [illegible]

Savings [illegible]

[illegible]

EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS OF B. C.

(Continued from Page 10.)

C., 514; Kenyon, Fanny E., 511; Anderson, Edith M., 507; Pollard, Wm. H., 500.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 5; passed, 3—Knott, Widnell, 607; Westwood, Charles N., 580.

Advanced course, junior grade; applied science; maximum marks, 900; number of candidates, 1; passed, 1—Waddington, George W., 538.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 4; passed, 2—Dicks, Agnes J., 766; Coombs, George A., 710.

Intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 3; passed, 1—Fisher, Dorothea, 648.

Senior grade; maximum marks, 1,100; number of candidates, 4; passed, 3—Irvine, Isabel S., 611; Coburn, Dora P., 578; Devlin, Rose, 558.

Nelson Centre.

Junior Grade.	No. of Candidates.	Passed.
Preliminary course	20	15
Advanced course	23	11
Total	43	26

Nelson High school—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 19; passed, 14—Ferguson, Waldo W., 705; Rowe, Frances M., 704; McIntyre, Gertrude, 671; Patrick, Grace A., 649; Taylor, Mary E., 640; Whitebread, Phyllis G., 630; Francis, Harold A., 623; Swannell, Alice M., 567; McVicar, Lula M., 551; Roe, Harold H., 533; Brochler, Martha M., 527; McDonald, Alan, 527; Cummins, Norma B., 518; Ingram, Elizabeth E, 516.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 21; passed, 10—Irving, Howard C., 722; Graham, Arthur E., 681; Donaldson, Mary E., 662; Bealby, Olive M., 617; Mansfield, Elsie M., 616; Wade, Marion, 566; McQuarrie, Donald A., 556; Pitts, Harry H., 546; Gilker, Arthur B., 539; Gibbs, James H., 500.

Ymir public school — Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 1; passed, 1—Peters, Florence E., 606.

Private study—Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

St. Joseph's school (Nelson)—Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 1; passed, 1—Martin, Verle M., 558.

New Westminster Centre

Junior Grade.	N.C.	P.
Preliminary course	63	37
Advanced course	34	30
Advanced curse, applied science	4	3
Full course	5	4
Full course, applied science	1	0
Intermediate grade	1	1
Total	108	75

New Westminster High school—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 58; passed, 38. Shimizu, Kosaburo, 750; Gregg, Ruth M., 748; Bond, Harry E., 691; Bournes, Beatrice M., 684; Steele, Annie E., 681; Postill, Leonard, 659; Turnbull, Robert F., 646; d'Easum, Margerery, 644; Corbett, Florence, 642; Duncan, Alexander S., 642; Wilson, James W., 630; Maxwell, Clara E., 625; Gilley, Helen F., 618; Macdonald, Beryl V. 613; Marshall, Crissie B., 608; Fujimoto, Shinji, 605; Swencisky, Valerian, 605; Brown, Vivian W., 601; Trapp, Dorothy M., 596; Loree, Susie M., 580; Tryer, Charlotte M., 578; Smith, Wilbur G., 578; Marshall, Elsie, 574; Davis, Margaret H., 566; Huggard, Shirley L., 559; Doughty, Irma, 557; Swencisky, Dylora, 551; Green, Reba E., 547; Hood, Wm., 546; Shortt, Gertrude W., 533; Traves, Edmund C., 530; Coulson, Roy G., 523; Potter, Clara E., 520.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 34; passed, 30; Moore, Reginald A., 709; Robinson, Elsie, 680; Mann, Edith G., 658; Meredith, Edwin R. C., 629; Shinobu, Saburo S., 617; Lane, Walter R., 616; Hood, Lily H., 615; Whitaker, Ronald R., 615; Loree, Edith, 613; Roseborugh, Lorne M., 595; Brice, Florence A., 591; Mercer, Mildred A., 585; Davis, Harold L., 578; Gilley, Edgar R., 576; Gilley, James R., 576; Kittson, Mary E., 567; Cantell, Edward J., 565; McKay, Donald W., 563; Huggard, Kenneth H., 561; Eickhoff, Florence, 560; Stott, Frances M., 557; Lane, Laura, 554; Jameson, Hjordis, 538; Chambers, John A., 534; Gilley, Eileen R., 526; Watson, Albert B., 525; Baber, Malcolm G., 517; Robertson, Laura C., 509; McAllister, Grace J., 500.

Advanced course, junior grade, applied science; maximum marks, 900; number of candidates, 4; passed, 3; Huggard, Donald H., 593; Trapp, George L., 517; Sangster, George K., 456.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 5; passed, 4; Hagelstein, Herman W., 668; Morrow, Marie C., 654; Vert, Francis C., 611; Wilkie, Margaret G., 500.

Full course, applied science; maximum marks, 1,100; number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Belmont Superior School.—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 5; passed, 4. Porter, Georgiana J., 640; Green, Bessie, 632; Forman, Joseph E., 608; Smith, Nellie E., 557.

Private Study, intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Davidson, Margaret H. A., 847.

Peachland Centre

Peachland High School.—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 4; passed, 4. Gummow, Olive B., 684; Ferguson, Hugh A., 659; Vivian, Herbert W., 637; Whyte, Gordon W., 568.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 3; passed, 3. McIntyre, Harriet E., 614; Huston, Alfred H.; 598; Brown, Lula I., 500.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Gummow, Benjamin F., 675.

Revelstoke Centre

Revelstoke High School.—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks 1,000. Number of candidates, 9; passed, 8. Simmonds, Kate, 821; Sibbald, Kathleen, 730; Moran, Lillian, 684; Johnson, Laura M., 657; Dickey, Sheila, 636; Corson, Edan G., 595; McRae, Charles R., 561; Lindmark, Myrtle, 559.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 14; passed, 13. Porter, Muriel C., 71; Coursier, Herbert L., 652; Hobbs, Bertha M., 643; Calder, Donald G., 633; Fraser, Frederick, 626; Tomlinson, Wm. V., 607; Urquhart, Gladys, 604; Procunier, V. E. Irene, 597; Field, Mary E., 593; Gordon Harold F., 589; McCarter, Douglas S., 572; Tapping, Alfred, 556; Lytle, Fred B., 518.

Rossland Centre

Rossland high school—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 9; passed, 5. Peters, Lucy T., 613; Gregory, Gladys A., 574; Stenson, Hilda E., 571; Freeman, Paul A., 538; Stanton, Mary P., 511.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 4; passed, 3. King, Lilian E., 548; Wallace, Hazel A., 540; Trembath, Hazel M., 538.

Full course, junior grade; number of candidates, 6; passed 0.

Salmon Arm Centre

Salmon Arm High School.—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 5; passed, 5. Scales, Effie S., 692; Wilson, Mary R., 629; Campbell, Laura M., 606; Nossworthy, Emily M. L., 564; Ehlers, Mary G., 503.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. No. of candidates, 6; passed, 6. Wade, Eva, 691; Greenwood, George, 686; Lartinen, John W., 615; Burrell, Agnes L., 600; Reilly, Evelyn R., 522; Ivens, Louise E., 514.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 2; passed 2. Wilcox, William A., 803; Mackay, Christina M., 697.

Summerland Centre

Summerland High School.—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks 1,000. Number of candidates, 7; passed, 2. Fulton, Ruth V., 652; Monro, Robert P., 510.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Logie, Grace, 560.

Intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Lister, Mary, 679.

Penticton Public School.—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000. Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1. Parkins, Emma T., 675;

Private Study.—Intermediate grade; maximum marks, 1,200. Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Brown, Mary E., 613.

Vancouver Centre

	Number of Candidates	Passed
Preliminary course, junior grade	287	182
Preliminary course, junior grade, commercial	15	14
Advanced course, junior grade	158	102
Full course, junior grade	60	32
Advanced course, junior grade, commercial	9	4
Advanced course, applied science	10	9
Full course, applied science	3	2
Total	542	345

Britannia high school—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 55, passed 42: Yamamoto, Sinji H., 727; Young, George A., 715; Smith, Robert K., 700; Hosany, Inglis, 682; Hokkyo, Junichi, 643; Thompson, Margaret G., 630; Steile, Mark T., 628; Mellish, Winifred E., 624; Weir, Harold L., 608; Wood, Grace B., 605; Young, Ethel L., 599; Kennedy, John, 596; Jun, Thomas, 593; Odlum, Olive V., 585; Black, Alexander P., 583; Macpherson, Mary, 583; Smith, Harry W., 583; Jackson, John C., 579; Roberts, Elsie S., 577; Abe, David T., 575; Matheson, Katie A., 572; Gray, Janet E., 570; Jeffers, Edith M., 567; Kilpin, Katie, 563; Reid, James D., 563; Potter, Elsie, 559; Blainey, Ethel S., 558; Tarlton, Harry E., 557; Abercrombie, William T., 553; McAlonen, Eva G., 551; Fraser, Eva M., 550; Sankey, Ira L., 548; Foran, Frank J., 540; Shaw, Irene, 539; Keast, Ruth C., 536; Krashoff, Harry, 526; Herd, Isabella J., 517; Mueller, Ethelyn J., 512; Davies, Edith M., 503; Thomson, Arthur C., 502; Shillingford, Rosalie, 501; Clarke, G. Ernest, 500.

Britannia high school — Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 21, passed 11: MacIntosh, Grace J., 681; Hamilton, Agnes M., 625; Mitchell, Luella L., 621; Tom, Reginald, 617; Gunn, Amy E., 601; Munro, Elizabeth, 597; Munro, D. Hugh, 592; Wright, Leonard C., 591; Uchida, Tose, 582; Shaw, Hazel J., 555; McDowell, Charles A., 521.

Full course, junior grade, maximum marks 1200; number of candidates 16, passed 9: Halpenny, Myrtle, 756; Terry, Ruth B., 748; Leavens, Retta I., 735; Hill, Annie G., 722; MacMillan, Glen A., 704; Sexsmith, Franklyn B., 682; Smith, Mackie, 635; Smith, Lena B., 633; McCrimmon, May D., 633.

Advanced course, junior grade, applied science, maximum marks 900; number of candidates 3, passed 3: Cameron, Hamish J., 567; Reisterer, Charles V., 532; Cutler, Roderick O., 526.

King Edward high school—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 193, passed 121: Story, Evelyn S., 796; Taylor, Ivan M., 769; Stewart, Beulah J., 751; Riches, Muriel L., 744; Stewart, Annie G., 722; Fleishman, Daisy, 705; Colbick, Melville C., 701; Walker, Vera A., 697; Peck, Dorothy E., 695; Bledsoe, Richard C., 692; Booth, Frances F., 691; McIntyre, Annie, 686; Wilson, Harold A., 683; Wright, Charles A. H., 671; Layfield, Henry D., 669; Fraser, George Lovat, 667; Scott, Ruth W., 665; Holland, Norah V., 661; Coles, Eric, 658; Brydon, William, 656; Woolridge, Francis M., 652; Black, Marjorie, 647; McTavish, Alexander M., 646; Pratt, Doris A., 643; Houston, Dorothy M., 641; Sidney, Edith M., 640; Lord, Frederick M., 630; Stewart, Charles C., 629; Kennedy, Leslie H., 628; Stewart, Lee R., 628; Tallows, Marjorie H., 626; Lord, William R., 623; Pim, Edgar H., 622; Graham, Ruth, 618; Evans, Elmer, 617; Baker, Lincoln T., 614; Gilbert, Winnifred V., 614; Callander, Mary N., 611; Hackett, Elsie M., 611; McIntyre, Vera, 611; Schelky, Gerald L., 610; Mills, Anthony L., 608; Whyte, Frederick, 608; Svenceski, Lonis S., 604; Lurrand, Francis E., 601; White, Helen M., 601; Scott, Seaman M., 600; Tollman, Grace B., 596; McLean, Marorie J., 595; Burpie, Marjorie F., 595; Tollman, Gladys F., 591; Muddell, Vera, 590; Scarletto, Gladys M., 586; Crenshaw, Elizabeth P., 585; Baker, Marjorie A., 582; George, Frances I., 581; Easson, Arthur A., 578; Noble, Archibald B., 578; Walker, Maude H., 576; Duff, Duncan H., 575; Mitchell, Robert J., 575; Welch, Vera A., 574; Suggitt, May A., 573; Lindsay, Charles, 567; Harpur, Reginald H., 566; Scott, William O. C., 565; Morrison, Albert H., 564; Fraser, Lyall, 563; Beard, Rudolph W., 562; Litch, Eleanor W., 562; Phillips, Gertrude A., 560; Watson, Jennie J., 556; Telford, Neil W., 555; Barton, George G., 555; Maynard, Margaret E., 554; McHeffy, Jessie, 551; Sanders, Bernice C, A., 548; Hope, Clifford S., 546; O'Hearn, Ellen M., 546; Simpson, Eleanor M., 545; Whitey, Paul N., 545; Richards, Russell J. E., 544; Robinson, Orillia, 541; Stuart, James D., 541; Moore, Guy B., 540; Goodman, Edwin M., 540; Bickell, Margaret M., 537; Laidlaw, Bessie F., 536; Reifel, Henry F., 535; Ryan, Clarence A., 534; Bryson, Roswell A., 533; Grimmett, Almond M., 532; Cornyn, Thomas, 528; Morgan, Gladys S., 528; Buchanan, Allen, 527; Noble, Maybelle C., 527; Sheridan, Laura J., 526; Raferty, Rosalie A., 524; Saunders, Florence M., 524; Buckerfield, Katherine E., 523; Barnett, Mary B., 523; McLeod, Margaret A., 521; McArthur, Helen M., 518; Jones, Ella V. M., 518; Hicks, Mary M., 517; Robinson, Cecile A. A., 517; Conover, William N., 511; Westenhaven, Charles E., 511; Roedde, Gustav A., 510; Waddell, Myra, 510; McRae, Gustav, 508; Brown, Anne, 508; Sharp, Percy, 508; Weinrope, Saul A., 508; Bowen, Olive C., 506; Moscrop, Ethel, 505; McWhinney, John, 505; Truswell, Grace F., 505; Wright, LeRoy C., 500; Paterson, Madeline K. 500; McKeen, Stanley S., 500.

King Edward High school—Preliminary course, junior grade, commercial;

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1.)

"IF"

The DAVIS "PERFECTION" 10c Cigar cost a dollar, it would be cheap to the smoker who delights in a MILD AND FRAGRANT CIGAR.

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We are showing this week advance lines of Men's Blue and Black Suits. These have just been received and have been made to our special order by the very best tailoring establishments in the land. They are real works of art, have style points which appeal at once to the man who knows and appreciates good clothing.

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HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources—Here and Elsewhere

Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Allied Printing Trades Council	2nd Friday
Joiners	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Bakers and Confectioners	1st and 3rd Sats.
Building Trades Council	2nd and 4th Fridays
Barbers	2nd and 4th Mondays
Blacksmiths	1st and 4th Mondays
Boilermakers	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Boilermakers' Helpers	1st and 3rd Thurs.
Bookbinders	4th Thursday
Bricklayers	2nd and 4th Mondays
Bartenders	1st and 3rd Sundays
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
Building Laborers and Hodcarriers	2nd Thursday
Cement Workers	1st and 3rd Thursday
Cigarmakers	1st Friday
Cooks and Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Electrical Workers	2nd and 4th Fridays
Garment Workers	1st Monday
Hodcarriers and Building Laborers	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Horse Shoers	3rd Monday
Laborers	1st and 3rd Fridays
Laundry Workers	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	1st Monday at 8 p.m.
Longshoremen	Every Monday
Letter Carriers	4th Wednesday
Machinists	1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers	Monthly
Moulders	2nd Wednesday
Musicians	1st Sunday
Painters	1st and 3rd Mondays
Printing Trades Council	Last Sunday
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Every Tuesday
Printing Pressmen	2nd Monday
Shipwrights	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Sheet Metal Workers	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Steam Engineers	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Steam Fitters	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Stonecutters	2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees	1st Tuesday, 3 p. m.; 3rd Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Stereotypers	Monthly
Tailors	1st Monday
Teamsters	1st and 3rd Fridays
Typographical	Last Sunday
T. & L. Council	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Theatre Stage Employees	1st Sunday
Waiters	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers	1st and 3rd Fridays

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Attention is directed to the directory of unions printed at the head of this column. If there are any mistakes in the meeting nights or locations, officers or members are asked to send word to this paper.

A local of the Cloakmakers' International Union has recently been organized at Winnipeg, Man.

The laborers organized in Massillon, Ohio, have been granted an increase of 1 1-2 cents per hour.

Three thousand waiters in Marseilles have gone on strike for 90 francs per month and the right to wear mustaches.

A number of spinning factories in Portugal have been compelled to close down on account of the cotton spinners' strike.

At Centralia, Ill., agreements have just been entered into with the printers securing to the employees advances of $1.50 to $2 per week for all members.

Hudson (N. Y.) Brewery Workers secured eight hours for six months in the year and nine hours for the other six months. Engineers also get an increase.

Local union of the International Carriage and Wagon Workers at Milwaukee, after a short strike against the open shop, reached an agreement and all the men returned to work.

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The Red Star Steamship Company apparently has won its fight against the strikers at Antwerp, Belgium. One hundred and twenty dockers have broken away from the union and returned to their work with the company.

The Brewery Workers' Union at Winnipeg, organized some six months ago, seems likely to become involved in a strike unless the brewers make some concessions in wages and working conditions.

A Cooks' and Waiters' union is one of the latest additions in the labor world at Winnipeg. As soon as applicable the membership intend to test the law relative to "a full day's rest following every six days' work."

It is gratifying to note that the suggestion of Labor News of a few weeks ago, that New Brunswick have a Federation of Labor is bearing fruit and the affair will probably be launched on Labor Day at St. John.

The German Typographia of Winnipeg, Man., has secured an increase of $2 per week, while the men on machines have secured one-half hour reduction in working time.

The first agreements ever entered into between the Typographical Union and the publishers of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., have been concluded. An increase of $2 per week has been secured.

The number of women employed in Germany, according to the last statistical data, is 9,400,000; France, 6,800,000; Austria, 5,600,000, and England, 5,300,000; this great number being employed in manufactures and trades.

The Banda Mexicana, known to the Musicians Union as the Peon Band, has been withdrawn from the Luna Park in Denver. The union men of the city refused to patronize the park and it proved such a serious injury that a settlement was made with the tlocal Musicians' Union.

The cornerstone of the Labor Temple in Utica, N. Y., is about to be laid. President Gompers has been invited to deliver an address upon that occasion, but owing to a previous engagement made for St. Louis on that day, he is unable to accept.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' strike in Cleveland, Ohio, has assumed large proportions. From information just received practically all of the people employed in this class of work are on strike, and are confident and hopeful of an early, favorable conclusion of the contest.

Premier Fisher of Australia and a number of visiting members of parliament of the overseas dominions, conferred with the Home Labor party in the House of Commons Wednesday with the object of linking up the labor movement of the empire by interchange of views and news, visits and a periodical conference.

Trades unionism is self help. Trades unions have brought much sunshine into the world. The good that they have brought has been varied. The good that they can do is limitless. These agencies for alleviating the misery that abounds in the world can never be destroyed.—Samuel Gompers.

Practically every country on the face of the globe realizes that an employers' liability and workmen's compensation law is a necessary adjunct to civilization. Word has just been received from Peru that President Leguia has just signed what is known as the Peruvian Liability Law.

The men employed in the metal trades in Syracuse, approximating 3,000 in number, are in negotiation with their employers looking toward the adoption of a new scale of prices. It is thought at this time that an amicable adjustment will be reached. The metal trades desire a raise of 10 per cent, nine hours a day, and Saturday half holiday.

President George L. Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, will be in San Francisco during the convention of the I. T. U. He is to lecture on Monday evening, August 14th, sharing the honors with Superintendent Charles Deacon of the Union Printers' Home.

The Toronto iron molders have won their strike for an increased wage rate. The old agreement called for a minimum wage for molders of $2.90 per day and core makers of $2.65 per day. Under the new agreement the molders are to receive $3.10 per day and the core makers $3 per day.

There has been organized a local union of Cereal Mill Workers at Freeburg, Ill. An agreement has been signed for a nine-hour day at 20 cents per hour. The product of the mill in which the members of this organization are to be employed are to use the union label on its products.

The traveling salesmen, insurance agents and collectors of Toledo, Ohio, recently held a meeting with the object in view of forming a union. Definite action has not as yet been reported, but it is understood that those in attendance pledged themselves as favorable to such an organization.

Mr. J. D. McNiven of Ottawa, Dominion Fair Wage Officer, and formerly a member of Victoria Typographical Union, and at one time a member for this city in the Provincial Legislature, has just returned from Prince Rupert and other northern points, visited in the course of his annual inspection tour taken in connection with the routine work of Mr. McNiven's branch of the Federal Department of Labor, to ascertain prevailing conditions where the wage rate is fixed in government contract work. Complaints of evasions of the fair wage clause by contractors are very infrequent indeed, Mr. McNiven says.

When the managers of the Leven Shipyard at Dumbarton, Great Britain, insisted upon the employment of nonunionists, the members of the trades unions employed at the works quit, causing a closing down. The "open shop" policy has also caused another dockyard to practically suspend operations.

The Union Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has determined to enter the competition for the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1912. Back of the council, it is stated, are a number of civic organizations. Active steps have already been taken to start the campaign.

The strike of the Holyoke (Mass.) Shop Carpenters has been settled, and under the agreement reached the employes are to have nineteen Saturday half-holidays during the coming year. This settlement came in the form of a compromise, but both parties to the agreement are well satisfied as to the outcome.

King George of England was recently petitioned by the unskilled laborers on his estates at Balmoral, Abergeldie and Birkhall for an advance of two shillings a week in their wages. The employes, number seventy, consisting of roadmen, gardeners and foresters, as a result of their petition have been advanced one shilling per week.

After a strike of five weeks against the Toledo Stove and Range Company by the Stove Mounters, a satisfactory settlement has been reached. Increases on piece work varying from 1 cent to 15 cents have been secured, as well as an increase of 10 cents a day for day work, and a Saturday half-holiday.

The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union has just won a victory in securing an agreement with one of the large manufacturing firms in New York. This firm had prepared for a long fight, and had installed cots in the shop, where they had intended to house the strikebreakers. As a result of the agreement, the strikers have all been reinstated and granted a fifty-two hour week.

An agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, with the Norfolk and Western Railway, has been reached, after conferences extending over quite a period. The agreement provides for a substantial increase in the wage rate, and the adoption of a code of rules, which will materially improve working conditions.

James Simpson organized labor representative on the federal commission to inquire into the merits of industrial and technical education, has been in Great Britain for the past two months. During that time he has managed to give considerable publicity, through the Old Country Labor press, as to the labor movement in Canada. Evidently, too, Mr. Simpson has become impressed with the possibilities of the Independent Labor party as applied in the Old Land, and sees in its methods and form of organization a means of bringing the organized wage-workers of Canada together politically.

Under date of July 11, Provincial Secretary H. E. Young advises the secretary of the B. C. Federation of Labor, in reply to a letter drafted by the executive committee at its last meeting, that the request for a provincial commission to inquire into the coal mining industry will be considered by the British Columbia executive council at its first meeting. This will in all probability mean shortly after the return of Premier McBride and Attorney-General Bowser from the old country.

President Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union is working to bring about the organization of a labor union which would involve the membership of 3,000,000 migratory workers who are scattered throughout the United States. He has submitted a plan of unionism which would introduce this kind of an organization to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

An investigation made by Dr. A. H. Stewart, of Lawton, Okla., for a New York medical organization in regard to the comparative longevity of men and women finds that the women excel the men, 2500 of the 4000 centenarians in the country being women. According to his investigations men are more likely to be geniuses, but there are fewer cranks and idiots among the women. He also finds that women do not die unexpectedly as often, are not bald and endure more heat than men.

By an order of Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, assignments of salaries of employes to loan companies is prohibited. The practice of loan companies in the past in appealing to Government officials to aid them in the collection of loans has been in existence for a number of years, and has worked not only to the disadvantage of the Department, but to the employes as well. This order affects all subsidiary bureaus connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor.

It is said that labor conditions in Switzerland are somewhat better than anywhere on the European continent, and the organized workmen relatively greater. The trade union movement, however, is not thoroughly united, political and religious questions precluding a complete unification. Beneficial associations and other organizations, based on religion, are common in Switzerland. Of a total of 113,890 organized workmen in 1910, only 67,348 were affiliated with the general federation of that country, the "Trade Union Association." The railway workers have an 82 per cent organization. Membership is on the increase.

Unions Justified.

There is no question that, in the well-weighed words of John Mitchell, "trade unionism has justified its existence by good works and high purposes. . . It has elevated the standard of living of the American workman and conferred upon him higher wages and more leisure. It has increased efficiency, diminished accidents, averted disease, kept the children at school, raised the moral tone of the factories." Much of the legislation by which the conditions of the laboring classes have been improved is due to the initiative of the unions. Beyond all controversy that frightful deterioration of the industrial classes which the large system of industry set in deadly operation has been arrested, and the lot of the laboring man has been vastly improved during the past seventy-five years. Even the "submerged tenth" are living far more decently now than the average mechanic was living then. Even Pittsburg in all its misery is a paradise compared with Manchester and Glasgow in the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century. Many causes have wrought together to produce this improvement, but the students of social science agree in their judgment that the most efficient cause of that improvement has been the organization of labor. It has enabled the working people to resist the pressure that would have degraded them and to demand and secure a fairer share of the wealth which their labor produces.—Rev. Washington Gladden.

Leisure the Basis of Opportunity.

The first condition for social opportunity, which consists of frequent contact with an increasing variety of social influences, is leisure. So long as one's time is all occupied in the mere getting of a living, the chance for social influences to operate upon him, which creates new desires, is impossible. Whatever increases the draft upon the physical and nervous energies of man make him less susceptible to the refining, and more disposed to the stimulating and vulgarizing influences. It is one of the characteristic features of modern industrial life that by its division and specialization of labor, it tends to increase the intensity of the strain upon the nervous energies of the laborer. In no country in the world is this fact more prevalent than in America. The persistency with which industrial energies are intensified in this country have come to be almost regarded as a national characteristic. It has become a recognized fact by medical science that the first step toward remedying this condition is more leisure, more physical and mental repose, more and longer periods of relief from the strain which the specialized industrial life imposes. This has become absolutely necessary for both physical and social reasons. For physical reasons, because it makes wholesome living and normal physical health possible, and socially because without it frequent social contact is prevented or the susceptibility to the socializing influence is destroyed. The great mass of laborers are compelled to work all the year round under the same monotonous condition. This is made indispensable by the very nature of modern methods in industry. Under the factory system the laborers become mere wheels in a colossal machine, in which the presence of all is necessary to the efficient labor of any. Since the conditions under which any considerable number of the laborers work, must necessarily be those of all, nothing can increase the leisure and enlarge the social opportunities of the laboring classes which does not make a general reduction of the hours of labor.—George Gunton.

Lacrosse in the East

President Forsythe, of the C. L. A., in a recent interview, thought the game was going very well in Toronto, but reluctantly admitted it had fallen away in many parts of Ontario. There were many reasons for this—one was that many young fellows have left the villages and towns for the larger cities, while others have gone to western provinces, thus reducing the number that might have been in the game. He also thought that the intermediate and junior players were being neglected, the attention being given to the seniors. Grounds were also hard to procure for the playing of matches, and for this reason many boys have taken to water sports and other means of enjoyment. The best way to improve the condition was by a united organization of those interested in lacrosse, and to see that meetings were held in all towns for the purpose of organizing lacrosse clubs, also to try and have officers elected in the controlling bodies each year, who, while ardent followers of lacrosse, were not closely identified with any individual club. He looked at the situation in a most hopeful view, and thought that before long lacrosse would soon be the foremost sport in Ontario, as it formerly was, and be truly considered Canada's national game.

Aldermere reports the following lumber prices current in that section of the Bulkley Valley: First class rough lumber, $25 per M.; second class, $16; matched spruce, $35; surfaced spruce, $32; matched pine, $40; surfaced pine, $37; and shingles, $6.

The French syndicate in which M. Georges Barbey de Schlumberger and A. O. F. Francis are prominent, has purchased a tract of $6,000 acres of wild land in the vicinity of Alberni, the property having been for some time held under an option from the E. & N. Railway Co.

As a result of a meeting just held in this city, it has been practically decided to resume the operation of the Richard III. mine at an early date.

4th Annual Conservative Picnic

At Goldstream, Saturday, August 12th

A CARNIVAL OF SPORTS AND FUN WILL BE PROVIDED, MAKING IT THE MOST AMUSING, INTERESTING AND ENTERTAINING HOLIDAY OF THE YEAR

Hobble Skirt Race for the championship of B. C.
Harem Scarem Skirt Race for ladies and gents.
Queen Contest for most popular lady in district.
Scotch Sports and Scotch Music.
Grand Tug of War Open to the 5 Wards
Trains at 8 and 10:30 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m
Speeches will be delivered by the Hon. Premier McBride.

GOD SAVE THE KING

You Will Make $25 in 20 Days For Every $10 You Invest Now

You Take No Chance Whatever

This is not a gamble nor a lottery proposition.

There is a noticeable absence of every element of chance.

Today, a limited number of shares is before the public in **The British Pacific Coal Co., Ltd. at 50c the share.**

These shares have a par value of $1 each.

On the morning of August 17th the price will be either advanced to 75c or $1 a share.

This means that those who buy in at 50c, the present price, have a holding on the 17th worth 75c or $1, at least a clear profit of 25c a share is guaranteed.

No application will be received for less than 100 shares, which are available on such easy terms as 10c a share cash with application and the remainder in three equal monthly installments.

To buy 100 shares, the cash payment is $10.

The balance of $40 is payable in three equal monthly payments. You can handle 1,000 shares with $100 cash and in twenty days' time your profit will be at least $250, before your third installment falls due the stock will be selling readily at $1.

The shares in **The British Pacific Coal Co., Ltd.**, represent a proposition to you which at the same time embraces the maximum security and also the greatest possible profits and forms a natural resource proposition.

Coal is as staple as gold.

The success and prosperity of a nation depend on its fuel supply, its coal wealth, as well as the transportation facilities and money available to develop its many industries.

It is a conceded fact that so soon as The Grand Trunk Pacific main line has been constructed to Prince Rupert city, its Pacific terminus, in less than 18 months' time, the thousands of tons of freight which will pass through the Pacific seaport and on board ship to all the ports on the Pacific Coast and to the Orient, must create an enormous market for fuel.

This fuel will naturally be drawn from the mines nearest at hand.

These mines are to be found on Graham Island, which is immediately opposite Prince Rupert city—80 miles from Prince Rupert city by boat is situated the now well known and famous coal property controlled by **The British Pacific Coal Co., Limited,** which embraces an area of coal lands in extent 8320 acres.

This condition of affairs means, therefore, that those who are directly interested in **The British Pacific Coal Co., Ltd.,** have within their holding a proposition which is destined to be the most important factor in the fuel market of the Pacific Coast.

It being an all-water haul from the property of **The British Pacific Coal Co.,** which fronts on Skidegate Inlet, about 80 miles from Prince Rupert city, the coal may be laid down at this great Pacific port at the minimum cost.

Readers know that Prince Rupert is 600 miles nearer Japan than Vancouver. Prince Rupert will surely be a great coaling station for the Pacific liners.

There is no reasonable doubt in the minds of shrewd, far-seeing business men that The British Pacific Coal Co. can be anything else but one of the greatest coal shippers in the North American continent.

This is not a coal prospect proposition, but rather a working property.

The British Pacific Coal Co's shares are a bargain at 50c (the par value being $1) alongside many coal prospecting propositions which are being offered to the public from time to time at smaller prices.

British Pacific Coal will be a household word throughout the western portion of this country, since the people will use anthracite, where obtainable, in preference to soft coal, which carries so much smoke and ash.

We have the engineers' reports to show the interested reader, prospectuses embracing details of the proposition and newspaper reports of interviews with satisfied shareholders and officials who visited the property.

$10 in cash is all you require to take up 100 shares of The British Pacific Coal Co., Ltd., while the price is 50c a share and 100 shares is the smallest application that will be received by the trustee, T. R. Morrow.

Mr. Morrow is well and favorably known throughout British Columbia, having resided in the province for 25 years, is well known in the city of Vancouver to business and financial men, as a man who will guard the interests of the public in his capacity of trustee.

Remember that on the morning of the 17th of August, the price of the shares as held by Mr. Morrow will be advanced to 75c or $1 a share, and that there is a limited block available from him today at 50c a share.

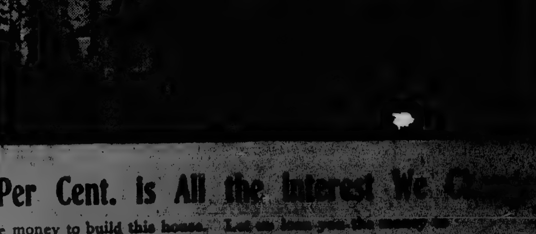
Send in your application at once.

Make your cheque or money order payable to the order of **T. R. Morrow, trustee.**

Further information may be secured by a personal call or by mail.

The Office of the Trustee is 604 Broughton St., Victoria, B.C.

C.H.I.C. DAILY MEMORANDUM
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK



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For the money to build this house. Let us loan you the money to [illegible]
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Canadian Home Investment Co., Limited
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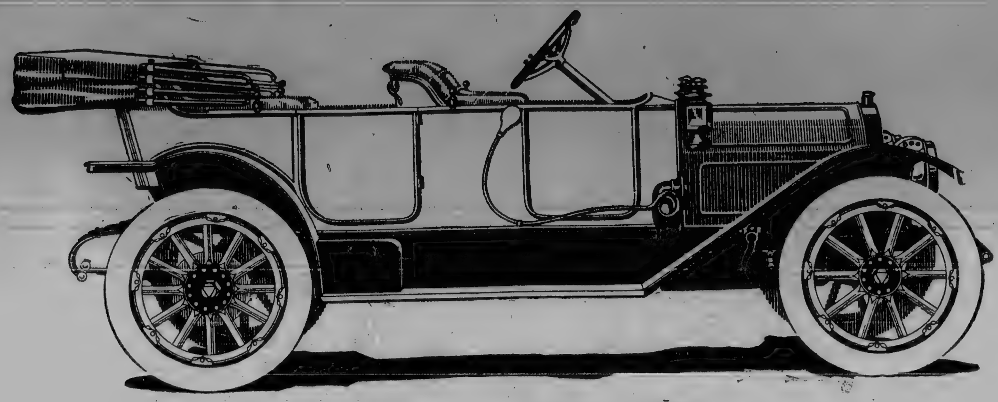
The 1912 HUDSON "33"



"33" Touring Car—$2,300 Complete

There are four HUDSON "33" models for 1912. A large, roomy, five-passenger Touring Car, shown above—a smart Torpedo of long, rakish lines—a Roadster of unusual beauty and comfort and a Mile-a-Minute Roadster which is speedy enough to make a showing in any amateur speed or hill climbing contest. The price of each model is $1600 complete, f.o.b. Detroit.

Equipment includes 34 x 4 inch tires on Demountable rims, Bosch magneto and storage battery, genuine Mohair top, with complete set of curtains, wind shield, tire irons, extra Demountable rim, Prest-O-Lite tank, big beautiful lamps, blackenameled, foot and robe rails, license number holders, tool box on running board, tools, tire repair outfit, etc.

Roadsters have special luggage box on rear, around which extra tires can be carried. Mile-a-Minute car has storm apron instead of wind shield and top and is equipped with 100-mile-an-hour Warner Auto-meter. The wheels on this car are 32 inch with 4 inch tires, which permit of faster driving with greater safety than is possible with larger wheels.

Why the Value is Even Creater this Year

Some Extraordinary Things Have Been Done to Accomplish This Result—Come See What They Are

The above is an illustration of the HUDSON "33" 1912 Touring Car. There are three other models—a Torpedo, long, low and snappy in appearance—a Roadster, handsome and comfortable, and a Mile-a-Minute car, fast enough for any amateur contest.

This cut indicates as well as can be done by picture, the great beauty of the car, which for the past year has been the most talked about automobile in America. It is impossible to show by drawing or photograph, all the improvements that have been added to the 1912 model.

The best way to understand why it is a greater value than was the 1911 car, is to know what was done to produce that result. By telling you that, you can appreciate this new value more than would be possible either by illustration or by description.

The Engineering Board of the HUDSON Motor Car Company is made up of the largest number of experts ever employed by any one manufacturer. These men are specialists in many different branches of automobile engineering. At the head of this staff of experts is Howard E. Coffin, the man responsible for the HUDSON "33."

Before this board of specialists is brought every suggestion for the improvement and betterment of HUDSON cars. Each of these experts has won his way by the work he has done. Each man knows something which others don't know. Each has done something which others have not done.

OWNERS HAVE HELPED

We have hundreds of letters from owners telling their experience with the "33." What they reported was tabulated and so when work was started, we had accurate information upon which to base our plans for the 1912 car.

Each suggestion was thoroughly considered by the Board of Engineers. Then Mr. Coffin instructed these specialists to do what they could to make the 1912 car a greater value than was that of 1911. Each man was assigned to some particular work. One was instructed to add to the beauty of the car. Another devoted his time to working out ideas that would add to the convenience the car would afford to passengers.

WENT TO EUROPE FOR IDEAS

One man went to Europe to get ideas. He visited the leading factories there and attended the great Paris and London Automobile Shows. He wanted to see how makers abroad were building their cars. He came back with a trunk full of notes.

A specialist on carburetion went into the laboratories of the largest carburetor manufacturer and with the experts there worked out an improved system, which has resulted in greater power and economy for the motor. So exhaustive were his tests that he called in the chemists and experts of the Standard Oil Company and had their assistance in determining what was needed for obtaining an increased efficiency from the ever decreasing quality of gasoline.

Another man—trained by long experience for that special kind of work—gave his attention to improving the spring action of the car. He tested many types of springs. He drove cars over every kind of roads. He exerimented with other cars to learn any advantages they might have.

The expert on factory management spent his time in the plant organizing his men, teaching them to build better. The man who had made a reputation for himself as a designer of special machinery worked out ideas for increasing factory efficiency in that direction.

No work could have been more complete than that which these men did.

ALL SUBMITTED TO EXPERTS

Then Mr. Coffin called them all into session and for days the suggestions of each expert was submitted to the consideration of his associates. In this way many additional ideas were brought out. No suggestion was accepted that did not meet with the unanimous approval of the Engineering Board. If there was any doubt about the value of any feature, it was tried out by actual tests on cars built especially for that purpose.

Then the first 1912 car was built and all the ideas adopted were proven in a service ten times more severe than any one would ever think of demanding of his car.

The result of all that careful, accurate planning and testing, under the inspiration of Howard E. Coffin, is the 1912 HUDSON "33."

YET THERE WAS LITTLE CHANGE

You might conclude from this that the car is totally different from that of last year. As a matter of fact however, there has been little change in the essentials of its design. In a few places the simplicity of the original model has been made even more simple. A few more parts have been eliminated and a great deal has been accomplished in the way of smoother, quieter operation. The 1911 "33" is famed as being as quiet as any car ever built.

This year sound has been made even less noticeable.

It is difficult to compare the new car with the original. But you can at a glance at the car itself, note some of the changes that have been made.

The equipment is of a much better grade. If you will ride in the two models you will observe the greater motor flexibility of the 1912 car. You can see an increased value in the quality of upholstering, in the higher grade painting, but you cannot so easily appreciate the improvements that have been made in the quality of materials, in the fineness of the metals and the character of the workmanship.

WIDELY DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER CARS

The above comparisons have all been made with the 1911 HUDSON "33."

It would not be so difficult to show the greater value of the present model if it were considered in connection with any other automobile that you can buy under $2500.

Last year the HUDSON "33" established such a mark for its simplicity, power, sturdiness and general value that it won its way wherever buyers gave close attention to its details.

People in all sections bought the HUDSON "33" because it was designed by Howard E. Coffin. Most of these buyers were persons who had owned cars of his earlier models. They knew from what he had done before what to expect from his latest car. The first day the HUDSON "33" was put on sale orders were taken by dealers throughout the country for 687 cars. These were bona-fide sales that were made without, in most cases, even a demonstration.

2,000 CARS OVERSOLD

At the close of the season there were orders on hand for more than 2,000 in excess of the number we could build. Even before a single 1912 model was shown dealers had deposits in hand from their customers who thus had assured themselves an early delivery in the latest model.

These are important indications of what car it is best for you to choose. Nothing quite so thoroughly shows the value of an automobile as the way the public takes to it. Its sales in any one locality would indicate very little. Consider what it has done throughout the country, however, and you have the net expression of many buyers. HUDSON cars are successfully operated over every kind of road. Buyers chose the "33" because it proved to be the car best suited for all needs. As all sections are using the "33" it shows it is ideal for every requirement.

WORLD WIDE DEMAND.

The world wide demand for the HUDSON "33"—and that statement is emphatically true—is a positive proof that it more nearly approaches the ideal car than was ever before offered at less than $2500.

We urge all who are competent to do so, to thoroughly investigate every detail of the HUDSON "33." But we caution those who do not intimately understand automobiles, their needs and the development that has recently been made in the way of simplicity, not to attempt to judge values in that manner.

Nothing is quite so dangerous as a little knowledge. It deceives the buyer and often results in his selecting not the best but the poorest car to be had for the money.

ALL MAKERS GIVE QUALITY—NOT ALL THOUGH, HAVE ENGINEERING CLEVERNESS

We believe all makers are building the best cars they are able to build for the money. Competition guarantees that. But willingness to furnish good quality does not assure that that is being done. Skill, experience and an efficient organization is necessary. All engineers do not possess the same degrees of cleverness—or experience. Capital will buy modern machinery. It will secure the best of materials, but it will not always get the best engineering brains. It cannot even get the best out of the brains it can employ. Genius works only when it is associated with genius and workmen do their best only when directed by a recognized master.

Design is the basis of all good value. Without that, the car is only partly right. All experienced automobilists know that. Everyone in the trade knows Howard E. Coffin to be the greatest designer of automobiles this country has ever produced. Every one in the business knows equally as well that the organization which controls the HUDSON Motor Car Company has built all the cars Mr. Coffin has designed.

Each of these cars was a leader until Mr. Coffin made it less desirable by the production of a car more modern and of consequently greater value.

Millions of dollars have been put into HUDSON cars by experienced buyers, just because of their confidence in the designer, the engineers who are his assistants and the company and organization that is building the cars. These buyers have asked for no details.

Expert as some of them are, they have not depended upon their own judgment so much as they have been influenced by their knowledge of the men who are responsible for the HUDSON "33."

CHOOSE YOUR CAR THAT WAY

If you accept that suggestion and then look for a car of reputation, just remember that standards of values change and that consequently the car you thought well of a few months ago, may now be selling at a lower price because the more modern HUDSON "33" has established a new era in motor car designing.

You will naturally want the latest. Then don't be influenced too strongly by a low price, or by the statement that the motor is bigger, or other claims that are intended to obscure the **main point of simplicity.**

If your car has all the power you will ever need to use, that is all you need to consider. If a car can be obtained at a hundred dollars less than that at which you can get the HUDSON "33," then look for the comparative simplicity of the two cars.

If you choose the HUDSON "33" you will have satisfaction in knowing that you have the car which everyone admits to be the leader of its class—to be the one advanced car of the past three years.

WHY YOU SHOULD NOT DELAY

You have your choice of many automobiles. The most desirable cars will be taken first. Last year's popularity indicates a heavy demand for this greater value of the 1912 model.

There is a limit to the number of cars the factory can produce. Since 2000 individuals were disappointed last spring at not being able to get the "33," what may we not expect this fall?

By taking a "33" now you can use it all summer, fall and winter and still have an up-to-date car in the spring. Many Hudson dealers have booked orders for the 1912 model even before they knew its details. We advise immediate action if you are to get prompt delivery of the one advanced car of the past three years.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit

A Special Word of Importance

We endorse with our capital and business future every word of the above. This we would not do if there were any doubt in our minds about the value of the Hudson [illegible] Our success depends upon our knowing the automobile situation thoroughly. We have opportunities for more thorough investigation of values than has any [illegible] The mere fact that we have chosen the HUDSON "33" as the best value that can be had at the price—that we are going the limit with our business standing in this community and have bought a large quantity of [illegible] our own funds with the manufacturers to assure our receiving deliveries, is a guarantee of what we think of the HUDSON "33." What greater assurance can you ask?

See the Triangle on the Radiator

VANCOUVER ISLAND AUTO CO., Ltd.

Corner Wharf and Broughton Streets. Phone 2326

"SOLID AS THE ROCKIES"

The British Columbia Life Assurance Company

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You do not die to win in life insurance. You live to win as thousands everywhere attest.

A business man may meet with sharp reverses—may lose his all in a panic or a fire—but life insurance will prove an anchor in the storm. Many a man has made a fresh start in life or rounded a tight corner by means of a loan on his life insurance. Let us explain this feature to you.

The British Columbia Life Assurance Company
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

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Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, 1704 Douglas St.

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

THIS WEEK

A traveler's set of carpet samples from, piece..........25¢
Nottingham Lace Curtains from pair..........50¢

2 IN A1 SHOE POLISH

Is good for Ladies' fine footwear as well as Gentlemen's Shoes.

It does not soil the daintiest garment, the Polish being smooth, brilliant and lasting.

It contains no turpentine, Try it with a match.

It is good for your shoes.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited, 13
HAMILTON, Ont., BUFFALO, N. Y. and LONDON, Eng.

PIONEER BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Started business in Canada in 1836. Opened in Victoria 1858. 75 years in business. Capital and Reserve is over $7,500,000.

THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

of sound banking and steady progress has demonstrated the strength and security of the Bank of British North America. Your Savings could not be safer than with us. Interest at highest current rate is added twice a year. Money may be withdrawn at any time.

Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit issued on Hong Kong, Shanghai, India and all parts of the world. A general Banking business conducted.

Victoria Branch. D. DOIG, Manager

Union Bank of Canada

Capital paid up.......... $4,668,000
Reserve, undivided profits 3,100,000
Total assets (over) 50,000,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCHES

Victoria, Vancouver (five offices), Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Enderby, Vernon and Nanaimo.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The Bank has Agents and Correspondents in all cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and the British Colonies.

Travellers cheques issued in any currency available in all parts of the world.

A. E. Christie Manager Victoria Branch.

AT CITY CHURCHES

(Notices for this column must be received not later than 10 p. m. the preceding Friday.)

St. John's—Anglican—Matins: Organ, Prelude; Venite, Handle;; Psalms for 30th morning. Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, Burnett;; Benedictus, Burnett; hymns, 240, 320, 172; Kyrie, Tours; Gloria Tibi, Burnett; organ Postlude. Evensong: Organ Prelude; Processional Hymn 198; Psalm for 30th evening. Cathedral Psalter; Cantate, Woodward; Deus Misereatur, Goss; anthem, "I Am Alpha and Omega" (Stainer), bass solo, Mr. Ernest Petch); hymns, 215, 20; Amen, Burnett; Vesper, Burnett; organ, Postlude.

The Rev. H. B. Gray, D.D., will preach in the morning, and the Rev. A. J S. Ard in the evening; subject, "Why Are We Protestants?"

St. James'—Anglican—Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8, Matins, Litany and sermon at 11, Evensong sermon at 7. The music follows: Organ, Voluntary; Venite and Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, Woodward; Benedictus, Hopkins; hymns, 4, 298, 239; organ, Voluntary. Evening: Organ, Voluntary; Psalm[illegible]edral Psalter; Magnificat, Thompson; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; hymns, 278, 227, 26; Vesper Hymn, Thompson; organ, Voluntary.

St. Barnabas'—Anglican—Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m., Matins at 10:30 a.m., Choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m., Choral Evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, Einsamer Wanderer, Grieg; Communion Service, Maunder in G; Hymns, 410, 242, 307; Offertory Anthem, Fitzgerald; in D, E. L. Ashford. Evening—Organ, Nunc Dimittis, St. John; organ, Postlude Festal Prelude, E. L. Ashford; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Macfarren; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; hymns, 406, 637, 1; Offertory Anthem, Fitzgerald; Vesper, "I Will Lay Me Down in Peace"; organ, Marche Triomphale, F. J. Harper.

St. Saviour's — Anglican — Victoria West. Rector, Rev. R. Connell, Catherine street. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.; Sunday school 2:30 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7 p.m. In the evening the address on "The Hymns of the Evangelical Revival" will be given. On Thursday a social gathering of the congregation and friends will be held in Semple's hall, Langford street, at 8 p.m., in connection with the twentieth anniversary of the consecration of the church. All parishioners past and present and their friends are cordially invited.

Royal Jubilee Hospital—There will be a celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m., in addition to the regular Church of England service at 3 p.m.

Esquimalt—Methodist—Heald's hall, corner Esquimalt road and Constance avenue. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., at which the pastor will preach. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2:30. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 o'clock.

Metropolitan Methodist—Corner Pandora and Quadra streets. Pastor, Rev. T. E. Holling, B.A. Parsonage, 916 Johnson street. Special preachers for the day: Morning, Rev. W. A. Cornaby, Shanghai, China; evening, Rev. J. C. Switzer, B.A., the newly appointed pastor of Wesley church, Vancouver. Order of services: 10 a.m., class meetings; 11 a.m., public worship; subject of sermon, "Directions for Use." Organ voluntary, Andante Con Moto, A. Guilmant; anthem, "Be Joyful," Morey; hymns, 27, "Come, Thou Almighty King"; 61, "Father of Everlasting Grace"; 417, "Come Thou All Inspiring Spirit." 2:30 p.m., Metropolitan Sunday school; 2:45 p.m., Belmont Avenue Sunday school; 7:30 p.m., public worship. Organ voluntaries, (a) March in D, Townsend Driffield; (b) Allegretto (5-4 time), Townsend Driffield; (c) Slumber Song, Townsend Driffield. Anthem, "Fear Thou Not," Benion; Solo, "The Penitent," De Water (Miss Sherritt); organ postlude, March in D, A. Guilmant. All are cordially invited. Strangers and visitors specially welcome.

St. Andrew's—Presbyterian—Corner of Douglas and Broughton streets. Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher for the day. Strangers made heartily welcome. The musical selections are as follows: Morning—Organ, "Meditation in D Flat," Guy Michell; Psalm 23; anthem, "I Was Glad"; hymns, 189, 301, 263; organ, "Offertoire in D Minor," Guilmant. Evening—Organ, "Four Lyric Pieces," Grieg; Psalm 26; anthem, "I Will Feed My Flock," Bridge; hymns, 215, 435; solo, "Hold Thou My Hand," Briggs (Mr. J. O. Dunford); organ, "Grand March Processional," Francis G. Strong.

St. Paul's — Presbyterian — Victoria West, corner Henry and Mary streets. Rev. Dr. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2:30 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. at 8:15 p.m. Strangers welcome to all sessions. Rev. T. W. Mills, dean of Westminster hall, Vancouver, will conduct both services.

Knox—Presbyterian—2025 Stanley avenue. Rev. Joseph McCoy, M.A., minister. Sunday services 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; young men's class, 10 a.m.; Sunday school and teachers' training classes, 2:30. Music follows: Morning—Psalms 67, 35; anthem, "Lead Me, Lord," S. Wesley; hymns 389, 227. Evening—Psalms 17, 12; duet by Misses McLaren and Howell; hymns 159, 368. A very hearty welcome is extended to all.

First—Presbyterian—Corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets. Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Adult Bible class after the forenoon service; Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Strangers made welcome to all the meetings.

Tabernacle—Baptist—Corner of Fairfield road and Chester avenue. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M.A., pastor, Maywood P. O., phone F2945. Sunday school meets at 10 a.m. At 11 a.m. the pastor will preach on "Pharaoh's Compromises." In the evening a baptismal service will be held. In the B.Y.P.U. on Monday evening the theme will be "Church Polity." The usual cordial invitation.

Burnside Mission—Baptist—Douglas road, north. Flower Sunday. Special services will be held at 11 and 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach on appropriate topics, and a solo will be sung in the evening. An address on "Flowers," will be given at the school at 3 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all, especially to young people. All attending are requested to wear a flower.

First—Baptist—Temporary building corner Yates and Quadra streets. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The pastor, Rev. John B. Warnicker, will preach. In the evening the subject will be "The City of the Greatest Event in History," this being the concluding sermon of the series on "Famous Cities of the World." The Sunday school with ladies' Philathea and men's Baraca classes immediately after the morning service. The Victoria West and Burnside mission schools at 2:30 p.m. The midweek service of the church and young people for prayer and praise on Thursday at 8 p.m.

Emmanuel—Baptist—Corner of Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Sermons by Rev. William Stevenson: morning, 11, "[illegible]"; evening, 7:30, "When in Rome Do As the Romans Do." Sunday school and Bible classes for men and women, 2:30; prayer service Thursday, 8 p.m.; address by the pastor. Pastor's residence, the Manse, Fernwood. Strangers welcome at all the services. Seats free.

Choir leader, Mr. Fred Parfitt; organist, Miss Flossie Wood. Morning—Organ, "Holy, Holy, Holy"; hymn 397, "From Every Stormy Wind"; organ; hymn 339, "Jesus, Joy of Loving Hearts; hymn 561, "Spirit of Holiness"; organ. Evening—Organ; hymn 368, "Come, Gracious Lord"; anthem, "Lord, For Thy Tender Mercies' Sake," Farrant; organ; hymn 366, "Love Divine"; hymn 425, "Stand Up for Jesus"; organ.

First—Unitarian—A service will be held this evening at 7:30 in the Unitarian hall, 1230 Government street (old P.O. building). Address by Rev. Sidney Lindridge, B.D.; subject, "The Quest of Truth." The object of the Unitarian movement is to offer a church home to those who believe in the freedom of reason and conscience in religion. Visitors are cordially invited to attend our services. All Unitarian readers of the Colonist who are not members of any other church are requested to communicate with Mr. Lindridge, address P. O. Box 1372. A pamphlet entitled "What Do Unitarians Believe?" will be mailed free upon request to the secretary, P. O. Box 1372.

Grace English Lutheran—Corner of Queen's avenue and Blanchard street. Services will be held as follows: Morning service at 11 o'clock; subject of sermon, "Fundamental Facts"; evening service at 7:30, subject, "The Church Attending to Its Harvest." The Sunday school meets at 10 o'clock in the morning. New scholars may enroll at any time. All are invited to these services. Rev. William C. Drahn, field secretary of Pacific Synod, pastor.

St. Paul's—Lutheran—Mears street, between Quadra and Vancouver. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. The morning service will be in German. Subject of sermon, "The Material in the Service of the Spiritual." English devotional services in the evening. Subject, "Faith." The Ladies' Society will meet Wednesday, August 2, at 3 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Van Horst, Esquimalt. Strangers and friends are heartily welcome at our services and meetings. Rev. Otto G. M. Gerbich, pastor.

Church of Our Lord—Reformed Episcopal—Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Now, David ran through a troop, and leaped over a wall." Evening "Compromise." Morning—Organ, Prelude, Beethoven; Venite, at set, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum XXXIV., Mercer; Jubilate XIV., Mercer; hymns 311, 300, 326; organ, Postlude, Marchant Evening—Organ, An Air from 7th Symphony, Hardn; Psalms, as set, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat II., Mercer; Uunc Dimittis VII., Mercer; hymn 557, 335, hune 3, Appendix, 587; Doxology, XVI.; organ, Allegretto, J. Stainer.

First—Congregational—Pastor, Rev. H. A. Carson, B. A. Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Dr. Lester L. West, of Everett, Wash., who has been preaching in Victoria for the last month will conclude his stay in the city this week. He will preach at both services today, and Victorians are given a hearty invitation to hear him once more before he goes back to his home in Washington state. Dr. West will preach in the morning on the subject, "The Love of the Law," and will speak at the evening service on "The Strenuous Life." Good singing at both services. Strangers, visitors and friends welcome. At 2:30 p.m. the Sunday school as usual. Graded classes for the children and adult classes for the grown-ups. Monday evening the Young People's Society of Willing Workers will gather for an outdoor meeting at Esquimalt. The members will leave the city from the street car terminus on Governing street at 7:30 o'clock, and an enjoyable time is anticipated. All are welcome. Tuesday at 7 p.m. Troop A of the Girl Guides will meet for lifesaving drill. Thursday at 8 p.m. the prayer meeting as usual, to which all are invited. Friday at 8 p.m., the choir practice.

Apostolic Faith Mission—Meston's hall, opposite Salvation Army citadel, Broad street. Meeting at 2 p.m. All welcome. No collection.

Spiritual Society—Service will be conducted in large hall, upstairs, Knights of Pythias building, corner of Douglas street and Pandora avenue, by Rev. B. F. Austin, B.A., D.D., pastor of Plymouth Spiritual church, of Rochester, N. Y., at 8 p. m. Next week Dr. Austin will deliver lectures under the auspices of the society in the new Foresters' hall on Broad street, near Johnson street, the last of the series to take place on Friday evening, August 4. A cordial invitation is extended to the general public to attend the entire course of lectures.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 935 Pandora avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 noon. Testimonial meetings, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Subject for today, "Love." All are welcome.

Psychic Research—Foresters' hall, on Broad street, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Lola D. Combs, vice-president of the State Spiritualists' Association of Washington will lecture. Messages after the lecture. Public most cordially invited.

Watch Tower Readers and International Bible Students—Room No. 5, Lee Building, corner Broad and Johnson streets. Meetings at 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. All welcome. No collection.

Christ church cathedral—Anglican—Seventh Sunday after Trinity, holy communion, 8 a.m.; matins, litany and sermon, 11 a. m.; preacher, the Lord Bishop; service, Oak Bay school, 4 p. m.; preacher, the Dean; evensong and sermon at 7 p. m.; preacher, the Dean: matins, 11 a.m.; organ, Andante, Spohr; Venite and Psalms, as set; Te Deum, Simper in G; benedictus, Barnby; hymns, 44, 415, bot; Allegretti, Tonrs; evensong, 7 p.m.; organ, Pastorale, Guilmaut; proc. hymn, 619; Psalms, as set; Magnificat, Simper in F; Nunc Dimettus, Simper in F; hymns, 436, 417, 412; Amen, Newkomm; Rec. Hymn, 416; organ, Interlude, Dunstan.

Oak Bay—Anglican—The Very Rev. the Dean will hold a service in the schoolhouse, Oak Bay, at 4 p. m. on Sunday afternoon. It is hoped that all those interested in the church in Oak Bay will attend.

Centennial, Gorge road—Methodist—Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. Henderson. Morning subject, "An Unexpected Reunion"; evening subject, "Joseph's Matrimonial Venture"; Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 2.30 p. m.; midweek prayer service Thursday evening at 8. Music for the day as follows: a. m., anthem, "Far from Their Home," Woodward; p. m., anthem, "The Radiant Morn," Woodward; solo, Madame Bennett.

Victoria West—Methodist—Corner of Catherine and Wilson streets; Rev. James A. Wood, pastor; services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; service of song by the choir at 7.15. The pastor will preach in the morning and the Rev. Dr. Spencer in the evening; Sabbath school and adult Bible class at 2.30; Monday

(Continued on Page 1[illegible], Col. [illegible])

Dining Room Furniture

Be sure and see us now if you need Dining Room Furniture. Our stock includes Sideboards, Buffets, Extension Tables, China Cabinets and Dining Chairs, priced moderately and honest values. See our stock today. We know that we can please you if you want good goods at fair prices. Don't forget that we are headquarters for Window Shades and Awnings. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Our workmen are experienced, and materials the very best.

Sideboards and Buffets

A fine stock of these now showing. We sell a neat Imperial Golden Oak Sideboard, quarter cut grain finish with large mirror and ample drawer and cupboard space for

CASH PRICE $15.95

A splendid stock of Extension Tables to choose from. Prices start at

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Dining Room Chairs

Set of diners, Imperial surfaced oak, quarter-cut grain. A neat design and neatly finished. Set consists of one arm and five side chairs.

CASH PRICE $11.25

Many other designs in stock to choose from.

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas St. "The Better Value Store" Near City Hall

"A man is known by the company he keeps—and the clothes that he wears."
August will be the month for

Outing Apparel

And if you need a fresh suit to tide you over the remainder of the season, visit our store and inspect our special offerings. The reduction affects our entire summer stock. Distinctive garments that were particularly desirable at their original prices.

TWO-PIECE SUITS, up to $15—Special $7.50
TWO-PIECE SUITS, regular $20—Special $10.00

"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Rgd.

FITZP[illegible]

Hatters and Clothiers

EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS OF B. C.

(Continued from Page 15.)

maximum marks, 700; number of candidates, 15; passed, 14; Appleby, Oscar E., 481; Leitch, Catherine A., 469; McDonald, Mabel E., 463; Buckerfield, Anna S., 452; Marsdon, Philip S., 445; Macdonald, Helen, 422; Fitzgerald, Maud I., 421; Leickson, Marjorie I., 403; Leomoney, Leslie, 394; Judge, Lillian F., 383; Macartney, Amy T., 381; James, Ethel, 380; Scott, Anna, 378; Harvie, Mabel, 367.

King Edward High school—Advanced course, junior grade, maximum mark, 1,000; number of candidates, 123; passed, 81; Taylor, Edna M., 862; Bunn, Raymond S., 760; Stone, Clifford E., 752; Hatch, Elizabeth A., 742; Thompson, Clausen, 737; Lawson, Duncan McD., 709; Carr, Nina M., 702; Murison, Charles A. P., 698; Chapin, Folrence B., 698; Spear, Norman P., 609; Letson, Harry F. G., 688; Berry, Edward W., 671; Weir, George W., 671; Gosse, Richard, 670; Wilson, Harold E., 669; Fessaut, Emma, 663; Ireland, Aldyth M., 659; Herrill, Gerald H., 651; Rosebrugh, Josie P., 649; Jeffrey, Tresylair R., 643; West, Lester B., 643; Malhern, John E., 632; Dempsey, Violet H., 630; Duncan, Kathleen P., 629; McLelan, Allan G. W., 626; Bower, Mabel, 625; Hatch, Marion, 623; Curran, William A., 620; Warne, Ferne, 620; Campbell, William H., 620; Hurst, Thomas, 618; Hetherington, Francis B., 617; LeMessurier, Ernest, 614; McIntyre, William, 614; Lee, Annie W., 610; McNeill, Irene J., 609; Clarke, Joseph K., 594; Warne, Frank, 594; Southcott, James F. C., 593; Holmes, Albert T. F., 588; Brundrett, Mary E., 583; Bodle, Jania L., 583; McRae, Hilda M., 580; Scouse, Jeanette S., 574; White, Edward M., 573; Jones, Francis H., 571; Duthie, Nellie, 570; McMillan, Isabel G., 570; Rogers, Everley E., 567; Morrison, Loyle A., 561; Mutrie, Margaret K., 561; Hutcherson, Winifred E., 555; Maxwell, William F., 555; McArdle, Amy, 553; Caulfield, Norman R., 552; Milley, Elfreda, 551; Seymour, Richard A., 547; Carter, Bayard M., 547; McDougall, Wilfrid R., 546; North, John W., 546; Lee, George K., 543; McDonald, Jessie M., 542; McMillan, James A., 542; Taafe, Marjorie I., 538; McGown, Thomas H., 537; McPherson, Grace E., 536; York, Kenneth C., 534; Ross, Wanda M., 531; Tribe, Jonathan, 531; Champion, Eva M., 531; Laidlow, Kathleen N., 529; Leckie, George A., 528; Cocking, Edythe G., 526; Shearman, Eustace R., 526; Floyd, Esther, 521; Lambert, Noel D., 512; Rogers, Kathleen, 510; Godfrey, Howard, 503; Carson, Ernest C., 500; Chandler, Dorthy G., 500.

King Edward High school—Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidtaes, 39; passed, 20; Fountain, Sarah A., 778; Fallows, Muriel P., 767; Parker, George W., 759; Abel, Jessie M., 733; Threlfall, Reginald H., 710; Trembach, Barbara E., 710; Snider, Marguerite D., 701; Cox, Alice E., 698; Maltby, Ronald P., 696; Greggor, Agnes A., 683; Third, John G., 687; Trousdale, Archibald C., 657; Mathers, Fred D., 653; Hall, Percy W., 643; Franks, Myer, 639; Huggett, George E., 631; Barr, Nettie Z., 626; Noble, Alma B., 626; Russell, Cleland, 626; Cameron, Margaret M., 622.

Kind Edward High school—Junior grade, advanced course, commercial; maximum marks, 1,100; number of candidates, 9; passed, 4. Shaw, Greta P, 590; Noxon, Muriel G., 587; Sanders, May B., 566; Attwood, Edith H., 554.

Junior grade, applied science; maximum marks, 900; number of candidates, 7; passed, 6. O'Dell, Henry H., 554; Watts, Harold N., 529; Posebrugh, Charles R., 523; Davidson, Edward S., 503; Duchesnay, De. St. Denis., 502; Anderson, Claude W., 487.

Junior grade, full course, applied science, maximum marks, 1,100; number of candidates, 3; passed, 2. Doidge, Ernest L., 655; Blowey, James C., 635.

Bridgeport Superior school—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 13; passed, 5. Abernethy, Jean B., 625; Lanoville, Christina, 612; Lyness, Edith M., 571; Cook, Wilfred G., 552; Rees, Ida A., 500.

Haney public school — Preliminary course, junior grade, number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Ladner Superior school—Preliminary course, junior grade; number of candidates, 3; passed, 2. Cederberg, Olga E., 552; Pybus, Martha E., 511.

Advanced course, junior grade; number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Lanning, Mabel, 620.

Full course, junior grade; number candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Maple Ridge public school—Preliminary course, junior grade; number of candidates, 3; passed, 1. Hampton, Alma, 551.

Matsqui Superior school—Preliminary course, junior grade; number of candidates, 8; passed, 2;. Watson, Campbell H., 546; Goodchild, Catherine, 526.

Mission Superior school—Preliminary course, junior grade; number of candidates, 5; passed, 4. Henry, Ivy E., 675; Manson, Catherine S., 606; Apps, Kathleen N. G., 522; Tunbridge, Millicent O., 511.

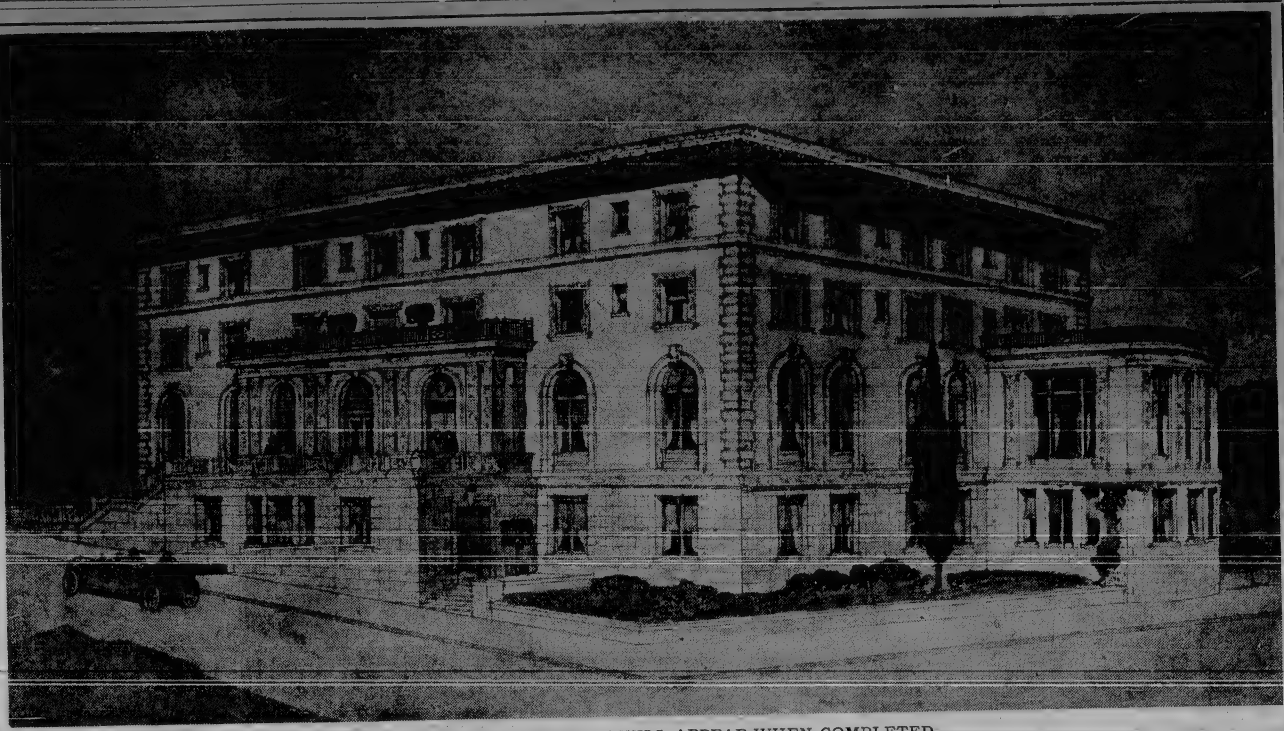
WELL KNOWN ARCHITECT COMES TO VICTORIA

E. Stanley Mitton Opening Offices in the Board of Trade Building

There are many people in Victoria who take a lively interest in building, interior decoration and architecture generally. These will receive the news that Mr. E. Stanley Mitton is opening studios here with a great deal of pleasure. Associated with Mr. Mitton in the local management of what is already a firmly established business with far-reaching ramifications, is Mr. Herbert T. Whitehead, who has had a very wide architectural training and a great deal of practical experience in handling all kinds of architectural and construction work both in the old country and Canada. Mr. Whitehead, with his family, is taking up his permanent residence in this city.

No firm in Canada is so fully qualified to deal with high-class residence work, office blocks, apartment houses, hotels, etc., and this fact is so well known that any further comment is unnecessary. Many of the most attractive and substantial structures in Vancouver, Westminster, and to say nothing of numerous other western cities, are permanent witnesses of the merit of its work.

Interesting photographs, plans and sketches are to be seen at the studio, where all interested in these everyday arts and necessities will be welcomed to view them. In this connection it seems almost superfluous to point out that all designs are prepared under the personal supervision of both Mr. Mitton and Mr. Whitehead.



NEW UNION CLUB AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

The new home of the Union club of Victoria is to occupy the lot on the northeast corner of Gordon and Humboldt streets, having a frontage of 146 feet on Gordon street and 125 feet 4 inches on Humboldt. It will be a handsome building of four storeys in height of brick and terra-cotta. The two lower storeys will contain the club rooms proper while the two upper storeys will contain 48 rooms for members.

The building will be entered from the Gordon street front by a flight of granite steps leading to a large terrace 50 feet in length from which will be obtained an unobstructed view of the Empress hotel grounds, the Parliament buildings and the harbor. From the terrace one enters a vestibule and a spacious foyer, which in turn leads to a large central lounging room, 50 feet long and twenty-seven feet wide, lighted from above by ceiling lights of leaded glass. In the rear of this lounge is placed a large billiard room accommodating six English billiard tables, also lighted from above.

On the Humboldt street front the architect, Mr. Loring P. Rexford, has provided a magnificent reading room 90 feet long and 33 feet wide off which in the shape of a projecting bay will be located the silent reading room—a special dancing floor will be provided in this main reading room, which may at times be used as a ball room—the first floor will also contain a spacious bar, and the necessary boat room, lavitories, visitors' rooms, etc.

The dining room will be located on the ground floor and will be approached from the first floor by a magnificent staircase in oak. Provision is also made on this floor for a ladies' parlor and dining room with special entrance on Humboldt street, and a private dining room with special entrance on Gordon street. The large foyer on the ground will communicate with four large card rooms.

The kitchen services will be spacious and modern in their equipment and will communicate with a yard 25 feet wide to the north of the buildings with drivway, where tradesmen's wagons may enter.

The entire building will be fire-proof construction with re-inforced concrete frame, and will be beautifully finished in the interior in hardwood. It will cost in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 6; passed, 5. Ketcheson, Laura M., 558; O'Neil, Margaret A., 545; Catchpole, Gordon H., 544; Whistler, Henrietta K., 527; Dunn, Marrie B., 508.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 2; passed, 2. Portsmouth, Kathleen M., 793; Verchere, Marie, 664.

St. Ann's academy (Vancouver)—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 3; passed, 3. Owens, Laura M., 618; Coughlan, Mamie, 600; Fowler, Alice L. E., 595.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 3; passed, 3. Lim, Anna M., 675; Smithson, Martha J., 621; Stack, Florence, 533.

Full course, junior grade, number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Private study—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000, number of candidates 8, passed 2: Paterson, Ellen B., 630; Rae, Douglas H., 526.

Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 2, passed 2: Borland, Agnes R., 602; Starret, Eleanor, 500.

North Vancouver Centre

North Vancouver high school—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 10, passed 9: Melville, Hester V., 745; McNair, Lilian E., 670; Fraser, Violet S., 657; Campbell, Isabel H., 652; Bennett, James L., 624; Heard, Annie I., 592; Talcott, Norman E., 576; Townsley, William A., 570; Woods, John J., 502.

Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 1, passed 1: Lawrence, Charles A., 641.

Full course, junior grade, number of candidates 2, passed 0.

Vernon Centre

Vernon high school—Preliminary course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 5, passed 5: Despard, Marcus C., 684; Bunting, Lillian M., 637; Brown, Ian R., 601; Highman, Winifred A., 515; Milne, Helen M., 502.

Advanced course, junior grade, maximum marks 1000; number of candidates 3, passed 3: MacKinnon, Katherine P., 676; McNary, Earl C., 520; Macquarrie, James H., 512.

Full course, junior grade, maximum marks 1200; number of candidates 1, passed 0.

Victoria Centre

Junior Grade	N.C.	P.
Preliminary course	145	97
Preliminary cource commercial	11	4
Advanced course	62	42
Full course	13	4
Advanced course commercial	12	7
Senior grade	1	1
Total	244	155

Victoria High school—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 139; passed, 92; Gordon, Eric E., 822; Gosse, Henry R., 795; O'Meara, Robert S., 760; Hardwick, Mary S., 760; Lyons, Norman, 746; Chan, Guy F., 745; Kinnaird, Marion P., 715; Armstrong, Clara M., 713; Greenwood, Bessie, 702; Jones, Rose, 701; French, Charles M., 699; Pollock, Thressa, 694; Jackson, Ella J., 692; Bannerman, Madge V., 682; Baxter, Thomas, 681; Colbert, Margaret V., 671; Miller, Gerald S., 666; Litchfield, Richard W. R., 661; Dutol, Evelyn, A., 660; Kerr, Forrest, 660; Robertson, Agnes K., 656; Pauly, Gabrielle Y., 655; Cutler, William R., 651; Sargent, Beatrice H., 648; Gordon, Ina H., 639; Burrell, Frances J., 638; Johnson, Arthur E., 636; Cameron, William A., 633; McDougall, Eva M., 630; Albhouse, Elizabeth, 627; House, Stanley, 627; Spencer, Evan D., 626; Ross, Alice A., 624; Youlden, Samuel, 619; Carss, Alice, 619; Sexsmith, Olive H., 617; Archibald, Laura M., 614; Fort, Edward D., 613; Knowles, Phyllis C., 613; Chew, David, 612; Scharschmidt, Daphne, 610; Norman, Annie S., 603; Smith, Florence I., 602; Lee, Walter, 600; Todd, Arthur, 595; Drury, Eric W., 594; Case, Victoria, 594; Ballantyne, Hazel S., 594; Mitchell, May, 593; Miller, Arthur H., 592; Lee, Clarence E., 593; Carson, Leila A., 592; Burrell, Dorothy G., 591; Nichols, Hilma R., 591; Irvine, Robert W., 588; Clarke, Harry, 587; Winterburn, Winnifred, 584; Harman, Muriel, 578; Mitchell, Edna L., 578; McDonald, Gordon R., 578; Hastie, Marion B., 576; Marling, Samuel E., 572; Hopkins, Harold J., 572; Hay, Dorothea J., 569; Ames, Carol H., 564; McCallum, Eric E. N., 562; Lyons, Keith, 560; Wootton, Edward A., 557; Watson, Violet, 554; Bossi, Olga H., 553; Flitton, Charles N., 552; Frampton, Mary I., 550; Floyd, Thomas S., 549; Marling, Helen L., 549; Terry, Ilace, 549; Copas, Edwin O., 543; Harte, Edith M., 543; Cameron, James L., 541; Bailey, Lily J., 540; Aird, Arthur W., 537; Hansen, Henry C., 534; Floyd, Claude H., 533; Kinney, Katherine B., 533; Coppock, Hugh S., 531; Davies, Violet M., 529; Pottinger, James M., 527; Neave, Sidney, 526; Dorman, Wallace K., 524; Spalding, Marjorie S., 524; Wong, Benjamin K., 519; Weiler, George, 515; Hinton, Nelson E., 510.

Preliminary course, junior grade, commercial; maximum marks, 700; number of candidates, 11; passed 4. Jackson, Gladys M., 466; Muir, Marion E., 465; Rutledge, Jean E., 423; King, Margaret K., 369.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 60; passed 41. Stevenson, John C., 852; Richards, Edgar C., 738; Droder, Cecil, 700; Bonsall, Marjorie, 696; Todd, Ian, 681; MacLean, Hugh G., 676; Emery, Claude E., 657; Honans, Janet L., 655; Holling, Stanley A., 650; Halliday, Daisy C., 645; Ledingham, Roy T., 641; Beattie, Mildred, 641; Browne, Catherine, 636; Miller, Etta R., 635; Ledingham, Gladys M., 630; Youill, Lionel S., 624; Harman, Violet S., 617; Dickinson, Florence H., 614; Inches, Jennie, 593; Moir, May E., 588; Clark, Allan, 588; Hamilton, Christina, 579; Grant, Edna, 577; MacEachern, Lorna M., 572; Tait, Marjorie, 568; Yates, Robert, 566; Sprinkling, Ranford G., 561; Johnson, Gladys M., 556; Sessford, Erma C., 553; Chrow, Mildred, 552; Beattie, Margaret, 552; Gerow, Albert A., 550; Wille, Roy L., 545; Walker, Malcolm G., 543; Granes, Herbert S., 542; Jackson, Katie M., 538; Fort, Robert H., 536; Williscroft, Beatrice, 522; Dumbleton, Lorna K., 520; Staples, Alexander W., 519; Frampton, Dorothy N., 515.

Advanced course, junior grade, commercial; maximum marks, 1,100; number of candidates, 12; passed, 7. Skelton, Hugh F., 758; Watson, Lillian G., 707; Lamphere, Maud P., 670; Morris, Hilda, 600; Cummins, James, 575; Flett, Florence M., 570; Webster, Maude, 558.

Full course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 10; passed, 4. Wille, Emma A., 869; Hunter, Violet I., 749; McDiarmid, Neil H., 718; Buss, Anna I., 678.

Private study—Preliminary course, junior grade; number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Full course, junior grade; number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Senior grade; maximum marks, 1,100; number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Holmes, Doris C., 763.

St. Ann's academy (Victoria)—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 4; passed, 4. Gareche, Maria T., 652; Sehl, Kena, 630; Garmus, Matilda R., 522; Whitely, Louisa, 517.

Advanced course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 2; passed, 1. Burns, Flora H., 610.

Full course, junior grade; number of candidates, 2; passed, 0.

St. George's school (Victoria)—Preliminary course, junior grade; maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 1; passed, 1. Scott, Anna G., 615.

AT CITY CHURCHES

(Continued from Page 15.)

evening the Epworth League will meet on the parsonage lawn to enjoy games and refreshments and to become better acquainted with the new members; Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Ladies' Aid society will meet at the Gorge for a picnic; Thursday evening, prayer and praise service.

The Salvation Army Citadel, Broad street—Non-denominational—7 a. m. knee drill, 11 a. m. Holiness meeting, 2 p. m. Sunday school, 3 p. m. praise meeting, 7.30 p. m. Salvation meeting; public meetings during the week on Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 p. m. These meetings will be conducted by Capt. Nelson, Lieut. Reid and locals of the corps; Mrs. Law will give a Salvation address on Sunday evening; everybody is welcome to these meetings.

A public lecture will be given at 625 Michigan street (private school) at 8 p. m. today by Jno. Wm. Lindquist; subject "Science of Truth" with demonstration devotional as authorized by the Lord and published by the Illumined.

REMAINS SEPARATE

Proposal to Join United Mine Workers Is Voted Down by Western Federation of Miners

BUTTE, Mont., July 29.—By a vote of 200 to 95, the Western Federation of Miners, defeated a resolution favoring the surrender of the charter of the Western Federation and as a whole going into the United Mine Workers' organization. President Moyer declared that a vote for that resolution would be a vote to disband the federation and lose its identity in the body of the United Mine Workers. Attention was called by Mr. Moyer to the fact that the federation is affiliated with and has a charter of the American Federation of Labor, and thereby also has an affiliation with the United Mine Workers through the connection of the latter body with the American Federation.

The vote was taken by rollcall, 200 delegates voting against the proposal and 95 in favor of it. The supporters of President Moyer in the convention were much elated over the result, as the issue was clear cut as between the supporters and opponents of the administration, and a number of delegates predicted that Mr. Moyer would be re-elected president.

Census List To Close On August 1st

It has now been definitely announced by the department at Ottawa that all returns for the census are to be in by the 1st of August so that after that date no further names can be received.

It is not of course known how thoroughly the enumerators have covered the ground, but there is no doubt, judging by former experiences, that a considerable number of people will probably be omitted from the count unless they come forward now and register their names. It is scarcely necessary to say that it is most important that this city should show the population which it is entitled to show and it would indeed be a matter for regret that owing to numbers being missed by the officials the city should fall short of its proper quota. This is not to be taken by any means as a reflection on the capacity of the said officials to carry out the work, but it is a well recognized fact that under the system in vogue it is impossible to obtain complete and accurate returns. It is therefore hoped that all citizens and residents of this city whose names have not yet been taken will lose no time in notifying Mr. Thomas J. Hick.

Steamer Sunk at Hoquiam

HOQUIAM, Wash., July 29.—The steamer San Jacinto from Hoquiam for San Francisco with lumber, ran into the rocks on the south jetty while passing out over the Gray's Harbor bar yesterday during a fog and was sunk. No lives were lost.

The building plans of the Nanaimo Athletic club have been formally approved by the members.

Success is already assured for the first Columbia Valley Fall Fair, to be held at Golden on September 18-19. Arrangements are being made for the display of all the exhibits shown at the Athalmer fair, which rates immediately preceding.

Silver Canadian dollars will be coined at Ottawa before the year ends.

Dr. Charles G. Percival, editor of "Good Health" magazine, has started from Tia Juana, Mex., on a motoring trip through to Vancouver and thence on to the Arctic circle.

A South Vancouver milkman has been fined $50 and costs by Magistrate Shaw for wilfully injecting raw ammonia into the eye of a dog. The prosecution was initiated by the S. P. C. A.

The Roman Catholics of Port Moody have awarded a contract to S. Paquette of Fraser Mills to erect a handsome new church for them.

The B. C. Telephone Co. will erect a handsome block at Kamloops.

Col. Stevenson, the veteran explorer and prospector, discoverer of the Republic camp, has again taken the trail, this time to locate if possible the famous Stevenson Lost mine in the Canadian Similkameen.

SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of a Saw Mill on Port Simpson harbor twenty miles from Prince Rupert, and 75 miles south of Stewart, capacity, twenty thousand feet per day, which at small expense could be increased to fifty thousand. Property consists of 2 1-2 acres with 300 feet frontage on harbor, a two storey mill building 50 x 152 feet, boiler house separate 35 x 40 feet, blacksmith's shop, and six houses. There is an ample supply of water under good pressure. Two timber limits on Observatory inlet estimated to contain 40 million feet of No. 1 timber. These limits are easily logged and towage is good. One Crown granted claim on Works Canal estimated to contain 4 million feet of timber. It contains 155 acres. The machinery consists in part of: 1 No. 3 De Loach mill with top and bottom saw, 1 100 lb. Waterous boiler guaranteed for 150 lb. B.C. test, 1 13x14 inch Waterous engine, 1 9x13 Johnson engine, 1 30-inch three saw edger, 1 Duke lumber trimmer, 1 cut-off saw, 1 Paragon planer, matcher and moulder, 1 Waterous log haul, 1 Johnson shingle machine capacity 25 thousand per day. Full particulars will be furnished by the undersignsd, who will receive tenders up to the 31st August. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. F. MATHEWS.
Victoria, B.C. Assignee,
Flewin & Sons, Ltd.

You Cannot
The way things are going now, make a better
Buy
than a Property we have had listed with us
In Gordon Head
We can offer the whole Ranch or Portion of it, with or without the House, almost to suit any Purchaser. There is a Good, new Seven-Roomed House, not
An Old Shack
but a Comfortable Modern Dwelling. There are Several Acres of Strawberries, a Peach Orchard, a Cherry Orchard (Olivets), and an Italian Prune Orchard. There are over a Hundred Young Hollies planted out. Beautiful Building Sites present themselves along the Two Roads on which the Property fronts.
At the Price
of $1250 an acre, for which we can offer this Beautiful Place as a Whole, or of $1000 an acre,
At Which
Detached Portions without the House can be sold.
We Are Offering
a snap to either Homeseeker or Speculator in
This Property
Grogan & Crook
128 Pemberton Building

James Bay Snaps
Battery St.—A good 6-roomed modern house on full-sized lot. Price for a few days ...$3,500
Ontario St.—A nice, level lot, 60x120, close to Oswego St. Price for quick sale $1,800
Niagara St.—Close to Menzies St.: a fine building lot. Price on terms, ... $2,100
Battery St.—A nice building lot, all fenced and level. Price ... $1,800
National Realty
COMPANY
Phone 1165. 1232 Gov't St.

New Homes
Johnson St., 6 rooms.....$4,500
Oak Bay Av., 8 rooms.....$5,000
Pandora Av., 6 rooms.......$3,250
Woodland St, near Moss, 6 rooms $4,400
Pembroke St., nr Shakespeare, 6 rooms $3,500
Dalby & Lawson

The Fort George Trading and Timber Co. contemplates the early installation of an electric light plant for the new Cariboo capital.

Woman's Safe Step to Better Looks
is not hard to find. If your eyes are dull—if your skin is sallow, or your complexion muddy; if you have no roses in your cheeks, do not bother with cosmetics. Don't risk harmful drugs. Get good, rich blood in your veins, and then you will have the bright looks and charm of perfect health.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
are wonderful aids to women and women's looks. If your blood is poor—if you are pale, weak and not up to the mark—your stomach and organs of digestion and elimination are the cause.
Beecham's Pills correct faults. They will help you to good digestion and active kidneys and regular bowels—to freedom from troubles—to purer life-making, beauty-creating blood. In all truth and seriousness, you will find that for good health and good looks, Beecham's Pills
Will Show the Right Way
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

SAANICH MUNICIPALITY

TAX SALE LIST, 1911

I will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Office, Royal Oak, on the 5th day of September, 1911, at [illegible] the following described property, if taxes and costs thereon are not sooner paid.

J. R. CARMICHAEL

27th July, 1911.

Lot	Block	Section	District	Area	Name	Tax	Interest
		Pt. 14, R. 2 E.	South Saanich	20 acres	Butler Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]
7		79, 79 and 21	Victoria		W. H. Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	A	16	Victoria	8.74 acres	Geo. J. Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	C	16	Victoria	1.96 acres	Geo. J. Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	H	1 and 13	Lake	5 acres	W. F. Fulger	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	H	1 and 13	Lake	5.78 acres	W. F. Fulger	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	F	11 and 12	Victoria		C. T. Brant	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	E	11 and 12	Victoria		T. W. Husch	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	E	11 and 12	Victoria		T. W. Husch	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	18A	62	Victoria		Miss K. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	18A	62	Victoria		Miss K. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	18A	62	Victoria		Mrs. M. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Pt. 84	Victoria	10 acres	A. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	E	11 and 12	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	E	11 and 12	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	E	11 and 12	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	E	11 and 12	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	E	11 and 12	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	E	11 and 12	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Pt. 27	Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	E	11 and 12	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	E	11 and 12	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

If paid in advance

The Daily Colonist

will be delivered by carrier at

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH

If paid after the tenth day of the month sixty cents

An early and efficient service is guaranteed.

If the paper is not delivered telephone 11.

The news every morning at fifty cents per month.

The Sunday magazine section is interesting, and alone well worth the monthly subscription.

If you are not a subscriber and wish the paper delivered—telephone 11.

Yearly - - - $6

Half-Yearly $3

Quarterly $1.50

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority contained in section 131 of the "Land Act," a regulation has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council fixing the minimum sale prices of first and second-class land at $10 and $5 per acre, respectively.

This regulation further provides that the prices fixed therein shall apply to all lands with respect to which the application to purchase is given favorable consideration after this date, notwithstanding the date of such application or any delay that may have occurred in the consideration of the same.

Further notice is hereby given that all persons who have pending applications to purchase lands under the provisions of section 34 or 36 of the "Land Act" and who are not willing to complete such purchases under the prices fixed by the aforesaid regulation shall be at liberty to withdraw such applications and receive refund of the moneys deposited on account of such applications.

WILLIAM R. ROSS,
Minister of Lands.
[illegible] of Lands, Victoria, B.C.,
April 3rd, 1911.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing over vacant Crown lands in Cariboo District, situate on the South Fork of the Fraser River, notice of which, bearing date of June 26th, 1907, was published in the British Columbia Gazette dated August 29th, 1907, is canvelled in so far as the same relates to lands surveyed as lots numbered 3,040, 3,040a, 3,039, 3,049, 3,042, 3,051, 3,052, [illegible], 3,041, 3,045, 3,044, 3,077, 3,076, 3,082, 3,078, 3,079, 3,080, 3,081, 3,083, 3,088, 3,085, 3,086, 3,087a, 3,087, 3,091, 3,099, 3,100, 3,089, 3,108, 3,112, 3,129, 3,130, 3,132, 3,133, 4,135, 3,134, 3,035, 3,037, 3,036, 3,038, 3,046, 3,047, 3,054a, 3,054, 3,057, 3,053, 3,084, 3,097, 3,105, 3,101, 3,095, 3,096, 3,098, 3,106, 3,102, 3,103, 3,090a, 3,090, 3,111, 3,115, 3,124, 3,125, 3,126, 3,119a, 3,119, 3,116, 3,109, 3,110, 3,104, 3,107, 3,046a, 3,059, 3,048, 3,055, 3,056, 3,066, 3,065a, 3,063, 3,062, 3,061, 3,060, 3,058, 3,065, 3,067, 3,064, 3,069, 3,070, 3,071, 3,073, 3,068, 3,072, 3,075, 3,074, 3,092, 3,094, 3,093, 3,093a, 3,113, 3,117, 3,120, 3123, 3,127, 3,131, 3,128, 3,122, 3,121, 3118 and 3,114.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C.,
May 26th, 1911.

RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that all vacant Crown lands not already under reserve, situated within the boundaries of the Land Recording Districts of Cariboo and Lillooet, and the Kamloops Division of Yale Land Recording District, are reserved from any alienation under the "Land Act" except by pre-emption.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C.,
April 3rd, 1911.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Addition, Parliament Buildings.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Addition, Parliament Buildings," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 15th day of August, 1911, for the erection and completion of an addition to the Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Drawings, specifications, contract and forms of tender, may be seen on and after 15th July at the offices of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver; the Government Agent, New Westminster; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Intending tenderers can, by applying to the undersigned, obtain one copy of the drawings and one copy of the specifications, by depositing a marked cheque for $500; said deposit to be refunded on the return of drawings and specification with tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, in the sum of $25,000, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The successful tenderer shall furnish a bond of a guarantee company satisfactory to the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten (10) per cent. of the contract amount, for the due fulfillment of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., 28th June, 1911.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Province of British Columbia.

Notice is hereby given that all Public Highways in unorganized Districts, and all Main Trunk Roads in organized Districts are sixty-six feet wide, and have a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the mean straight centre line of the travelled road.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works.
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B.C., July 7th, 1911. jy13

(c) The point of diversion: Nanoose Bay.

(d) The quantity of water applied for: one cubic foot per second.

(e) The character of the proposed works: Sawmill.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used: E. and N. Railway company's foreshore opposite block No. 142 and lot 117.

(g) The purposes for which the water is to be used: Steam and general purposes.

(i) The water will be used at mouth of creek.

(k) This notice was posted on the 13th of May, 1911, and application will be made to the commissioner on the 22nd day of June, 1911, at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. A. McKERCHER.
Lumberman.
P. O. Drawer 520, Vancouver, B. C.

Mining Stocks

All Active Shares Dealt in on Commission

Members Vancouver and Victoria Stock Exchanges. Private wire connection with all chief market centres. Latest quotations.

Waghorn Gwynn & Co
[illegible]

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing upon Crown lands in the Lillooet District and in the Kamloops Division of Yale District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated May 5th, 1910, is cancelled in so far as the same relates to the lands in Lillooet District surveyed as lots numbered 1,833, 1,832, 1,831, 1,830, 1,820, 1,821, 1,822, 1,823, 1,818, 1,819, 1,809, 1,806, 1,810, 1,811, 1,817, 1,816, 1,813, 1,656, 1,654, 1,640, 1,639, 1,638, 1,641, 1,653, 1,652, 1,651, 1,643, 1,642, 1,791, 1,644, 1,645, 1,646, 1,647, 1,648, 1,649, 1,829, 1,828, 1,836, 1,826, 1,824, 1,425a, 1,430a, 1,629, 1,631, 1,617, 1,622, 1,637, 1,636, 1,635, 1,634, 1,614, 1,615, and 1,616.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C.,
May 26th, 1911.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that the reserve of a parcel of land situated on Graham Island, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette of the 25th of February, 1909, being dated 23rd February, 1909, is cancelled to permit of the lands being acquired by pre-emption only and for no other purpose.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C.,
April 5th, 1911.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for school house, Denman Island," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1911, for the erection and completion of a large one-room frame school house at Denman Island in the Comox Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 17th day of July, 1911, at the offices of the Government Agent, Cumberland, B. C.; George Dalziel, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, Denman Island, and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $200 which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., 14th July, 1911.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Esquimalt District.

To All Whom It May Concern:

It having been found that certain parties have attempted to close or partially close the undermentioned highways to public traffic;

Notice is hereby given that the width of the following described highways is sixty-six feet throughout, namely:—

Old Esquimalt Road

Commencing at its junction with the western boundary of the City of Victoria, thence running westerly to the Naval Dockyard and having a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the centre line of the said road.

New Esquimalt Road

Commencing at its junction with the western boundary of the City of Victoria, thence running westerly to its intersection with the Old Esquimalt Road in Suburban Lot 39, and having a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the centre line of the said New Esquimalt Road.

Admiral Road

Commencing at its connection with the Esquimalt Road in Suburban Lot 39, thence running northerly to the Craigflower Road and having a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the centre line of the said Admiral's Road.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works.
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., 13th April, 1911.

WATER NOTICE

We, Ocean Falls Co., Limited, of 711 Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C., an incorporated Pulp, Paper and Power Company, give notice that on Monday, the first day of May, 1911, we intend to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office in Victoria for a license to take and use 1,100 cubic feet of water per second from Link River, which empties into Cousins Inlet in the Victoria water division of the Coast district. The water is to be taken from the river about 500 feet from the mouth of Link River and is to be used on Lot 31, Range 3, Coast District, for paper and other industrial plants, hydraulic power and pulp mill.

The license applied for is also for storage of the water in Link Lake, which empties into the aforesaid Link River.

(Signed) OCEAN FALLS CO., Ltd.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the Water Act, 1909, to obtain a license in the district, Nanoose, Vancouver Island.

(a) The name of applicant: Joseph Alphonse McKercher.

(b) The name of stream: Small Creek, at north end of the E. and N. railway booming grounds, Nanoose Bay.

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority contained in section 131 of the Land Act, a regulation was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council fixing the minimum sale prices of first and second class lands at $10 and $5 per acre respectively.

This regulation further provided that the prices fixed therein should apply to all lands with respect to which the application to purchase were given favorable consideration after the date of said regulation, namely, April 3, 1911.

Further notice is now given that by virtue of a regulation approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on the 10th of May, 1911, that the regulation dated the 3rd April, 1911, be held not to apply to applications to purchase vacant Crown lands which were received by the Assistant Commissioners of Lands on or before the said April 3rd, 1911, and with respect to which the required deposit of fifty cents per acre had been received by said Commissioners on or before the said April 3rd, 1911.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., [illegible]

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED

HALL—At Los Angeles, California, July 20th, Dr. J. Harvey Hall, second son of the Rev. Joseph and Bessie P. Hall, aged 35 years. Interment took place at Los Angeles.

SCHNOTER—At 403 Linden avenue, on July 28, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Schnoter, aged 3½ months. Funeral from Hanna's Undertaking Parlors on Sunday morning, 9 o'clock. Funeral private.

AUCTION

In the City Market, Fisguard Street, on

TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 1st

Live Stock, Poultry, etc.

Present entries:

Horses—Grey Gelding, Bay Mare.

Cattle—Two Cows in full milk.

Poultry—150 Head, comprising Pure Bred Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Rocks.

Sundries—Several Buggies, Harness, Chicken Wire, Two Incubators, practically new.

Sale at 2 p.m.

Joseph H. List
Auctioneer 752 Fort Street
Phone 2484

Auction

Important and high class sale of Shorthorn and Friesland Dairy Cows, Red Shorthorn Bull, White Wyandotte Fowls, Dairy Utensils, etc.

Joseph H. List has been favored with instructions from Messrs. Lock & Sons, Frazer street, Esquimalt, to sell by auction on Friday next, August the 4th, the above mentioned livestock. Full particulars at time of sale.

SALE AT 2 P. M., SHARP

N. B.—Messrs. Lock & Sons having decided to give up the dairy business, the whole will be sold without reserve.

The auctioneer begs to call special attention to dairymen and others to this sale, as it offers a splendid opportunity of securing good milking cows.

Joseph H. List
Auctioneer
Phone 2484 752 Fort St.

Davies & Sons
AUCTIONEERS

Temporary Premises, the Skating Rink, 923 Fort Street.

A Large Stock of New and Second Hand

Furniture

Stoves, Linoleum, Carpets, Cycles and other goods too numerous to mention, to be cleared out. No reasonable offer refused.

Open to 8 p. m.

NOTICE OF EXECUTORS TO FILE CLAIMS

(R. S. C. E., C. 187, S. 26)

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Thomas Dixon Galpin, late of No. 1 Palace Houses, Kensington Gardens, in the County of London, England, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any Claims or demands against the late Thomas Dixon Galpin, who died on or about the twenty-fifth day of April, 1910, at his aforesaid place of residence, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor herein for Theodore Albert Mitchell, Sidney Clement Galpin and Joseph Eaton Faning, of London, England, Executors and Trustees under the will of the said Thomas Dixon Galpin, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims, and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the tenth day of August, 1911, the said Executors and Trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said Executors and Trustees will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any persons of whose claim they shall not then have received notice.

DATED at the City of Victoria, the fourth day of July, A. D. 1911.

A. E. McPHILLIPS,
Solicitor for the said Executors and Trustees. Offices: Davie Chambers, 545 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of William Robert Jackson, deceased intestate are required on or before the 10th day of August, 1911, to send full particulars of their claims duly verified by Statutory Declaration by registered post to the undersigned, and on and after said last-mentioned date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have received notice.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1911.

MORESBY & O'REILLY,
Solicitors for Mary Ellis Jackson, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Steel Bridge, Columbia River, Trail—Substructure and Erection Superstructure.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Substructure and Erection of Superstructure, Bridge at Trail, B. C.," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the [illegible] day of August, 1911, for the complete substructure and erection of superstructure of a bridge over the Columbia river at Trail, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, contract, and forms of tender can be seen at the offices of the Government Agents at Rossland, Nelson, New Westminster; E. McBride, Esq., Road Superintendent, 30 Fairfield [illegible]

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at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Intending tenderers can, by applying to the undersigned, obtain one copy of the drawings and one copy of the specification for the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.)

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificte of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $1,000, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The successful tenderer shall furnish a bond of a Guarantee Company satisfactory to the Minister of Public Works in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for the due fulfillment of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., 19th July, 1911.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of Henry Westhorpe Cullum, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to send particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August, 1911, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.

Dated the 26th day of June, 1911.

FREDERICK RICHARDS,
ARTHUR COLES,
Executors.

NOTICE

Take notice that the undersigned intend to apply at the next sittings of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria for the transfer to Adam Paterson, of Victoria, B. C., of the license held by them to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises situate at No. 551 Johnson street, in the city of Victoria, known as the "Colonial Hotel."

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 7th day of July, 1911.

ERNEST ALEXANDER FERGUSON
THOMAS HUNTER.

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stock—	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Canadian Oil	.05½	.07½
American Canadian Oil	.11½	13½
Canadian Northwest Oil	.04	.04½
Canadian Pacific Oil	.14	.19
Alberta Coal and Coke	.01	.02
Diamond Vale C. and C.	.04	.07
Granby	36.00	42.00
International C. and C.	.64	.67
Nicola Valley C. and C.	..	65.00
Royal Collieries	.08½	.09½
Western C. and C.	1.40	2.10
Maricopa	.06¼	.06½
B. C. Copper	4.50	5.50
B. C. Packers com.	40.00	..
B. C. Permanent Loan	..	135.00
C. N. P. Fisheries	3.50	5.05
Dominion Trust Co.	118.00	128.00
Gt. West Perm. (a)	117.00	125.00
Stewart Land	10.00	11.00
Bitter Creek	..	.20
Glacier Creek	.05	.07
Klaskino	..	.12
Lasqueti	.01½	.02¼
Lucky Calumet	..	.03
Lucky Jim	.14	.19
Main Reef	..	.09½
Nugget Gold	.64	.75
Portland Canal	.15½	.16
Portland Wonder	.02	.05
Rambler Cariboo	.55	.65
Red Cliffs	1.12	1.17
Snowstorm	.20	.25
Stewart M. and D.	.85	1.02
Coronation	.42	.43
S. A. Warrants	735.00	..

Sales.

500 Coronation at .42½.
3000 Royal Collieries at .08½.

RETAIL MARKETS

RETAIL

Foodstuffs

Straw, per ton	16.00
Bran, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1.75@2.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.85
Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Hay, per ton	23.00@25.00
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	25.00
Eggs—	
Fresh Island per doz.	.45
Eastern, per dozen	30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Alberta, per lb.	.30
Best Dairy, per lb.	.25
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Salt Spring Isl. Creamery, lb.	.45
Flour	
Royal Household, bag	1.80
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.80
Royal Standard, bag	1.80
Wild Rose, per sack	1.80
Robin Hood, per sack	1.75
Calgary, per bag	1.75
Maffet's Best, per bag	1.60
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.80
Three Star, per sack	1.80
Snowflake, per bag	1.75
Fruit	
Watermelons, per lb.	.04
Lemons, per dozen	.35
Bananas, per dozen	.35
Grape Fruit (California)	.10@.12½
Apricots, per lb.	.10
Pineapples, per lb.	.08
Cherries, per lb.	.35
Plums, per box	.75
Peaches, per basket	.50
Red Currants, per box	.15
Loganberries, per box	.15
Raspberries, per box	.20
Black Currants, per lb.	.15
White Currants, per lb.	.15
Local Cooking Cherries, per lb.	.15
Apricots, per crate	1.25
Apples, per lb.	.10
Pears, per dozen	.35
Vegetables	
Tomatoes, per lb.	.25
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Cucumbers, each	.15@.20
Potatoes, new, 6 lbs.	.25
New Peas, 3 lb.	.25
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.04
[illegible]	.25
Onions, 4lbs. for	.25
Beets, per lb.	.04
Carrots, per lb.	.04
New Carrots, 3 bunches	.10
String Beans, local, per lb.	.20
Vegetable Marrow, per lb.	.05
Cauliflower, each	.15
Corn, per dozen	1.00
Celery, per head	.20
Meats	
Beef, per lb.	.08@.22
Mutton, per lb.	.10@.25
Mutton, Australian, per lb.	.08@.18
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15@.20
Chickens, spring	25@.37
Fowl	18@.20

D. L. 301 and the east end of Ward V., Vancouver, are to be given additional fire protection without delay.

The death has occurred at Vancouver of Edward G. Escott, an old time resident of Nanaimo.

Dock and Warehouse Property

French and German capital, according to the Monetary Times of July 22nd., is securing options on waterfront property in Victoria and Vancouver, in view of commercial development when the Panama Canal is opened for traffic. The example is a good one to follow. We have properties for sale on the inner harbor, running from

$25,000
to
$200,000

British Canadian Securities
LIMITED
909 Government Street

Hugh Kennedy, Mgr.

7 miles from city, 5 minutes from Elk Lake, choice garden soil, no [illegible] cleared, 5 acres, for only $2,000; cash $500.
Fifth street, between Bay and King, lot 50x135. $1,200, cash $500.
New six-roomed house, Graham and King, fully modern, $4,200, cash $700.
Manchester, just off Burnside, lot 60x120, with lane at rear. Price $2,500, cash $800.

Investors' Securities Co.
Phone 2828
E. T. Williamson. A. C. Hounsell.
1316 Douglas St.

Pandora
NEAR COOK

A new 9-roomed modern house, dining-room paneled, spacious hall, parlor and kitchen well fitted: 3 bedrooms and 3 sleeping rooms: cement floor in basement: furnace and two toilets. Fine view of city and harbor. Only

$6,300

The Home Finders
620 Johnson St.

SUN FIRE
The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710 BI-CENTENARY 1910
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND
Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.
Pemberton & Sons, Victoria Agents.

MODERN 6 ROOM HOUSE AND TWO FULL SIZED LOTS

AMPHION STREET, one block from car line. Easy payments. Price $5,000

Bevan, Gore & Eliot
LIMITED
1122 Government St., near corner View Street

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS

Members Chicago Board of Trade
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104-106 Pemberton Building - Corner Fort and Broad Streets

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL EXCHANGES
Dealers in Local Stocks, Municipal, Government, Railway, Trust and All Other Debentures

Private Wires to Chicago, New York, Boston and Montreal

Cadboro Bay Waterfront

Two beautiful lots, 75 x 200: one of the finest suburban home sites on the market.

$1,000, AND $900 EACH: TERMS

HALL & FLOYER
11 McCallum Block Phone 766

For Sale--Waterfrontage

Lots of 2 acres and upwards, on Portage Inlet and the Gorge, magnificent building sights, overlooking Esquimalt Harbor and surrounding country, without exception the loveliest spot near Victoria. Some of this property is on Burnside Road.

CAREY & TUNNARD
9 McCallum Block, Douglas Street Phone 2648

Phone 544 P.O. Box 1048
O. H. Bowman & Co., Investment Brokers
STOCKS BONDS REAL ESTATE
TIMBER AND INSURANCE
Mahon Building - - - - - - - - - - Victoria, B.C.
Members of the Victoria Stock Exchange

FIRE INSURANCE
In all its departments written by
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
(Established 1720)
TRACKSELL, DOUGLAS & CO.
1210 Broad St., Victoria

Waterfront Property

Residential or business, one and one-half acres. One of the best buys in the city. This cannot be duplicated. If you want something, select at a bargain. See

STEWART & DOYEN
Phone 2653 301 Pemberton Block

LEMON GONNASON CO., LTD.
Phone 77 P. O. Box 363

We can supply just what you want in lumber, sash and doors, steamed slash, grain fir and the latest in front doors. Howard's flush doors they are beautiful.

INSIDE PROPERTY

Douglas Street
at $580 per foot

For immediate sale we can offer 80 feet on Douglas Street facing King's Road—at $46,400, on easy terms, [illegible] six years.

CARMICH[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Business and Professional Cards—of four lines or under—$1.00 per week. No advertisement charged on account for less than $2.00.

Phone No. 11.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ART GLASS—A. F. Roy, over thirty years' experience in art glass leaded lights for churches, schools and private dwellings. Works and store 848 Yates St.; phone 594.

BAGGAGE Delivery—Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Tel. 129.

BLUE Printing—Electric Blue Print & Map Co., 1218 Langley St. Blue printing, maps, draughting, dealers in surveyors' instruments and drawing office supplies.

BOOKBINDERS—The Colonist has the best bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOTTLES—All kinds of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store St.; phone 1336.

BUILDING Movers—Sandham & Lester, building movers and contractors. Fairview, Vancouver, B. C. Residence 469 5th Ave. W. Estimates furnished on application.

CAFE—Money properly invested leads to fortune. This result may be attained by purchasing the best 25c meal in the city at The Strand Cafe.

CAFE and Restaurant—Occidental Cafe Restaurant corner Wharf and Johnson Sts. Meals 15c and up. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CARRIAGE and Wagon Dealers—Wm. Mable, importer of MacLachlan buggies, traps; cannot be beaten for durability. Warehouse 717 Johnson St.; phone 1326.

CARPENTERS—Capital Carpenter and Jobbing factory. Alfred Jones, builder and contractor. Estimates given on all classes of structures, shop fitting, etc. 1002 Vancouver St. Office phone L1828; res R1003.

CARPENTER— J. S. Hickford, commission carpenter and contractor. Estimates given on all kinds of jobbing; men sent out by the day. Phone Y1635.

CARPENTER—T. Fairhurst, 2080 Chaucer St., Oak Bay; carpenter and builder; repair work, contract or day work.

CEMENT walks, basement floors, foundations, retaining walls and all kinds of cement work. Reasonable prices. Morris & Davies, P. O. Box 417, Phone F 209.

CHIROPODY—Mrs. Campbell, Queen's Hair Dressing Parlors, Fort St.

CHIMNEY Sweep—Lloyd, Chimney sweep. Phone F1283.

CLOTHES Cleaning—Clothes cleaned, dyed, pressed, repaired and altered. Leave orders at Watson & McGregor, phone 745. Rutley's, 645 Johnson St.

CLOTHES Cleaning—Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and pressed; umbrellas and parasols made, repaired and recovered. Guy W. Walker, 708 Johnson St., just east of Douglas; phone L1267.

CLOTHES Cleaning—Wah Chong, ladies' and gents' dry cleaning, pressing and repairing on short notice. 1725 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

COAL and Wood—George Burt, dealer in all kinds of wood and coal. Delivered to any part of city, at current rates. Phone 828; yards 735 Pandora.

COAL and Wood—Hall & Walker. Wellington Collieries coal, Comox anthracite coal, blacksmith's and nut coal specially prepared. Phone 83. 1232 Government.

CONTRACTORS—Brownsey & Knight (A. Brownsey, Maywood P.O.; Geo. Knight, 812 Caledonia Ave). Carpenters and builders. Alterations and repairs. Plans and estimates furnished.

CRUSHED Rock and Gravel—Producers' Rock & Gravel Co. Bunkers, Store St., foot of Chatham St.; phone 305. Crushed rock, washed sand and gravel delivered by teams at bunkers or on scows at quarry and gravel pit at Royal Bay.

DRAYMAN—Joseph Heaney, office 65 Wharf St.; phone 171.

DRAYMEN—Victoria Truck & Dray Co. Phone 13.

DYE Works—B. C. Steam Dye Works, the largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

DYE Works—Paul's Steam Dye Works, 318 Fort St. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

ELECTRICIANS—Carter & McKenzie, practical electricians and contractors. Phone 710; res. phones L2270, R2667. Telephone and motor work a specialty. 1319 Broad St.

ELECTRICIANS—Foot & Tuson, electrical contractors. Motor boats, gasoline engines. Phone A1446. 735 Fort St.

EMPLOYMENT Bureau—White Labor Agency. If you want men for any kind of work, please phone 3530. The Strangers' Rest, 1418 Government St.

EMPLOYMENT Bureau—Wing On, 1709 Government St.; phone 23.

GLASS and Glazing—Every description of glass, plate, sheet, prismatic ornamental, leaded, etc. The Melrose Co. Ltd. 618 Fort St.

GARDENER—C. Pedersen, landscape and jobbing gardener; tree pruning and spraying a specialty. 845 Pandora; phone L2486.

GARDENERS—Green & Tucker, gardening in all its branches; landscape work a specialty. Address 1919 Cowan Ave., city.

GARDENER—Landscape Gardener. James Simpson, 951 Johnson St.; phone R1150. Expert on all garden and orchard details. Pruning and cleaning from insects roses a specialty; lawns graded and finished in first, second or third quality, according to contract.

HARDWARE—E. G. Prior & Co., hardware and agricultural implements. Corner Johnson and Government Sts.

HARDWARE—The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Iron, steel, hardware, cutlery. 30 and 34 Yates St. Victoria B. C.

JEWELERS—A. Petch, 1416 Douglas St. Specialty of English watch repairing.

JUNK—Wanted: Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead cast iron sacks, bottles, rubber; highest prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store St.; phone 1336.

LANDSCAPE Gardener—F. Street, F.R.H.S. garden design in all its branches. Address Lake Hill, Victoria; phone 1993.

LIVERY—Caldwell's transfer, general express, sale, livery and boarding stables. 737 Cormorant St.; night and day; phone 725.

LIVERY—Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Tel. 129. Best service in the city.

LITHOGRAPHING — Lithographing, engraving and embossing. Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

MANICURING, Electric Face and Scalp massage; first-class work guaranteed. 734 Humboldt st. Phone R 2943.

MASSAGE—G. Bjornfelt, Swedish massage, medical gymnastics, vibrator treatment. 821 Fort St.; phone 1856.

MASSAGE—Mrs. Earsman, electric light baths, medical massage. 1008 Fort St.; phone B1965.

PAINTERS—The Melrose Co. Ltd., 618 Fort St., undertake every branch of the painting and decorating business, and guarantee satisfaction.

PROUT Bros., Art Leaded Glass Workers. We figure on leaded glass, prismatic, in copper or lead; bevel plate and mirror work. Address 721 View; phone 2452.

PATENTS—Rowland Brittain, registered attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., op. P. O. Vancouver.

POTTERY Ware—Sewer pipe, field tile, ground fire clay, flower pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co. Ltd., cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria B. C.

PLUMBING—Colbert Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd. For first-class workmanship in the above line give us a call. Temporary office 755 Broughton St.; phone 552.

PLUMBING—A. N. Atkinson, plumbing, stove fitting. 2644 Blanchard; phone L1227.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

REAL ESTATE—Herbert Cuthbert & Co. "Bargains Victoria Real Estate." Investments timber and fruit lands. 635 Fort St.; phone 1610. Cable address, "Cuthbert."

REAL ESTATE—Tracksell, Anderson & Co., real estates, timber loans, rentals collections. Offices; Regina Sask., and Victoria B. C. Office 1210 Broad St.; tel. 1722.

STENCIL and Seal Engraving—General engraver and stencil cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf St., behind P. O.

SHORTHAND—Shorthand School, 1109 Broad St., Victoria. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping telegraphy thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

SCAVENGING—Victoria Scavenging Co., office 1826 Government St.; phone 662. Ashes and rubbish removed.

SCAVENGING—Wing On, 1709 Government St.; phone 23.

STORAGE—R. S. Byrn, 1302-4 Wharf St., foot of yates. Commission, storage, warehousing; manufacturer's agent and Bond No. 10. Phone 394; P.O. Box 408.

TEAS and Coffees—Pioneer Coffee & Spice Mills, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria; phone 597.

TIMBER—Captain C. J. Brownrigg, timber lands, mining. Office, Rm. 33 Prince Rupert House Bastion Sq.; tel. 2720.

THE Globe Window Cleaning Co., window cleaning and janitor work a specialty. John Brassel, 2115 Sayward ave., Spring Ridge, phone 2609.

TYPEWRITER Repairing—For Sale, Underwood Royal, any size carriage, any make. Room 4 1112 Government St. Dwyer.

TYPEWRITER REPAIRING—Phone 2320. W. Webster, M.E. All makes of typewriters repaired, rebuilt and guaranteed. No. 8 Moody Blk., Yates St.

UNDERTAKING—B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co. (Hayward's), 1016 Government St. Prompt attention. Charges reasonable. Phones 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; R. Hayward, Sec., F. Caselton, Mgr.

UNDERTAKING W. J. Hanna, undertaker. Parlors 920 Yates St. Graduate U. S. College of Embalming. Contractor to H. M. Navy. Office phone 498; res. phone 611.

UPHOLSTERING—E. S. Stiles, contractor for upholstering, removing and packing; carpets cleaned, etc., furniture repaired and polished. 805 Fort St.; phone 2149.

VACUUM Cleaners—Duntley's vacuum cleaners for sale or rent; carpets cleaned on the floor without removing. Buy a Duntley and keep clean. Phone 643. W. I. Gager, 728 Yates St.

VANCOUVER Island Employment Bureau office hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Phone 1180. 1325 Douglas st.

VOICE Production and Singing—Lessons given by Paul Edmonds, of London and Paris, baritone with Tetrazzini on her 1909 British tour. Studio 19 Hibben Block, Government st. Phone R 2495.

WHOLESALE Dry Goods—Turner, Beeton & Co. Ltd., wholesale dry goods importers and manufacturers, men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, overalls. Mail orders attended to.

WHOLESALE Wines and Liquors—Turner-Beeton Co. Ltd., Wharf St., Victoria—wholesale only. All the leading brands of liquors; direct importers. Write for lists and prices.

WM. F. DRYSDALE, Contractor and builder. Office 1038 North Park st. phone 642.

WOOD and Coal—Cheap fuel. Try a heaping double load of short cut millwood, delivered to any part of city at $3 C.O.D. by Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.; phone 864.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ARCHITECTS—Geo. Hutchinson, 2842 Douglas st.

ARCHITECT—C. Elwood Watkins. Rooms 1 and 2, Green Blk., corner Trounce Ave. and Broad. Phone 2188; res. phone L1398.

ARCHITECT—H. S. Griffiths, 1003 Government St.; phone 1489.

ARCHITECT—Thomas Hooper—In practice in B. C. for 25 years. Plans and specifications furnished on application. Office, New Royal Bank bldg.; phone 927.

AUGUST First, Miss Devereaux's Agency will remove to 3114 Fort st., behind High School.

CIVIL Engineers—Topp & Co., Civil Engineers and land surveyors, Room 211 Pemberton block. Phone 2998. P. O. Box 1049.

CIVIL Engineer—George A. Smith, British Columbia land surveyor. Office at Alberni, B. C.

CIVIL Engineers—Gore & McGregor, J. Herrick McGregor, manager. Land surveyors and civil engineers. Chancery Chambers. P.O. Box 152; phone A504. Fort George office, J. Y. Templeton, manager.

CIVIL Engineers—Green Bros. Burden & Co., civil engineers, Dominion and B. C. land surveyors. 114 Pemberton Blk., Victoria, B. C. Branch office in Nelson (13 years) and Fort George (1 year).

CIVIL Engineer—P. C. Coates Dominion and Provincial land surveyor. Room 34 Board of Trade.

CIVIL Engineer—A. I. Robertson, British Columbia land surveyor. 522 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.; phone L1647; P. O. Box 792.

CIVIL Engineers—Swannell & Noakes, Dominion and B. C. land surveyors and civil engineers. 1219 Langley St.; P. O. Box 542; phone 377.

CIVIL Engineers—Clarence Hoard., A. M. Can. Soc. Civil Engineers, M. Am. Ry. Engr. & M. of W. Assoc. Civil engineer: Railways, Highways, Concrete. Office 401 Pemberton Bldg., phone 984; res Empress Hotel, phone 1680.

CONSULTING Engineer—W. G. Winterburn, M.I.N.A., consulting mechanical engineer. Offices 516 Bastion Square; res. 435 Dallas Rd.; phone 1531.

DENTIST—Dr. Lewis Hall, dental surgeon. Jewell Blk., corner Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria. Phones: Office 557; res. 122.

DENTIST—W. F. Fraser, D.M.D. Office 732 Yates St, Garesche Blk. Office hours: 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

FREDERIC JEUNE, CERTIFIED PUPIL of Mr. Benedict Bantly, is prepared to receive pupils in pianoforte playing; terms moderate. 2522 Quadra street; phone R2761

MADAME JULIAN, of London, pupil of Ivor McKay, tenor Royal Opera, Covent Gardens, visits pupils for singing and voice production. 199, Colonist.

VETERINARY—S. F. Veterinary College. Session begins Sept. 15; catalogue free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market St., S. F.

VANCOUVER HOTELS

HOTEL—Alhambra, Mrs. S. Thompson & Sons, proprietors; R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water Sts., Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel. Situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey. [illegible]

HOTEL—Blackburn, A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished, is now open to its patrons. Steam heat, fine commodious rooms, first-class dining-room, best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, $1.50 to $2.00 per day. European plan, 75c upwards. 318 Westminster Ave.

HOTEL—Dominion. When you arrive at Vancouver, take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan, $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. F. Baynes, proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTELS

HOTEL—California Hotel, 19 Johnson St. Newly fitted up from bottom to top; good accommodation, sporting gallery, comprising life-sized photos of all the noted sports and athletes up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. McManus, proprietor.

HOTEL—New Brunswick, nicest location in Victoria. Nicely furnished rooms at moderate prices. Weekly rates. All cars pass hotel. Two entrances, corner Yates and Douglas. Phone 317.

HOTEL—The Commercial, corner Douglas and Cormorant Sts., opposite city hall. Renovated throughout; rooms second to none in city; bar replete with the best. European plan only. Pool room in connection. J. Lucas, prop.; phone 1790.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES

ANCIENT Order of Foresters, Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at Foresters' Hall, Broad St., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Sec.

CANADIAN Order of Foresters, Court Columbia, No. 834, meets in Foresters' Hall, Broad St., 4th Thursday. Visiting brethren welcome. Alex. Peden, Chief Ranger; R. W. O. Savage, Rec. Sec.

THE Daughters of England Benevolent Society meet in K. of P. Hall the third Tuesday of each month. Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Catterall, Linden avenue.

KNIGHTS of Pythias, No. 1, Far West Lodge. Friday, K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora Sts. J. L. Smith, K. of R. and S., Box 544.

KNIGHTS of Pythias, Victoria Lodge, No. 17, meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas Sts. Visiting Knights cordially invited. E. C. Kaufman, K. of R. and S., P. O. Box 164.

SONS of England, B. S. Alexandra Lodge 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, K. of P. Hall. Jas. P. Temple, 18 Erie St., Pres.; J. Critchley, Sec., Sidney, B. C.

SONS of England, Pride of Island Lodge, No. 131, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in A. O. F. Hall, Broad St. President, W. H. Trowsdale, 520 William st. Secretary, W. Dawson, Head st., Thoburn P. O.

APARTMENT HOUSE

MOUNT EDWARDS, Vancouver st. Fine large rooms en suite for housekeeping, sound proof partitions and floors; one minute from Fort st. car; no noise or dust and no children. Phones 2342 and L 871.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BUCKLAND Park, West Pender Island—Seaside summer resort, good boating and bathing; rates $10 per week. Mrs. W. Grimmer.

OFFICER (retired) and his wife would be willing to take as boarders for the summer months a married couple (no children), or two or three ladies, of good family and position. Very comfortable, well furnished house, overlooking the water, and with all conveniences; good servants. Within 1½ hours of Victoria by train or motor; powerful motor launch kept. Best of references given and required. Full particulars and photographs on request. Box 459 Colonist.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

BEES (pure Italian) for sale cheap. Phone 611.

FOR sale—Three turkeys, two hens and a gobler, $6; ten laying hens and a cock, $12.50. All splendid birds. 1013 Vancouver st.

FOR Sale, a Pointer dog, eight months old. Apply Sergeant Dawson, Work Point Barracks.

FOR sale, one imported registered Clydesdale stud, 8 years of age; good action and broken to harness; would trade for a good building lot; correspondence solicited. Apply 1018 Oliphant ave.

FOR sale—Brown Leghorn yearling hens and pullets. J. West, Third st. off Richmond road.

FOR Sale, a good team of horses, cheap. phone 2714.

GOOD Jersey cow and heifer calf for sale, separately or together. Apply Bradstreet, Goldstream.

HENS and chicks for sale, cheap. 250 Beach drive, end of Foul Bay car.

HORSES for Sale—Draught and Driving horses; also 8 sets of harness. Folsom Stables, Mason and Vancouver sts.

HORSE for sale—The standard bred roadster "Dolly," sound, good action; also rubber tired buggy and harness. Beaumont Boggs, 620 Fort st.

HORSE (general purpose) for sale, six years old; excellent stock. A. E. Cameron, Gordon Head.

HENS for Sale—Laying and sitting; pullets, chicks, cockerels. Cyphers' incubator and brooder. 1452 Dallas Rd.; phone R2430.

SELLING out, by pairs or lot of ten pairs, first-class homer pigeons, good breeders, also few squabs. Apply 439 Quebec street.

WANTED—Good. fresh cow. S. Johnson, Army road, off Burnside road.

WANTED—A thoroughbred young field spaniel dog or pup. E. Etheridge, Colquitz P. O.

WANTED—To buy a number of S. C. White Leghorn laying hens, pullets and chicks; a good strain required. Apply Box 1573, Victoria.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

COSY housekeeping rooms, front view, 3 minutes from C. P. R. boats; telephone, electric light, bath; phone R 1669.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; electric light, bath; central; adults only. 638 Princess ave.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms to let; gas stove. 843, Fort st.

HOUSEKEEPING Rooms — Furnished 1082 Richmond Ave.

HOUSEKEEPING Rooms — Furnished. 1118 Cook St.

TO rent—One furnished room, suitable for housekeeping; no children; 962 Mason st. Apply 907 Government st.

TO let—Four unfurnished, all modern rooms. Can rent separate. 2201 Spring road, corner Denman.

TO let—A suite of one or two furnished housekeeping rooms; gas stoves and electric light; close in. 1120 Vancouver st.

TO rent—Furnished housekeeping rooms; no children; 741 View st.

TO rent—Unfurnished, pretty flat, two rooms, kitchen (gas), bathroom. Mount Edwards, Vancouver st.

TO rent—Furnished housekeeping room, near car. 1219 North Park st.

TWO rooms, unfurnished suite, quiet lady, $16 month. Savage, 329 Michigan st., third new house.

WANTED—Furnished housekeeping rooms in private family by English people or rent small cottage. 254, Colonist.

ROOM AND BOARD

BOARD and room for two young men. 860 Queen's ave.

BOARD and lodging for summer holidays, on the Cowichan river, close to Duncans. Apply Box 5, Duncans P. O.

BOARDING House (The Poplars) corner Belleville st. and Government (opposite Empress hotel, 3 minutes from C. P. R. docks and P. O.; the best for the price in the city; board and room $1.00 per day; connected with the house is a refreshment stand, ham sandwiches 10c.; tea, 5c.; good meals, 25c., served in time for boats; no overcharges; best Royal Dairy ice cream; cigars and tobacco, fresh fruits, nuts and candies. Miss L. J. Green, proprietress.

COMFORTABLE room and board for two. 1175 Yates street.

FIRST-CLASS Nursing Home for maternity cases. Miss E. H. Jones, 731 Vancouver St. Phone 1202.

HIGH-CLASS residential home, with English lady of good social position in charmingly furnished private house; one minute from sea (Beacon hill car). Apply 107 Government st.

ROOM and board, English cooking; 1011 Collinson st, off Vancouver.

ROOM and board, first-class. Near Beacon Hill Park. Phone R 2818.

ROOM and board, ten minutes' walk from post office. 452 Chester ave., one minute from Cook st. car.

ROOMS and board, beautifully situated near Gorge, close to car line; terms moderate. Miss Chamberlain, 1237 Sunnyside ave., off Craigflower rd.; phone R 1183.

SAXONHURST, 517 Government St., close to Parliament bldgs.; under new management; is place for home comfort; also table board; sure satisfaction; worth a trial. Phone 2441.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKERS—Mrs. and Miss Ingle, late of Regent st., London, are now open for commissions; day and evening gowns a speciality. 647 Niagara st.; phone L 2665.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes few engagements for country. Box 666, Colonist.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; phone L 2847.

MISS King, fashionable dressmaker, first flat, 848 Fort st.; charges moderate.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY over 12, wanted; must have bike and know city; $40. 592 Johnson st.

BOY, 14 or 15, healthy, gentlemanly for office work; seaside village; good home. Answers giving full particulars nearest telephone number will receive letter in a few days. Box 226 Colonist.

GOOD, smart boy wanted, at the Colonist Job Department.

GOOD sized boys wanted to carry The Daily Colonist; honest and intelligent boys can be independent and make their own money by carrying The Colonist in the early morning and have the rest of the day for their own pleasure. Apply at once at The Circulation Department at The Colonist office.

MAN and wife seek engagement, English, as gardener; can milk and understands horses; wife as cook or caretaker; institution or private; good references. Harris, P. O., Golden.

SALESMEN wanted; good proposition to right men; experience not necessary, but ability required; call between 10 and 12 a. m., 121 Pemberton block.

SALESMEN wanted, to sell real estate; good commission. Apply M. G. Bowin, 1214 Government st.

SMART boy wanted for groceries. Apply Robertson Grocery store, Craigflower rd.

WANTED—Messenger boy. 738 Fort st.

WANTED—Competent automobile mechanics; steady position to reliable men. Appyl to Foreman, Western Motor and Supply, Broad st.

WANTED—Smart boy to carry parcels and learn shoe business. Apply James Maynard, 1313 Douglas st.

WANTED — Mechanical draughtsman, practical man only, write stating experience. Box, 239, Colonist.

WANTED, a head chainman on survey party, very close to city. Apply Rogers & Co., 208 Times building.

WANTED—Position as manager of an A1 concern, open to first-class man; $8,000 cash necessary. Box 173, Colonist.

WANTED—Man of experience in handling men; must invest $2,500 in business to act as foreman of works; newly contract and good salary. Apply Box 172, Colonist.

WANTED—Stock salesman; good position to right party. Roms 1, 3 and 4, 1214 Government st.

WANTED—Solicitor cleaning and pressing business. Apply P. O. Box 1269.

WANTED—Bright, reliable boy, about 14 years of age. Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd.

WANTED—Smart boy for real estate and insurance office. Applicant address, in own handwriting, P. O. Drawer 669, City.

WANTED—Two good grocery clerks, men who are not afraid to work. Apply Drawer 721.

WANTED—A good, strong boy for delivery wagon. Apply P. O. Box 391.

WANTED, high-class and responsible man and wife (no children) for work at a suburban home in Seattle; must have hal experience in first-class places; woman to do general housework, small family, no laundry; man to take care of lawn and automobile and general outside work around house; will pay $70 per month for both and furnish nice place to live; must give best of references in answering ad., and state fully experience. Box 727, Colonist.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL housemaid wanted. Mrs. H. O. Kirkham, 616 Vancouver st.; phone L 2192.

GENERAL housework girl wanted; will pay highest wages for one who understands her work; others need not apply. 1445 Fort st.; phone 2846.

WANTED—Girl to work in confectionery store. 712 Yates st.

GIRL wanted for fruit and candy store. Apply 1410 Store st. next Queen hotel.

GIRL wanted, about 16 years of age as mother's help. 1560 Gladstone ave.

GIRL wanted, to assist in housework. 647 Niagara

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, for single gentleman; country district. 895, Colonist.

LADY help wanted for cooking and housekeeping; wages $20. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney P. O.

PLAIN needlework wanted, daily. Box 677, Colonist.

STEADY Employment—Sewing machine operators and folders; beginners taught; electric power; union wages; 8-hour day; half-holiday, Saturday. Apply Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Shirt and Overall Factory, cor. Wharf and Bastion Sts., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—Good general servant, small family. 1348 Fort st.

WANTED—Arm waitress, $10 a week. Apply, Olympus Cafe.

WANTED, a girl of 17 or over, or woman to help with care of children, or light housework, for three or four weeks at Shawnigan lake. Address Mrs. C. H. Tite, c/o Hotel Strathcona, Shawnigan Lake, B. C.

WANTED—A first-class presser on ladies' garments. Apply Herman, 854 Yates st. French Dry Cleaners.

WANTED—Three girls. Apply, Victoria Steam Laundry, 816 Yates st.

WANTED—Girl, about 18 years of age. Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd.

YOUNG girl wanted for light housework, from 9 to 2. Apply 820 Menzies st.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER wanted for Mayne Island School. Salary $50.00 per month. Apply, J. W. Bennett, Mayne, B. C.

TEACHER, for Ellison public school; duties to commence after summer holidays. Apply to Michael Hereron, sec., Board of Trustees, Ellison school, Kelowna, B. C.

WANTED—Teacher for Glenora Public School. Apply Fleet Surgeon Stephens, R. N. Duncan.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Dapple grey horse, aged. Owner can recover same by paying expenses. Apply to J. W. Songhurst, West Saanich road.

FOUND, Motor car lamp. Reply Box 215 Colonist.

FOUND—J. M. Burnes, 534 Johnson st., will return a sum of paper money to the person who lost it Wednesday evening in the B. C. Junk and Hardware Co. store, by proving, and paying for this ad.

LOST—A young Irish setter bitch. Please phone "R 2500."

LOST—I. O. O. F. locket with photo enclosed. Finder please return to Province Cigar Factory. Reward.

LOST—Bundle containing mattress—Forbes st. Phone 2895.

LOST, bunch of keys at or near post office; reward at Box 227 Colonist.

LOST Spring Weight. Reward. F. R. Stewart & Co.

LOST—Between Foul Bay and Beacon Hill, a pair of gold spectacles in black case. Please return to Box 194, Colonist.

LOST—On Burnside road, near Strawberry Vale post office, ladies' red bathing suit, rubber cap and towel. $1.00 reward. Mrs. R. Layritz, Colquitz, P. O.

WANTED TO LOAN

WANTED—To borrow one hundred thousand dollars as first mortgage on real estate. Reply, Box 246, Colonist.

MISS DEVEREUX'S EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL AGENCY

1314 Fort st. Tel. 447. Hours, 10-12; 2-5

WANTED—Experienced governess, age 30 to 35; English subjects, with music, French and drawing; references; country; salary, $50 to $65.

WANTED—Two maids, English or Scotch. Plain cooking with housework, 2 miles from town.

WANTED—Girls for light positions; charge of baby; references.

NOTICE change of residence.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, requires appointment in office or store. 342, Colonist.

BUSINESS man (36) well educated, of thorough integrity, wishes responsible position with firm or gentleman of sound standing. Advertiser is experienced bookkeeper and secretary, is used to control of cash and correspondence, and to carrying through varied matters of importance. Address W., Box 1236, Post Office, Victoria.

CANVASSERS wanted; good proposition to right ladies; experience not necessary, but ability required; call between 10 and 12 a. m., 121 Pemberton block.

COOK, camp, hotel, cafe or boat; experienced man wants job. 54, Colonist.

COMPOSITOR, 10 years' experience, seeks situation. Ford Post Office, Castlegar, B. C.

ENGINEER, 3rd class, wants position. 12 years' experience. 158, Colonist.

FRUIT Trade—Young man, 18 years' experience, desires situation, wholesale or retail; expert window dresser. Reply Box 640, Colonist.

MIDDLE-AGED man, just returned from North, desires position of trust, watchman, porter or caretaker, or other light employment. 167, Colonist.

NEGRO lad wants some work. Apply Fred Webb, Labor hall.

OPENING wanted in real estate by man 9 years' Canadian experience. London office highest references; accept small commencing salary in right firm. Colonist, No. 177.

POSITION wanted by man and wife on farm; or could take care of place; man experienced in farm work, wife any kind of house work. Box 207, Colonist.

PLASTERING wanted, any kind, contract or day. 426 Colonist.

SITUATION wanted as steward of hotel or club; middle aged; qualified; references; any district. 553 David st.

TRAVELLER (30), with ability and experience, requires position. H. H., 730 Princess ave.

TWO young Scotchmen wish work on ranch or dairy farm. Apply Box 202, Colonist office.

WANTED—Some kind person to give a negro lad (18) a job. Fred Webb, Labor hall.

YOUNG man, well educated, speaking English, French, German, wishes position at anything, city or country; can milk and drive. Box 268, Colonist.

YOUNG man wants position as camp cook. Box 96. Colonist.

YOUNG man requires work in hardware warehouse, not afraid of work; abstainer Box 46, Colonist.

YOUNG Scotsman desires position of any kind; good office experience; references. Box 136, Colonist.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires situation; highest references. Box 878, Colonist.

DRESSMAKING wanted by the day; good local recommendation. 2009 Cook st.; phone L 2675.

ENGLISH lady, minister's daughter, requires a situation as companion-help or housekeeper. Box 168, Colonist.

ENGLISH woman wishes position as children's nurse; experienced; Canadian references given. Box 131 Colonist.

EDUCATED Englishwoman wishing to gain experience, is willing to assist mistress of fruit or poultry farm in house work. Box 918, Colonist.

ELDERLY Scotch woman wishes post as working housekeeper in or near city. Mrs. C., Y. W. C. A., Victoria.

ENGLISH lady, farmers' daughter, requires a situation as companion-help Box 41, Colonist.

ENGLISH governess seeks holiday post in any capacity for a month from 26th July; excellent testimonials; age 27. Address E. M., c/o Y. W. C. A., Victoria, B. C.

GENERAL servant, Scotch, wishes situation. 181, Colonist.

HOUSEWORK wanted by young woman, plain cooking, by the day. Box 359 Colonist.

LADY-HELP—Scotch, requires situation; disengaged; fond of children. Box 294, Colonist office.

LAUNDRESS would like a few days a week. Box 205, Colonist

MATERNITY NURSE (experienced). Mrs. Maxwell, phone M 1627, c/o Mrs. Walker, Wonston, Esquimalt rd.

MRS. Tully, pianoforte teacher, offers special rates during vacation months to young students. Write Studio, Head st., Victoria West.

POSITION wanted as stenographer; knowledge of bookkeeping. Address Box 135, Colonist.

POSITION wanted as companion, by young English lady. Box 86, Colonist.

SITUATION wanted as housekeeper by experienced Englishwoman. Reply, stating wages, to Box 756, Colonist.

WANTED—By experienced woman, position as housekeeper or companion help in the country. Box 293, Colonist.

WIDOW (ex-trained nurse) would like to take one or two healthy children to care for; short periods not objected to; large house, healthy location; references exchanged. Mrs. Ewart, Ladysmith.

YOUNG lady, trained nurse, lengthy experience in leading London hospital, seeks engagement, nursing, or other occupation at fair salary; transportation to be advanced. Address A.M.R.W., c/o Y.W.CA, Montreal.

YOUNG lady, experienced, desires position as stenographer; knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work. Box 204, Colonist.

YOUNG lady wishes to go out sewing by day. Box 124 Colonist.

YOUNG woman, Scottish, wishes situation as general servant. Box 123, Colonist.

WANTED TO RENT

HAVE you houses to rent? I have tenants waiting. Also enquiries for lots all sections of the city. List with G. E. Hodgson, McCallum block.

ROOMS (furnished) to let. 107 St. Lawrence st.

SMALL house wanted to rent, $20 to $25 month; must be clean. Box 662, Colonist.

STABLING wanted for two horses; not far from city hall. 986, Colonist office.

WANTED, from middle of August, for some months, furnished house in the country or at the seaside, by lady and gentleman and maid; careful tenants. Apply by letter, giving all particulars, to Mrs. H. J. Fuller, Oak Bay Hotel.

WANTED to rent, 4 or 5 roomed unfurnished cottage; would take for six months, with option of purchase; Oak Bay district preferred. Box 213, Colonist.

WANTED—To rent small farm. Would take over stock. Apply, P. O. Box, 555, Vancouver.

WANTED—By a reliable American family, a chicken farm on lease, with object to purchase. Apply, A. M. Beattie, 108-109 Dobson Blk., Vancouver.

WANTED, to lease, for one year, 8 to 9 room modern house, unfurnished. Send particulars to Box 40, Colonist.

YOUNG couple wishes furnished housekeeping rooms, close to Fountain, Douglas street. Box 262, Colonist.

AGENTS WANTED

GOOD Agents, big money. 626, Yates st., Room 2.

ONE Reliable Man in every town to take orders for best custom-made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

ENGLISH gentleman wants room and board in private family. Box 176, Colonist.

RESPECTABLE young gentleman wants room and board with private [illegible] comfortable home chief object. [illegible] P. O. Box 133.

WANTED—By two young [illegible] and room as central as possible. [illegible] 330, Colonist.

YOUNG gentleman wants [illegible] board with private family [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES

FIVE room house to let, furnished, close in. Apply 2091 Douglas st. Phone L 960.

FURNISHED Cottage to rent, close in; 4 rooms and bath; $40; no children. Apply The Oaks, Blanchard st.

HOUSE, furnished and unfurnished, to let. Apply Harris & Sturgess, 1229 Douglas st.

TO rent at once for one or two months—Furnished cottage, five rooms and all conveniences, on car line and near beach. Apply, 581 Niagara st.

TO let—Modern six roomed house, newly furnished, near car and Willows beach. Box 285, Colonist.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

ARLINGTON Rooms, 819 Fort st.; handsomely furnished; hot and cold running water; electric light; steam heat; from 75c.. Phone 2842.

BEDROOM to let, breakfast if desired, for two young men. 1324 Pembroke st.

FURNISHED rooms for respectable men. 372 Pandora st.

FURNISHED rooms to let 30 South Turner st.

FURNISHED room to let, with board; also table board. 924 Johnson st.

FURNISHED Rooms, 433 Superior St.; phone L3016.

FURNISHED, Large Sunny Front Room, suitable for two gentlemen or two ladies; use of phone and piano; breakfast, if desired. Apply 1803 Cook St.

FURNISHED Rooms or Offices, corner Douglas and Yates Sts., The King George; newly furnished; centrally located. 1305 Douglas.

FURNISHED Rooms. 1422 Fort St.

FRONT Room, large, sunny. 740 Burdette Ave.; phone R1281.

LANGLEY Rooms—Rooms from $1.50-$2 per. 1211 Langley.

LARGE furnished front room to rent, suitable for two gentlemen; near sea and park, on car line. 570 Niagara st.

RETIRED officer and his wife have 3 spare bedrooms and one very nice sitting room to let to gentleman of good family and position; James Bay district; close to car; breakfast given, if required; for terms and full particulars, apply Box 299 Colonist.

ROOMS to let, furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience. 429 Parry st., James Bay.

ROOMS to rent, single, or in suites, in new brick block. Apply Valo, 630, Johnson st., or 2218 Government st.

ROOMS to let; first floor, 810 Douglas, cor. Humboldt.

ROOMS (furnished) for gentlemen; every convenience. 1112 Cook st. Phone L1561

ROOMS, with or without board. 560 John St.

TO let—Two front rooms partly furnished with use of kitchen. 1318 Denman st.

TO let—Newly furnished front bedroom; no children. 568 Toronto st., off Government.

TO let—Front bedroom. Phone L 2947.

TO rent, rooms, furnished and unfurnished; bath and electric light. 2617 Graham st.

TO rent, centrally located, well furnished rooms; breakfast, if desired. 1189, Yates st. Phone 2164.

THE Portland, 723 Yates st.; European plan; running hot and cold water, and steam heat and telephone in all rooms.

THE Waverley, Douglas st., nearly opposite city hall; modern; well appointed rooms, with or without private bath.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BICYCLE—Gentleman's English machine, Practically new; cost $75; price $35. Aberdeen st., Esquimalt, or Box 4, Beaumont P. O.

BILLIARD dining table, new, with all fittings, in three sizes; best quality. F. Leaver, 738 Fort st.

CARPENTERS' tools for sale.—A first-class set of carpenter's and joiner's tools for sale on Saturday, 29, at 848 Johnson st., at 2 p. m.; all Canadian and American make.

CHATHAM incubator for sale; 200 eggs. Box 101, Colonist.

FOR sale—Furniture, including kitchen range, gas range, extension table, buffet, couch, kitchen table, chairs, linoleum, etc., $60. 1613 Vancouver st.

FOR sale—Good, fine double-seated Gladstone carriage; fit for single or team; cushion, seats and lamps; good condition; set harness, chaff cutter, skip of bees, fruit boxes, etc. Sell cheap; leaving city; must clear out. Apply 1431 Edmonton road.

FOR sale—Building society loan of $4,000, no interest. Sell $2,000 if required. Flint & Co., Trounce ave.

FOR sale—Family going into mourning, will sell wardrobe cheap. Evening gowns, costumes, etc. Address 255, Colonist.

FOR sale, good, secondhand binder; price $40. Apply W. Mitchell, Keatings P. O., Saanich.

FOR sale, furniture of 6-roomed house, adapted for family or rooming house; $300. Box 214, Colonist.

FOR sale—26-ft. cabin cruiser, 6½-ft. beam, 3 h.p. engine; seaworthy, new, and in perfect condition, $550. 201, Colonist.

FOR sale—Wagon, suitable for express or contractor. Apply, 1809 Blanchard st.

FOR sale, or exchange on lot, driver, rubber tired buggy and harness. Phone 1646, or address 643 Niagara st.

GOOD black soil for sale, $1 per yard, delivered. Apply J. Haggerty, Discovery st., or at excavation, Douglas and Broughton.

FOR sale—Petaluma incubator and brooder; used twice, $15.00. Also 4 pairs Belgian hares, price $1 pair. 620 Dunedin st., Phone R 2554.

SAW Mill Machinery—For sale, cheap and on easy terms, 1-6in.x15in. planer and matcher; Cowan make, in good running order. Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

SELLING out at cost, four solid rubber-tired Surreys; also six steel-tired buggies. B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd., 733 Johnson st.

WOOD—L. N. Wing On, 1709 Government St.; phone 23.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

MUSLIN and washing dresses; terms reasonable. 1011 Collinson.

PAPER-CUTTER (secondhand) wanted; must be in good order. P. O. Box 83.

THE Remington Typewriter Company's Employment Department serves the employer by selecting from its lists of tested stenographers one who is competent to satisfy his requirements. Tell us your requirements and we will see that they are filled. Our services are given without charge. 216 Pemberton Block, Phone 3914.

SCRAP Brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store St.; phone 1336.

THE handy man—Work of every description. Repairs of all kinds; carpets relaid; furniture [illegible] cleaned and repaired. [illegible]

TO PURCHASE [illegible] stamps, etc. [illegible]

WANTED— [illegible]

W[illegible]

WANTED— [illegible]

TO RENT

A CAMPING Ground with tent, on waterfront, Cadboro Bay. Box 249 Colonist.

GOOD Stable to let. 917 North Park st.

OFFICES and unfurnished rooms. 1303 Douglas st.

TO let—Store, just off Johnson st., $16 per month. Apply Hibbs, Oriental alley, Johnson st.

TENT to let, for two, with board, sandy beach, good bathing. P. O. Box 112.

TO rent—New Butcher shop in good locality. 1788 Fort st.

TO let—Premises over Challoner & Mitchell's store, formerly occupied by Alexandra Club, now vacant. Apply, Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd. 1017 Gov't st.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BARBER business.—$650. buys entire fittings, stock and goodwill of a good business with lease of shop. Owner obliged to give up on account of health. Apply, W. F. U. Copeman, Sidney, Vancouver Island.

ESTABLISHED realty business for sale, doing a good business; will sell half or whole interest; good office, and well fitted, on ground floor. Apply Box 797 Colonist.

FOR sale—High class rooming house in centre of city, consisting of 16 rooms, en suite of 2 rooms each, with bath rooms attached. This is an exceptionally good proposition and price very moderate. Harris & Sturgess, McCallum block, Douglas st.

FOR sale—Good going grocery business in Victoria; house in connection with store, if desired. Apply, Box 247, Colonist.

GROCERY store, 3 years' lease; doing $14,000 year; for sale for few days only. Box 973, Colonist.

ROOMING House—10 Newly furnished rooms, in good locality; full all the time; price $1,050 on time, or $950 cash; rent only $22 per month. Fidelity Trust and Savings Co., Ltd., 604, Broughton st.

WANTED, a genuine pool room business in Victoria or Nanaimo. Address Box 77, Colonist.

WANTED—Sell your business, why not do so at a profit? We have purchasers for several good businesses in the city, if the price is reasonable. Have ready buyers for boarding and rooming houses. List your retail business with us; we will sell it. Phone us and our representative will call upon you. Your affairs are confidential. Harris & Sturgess, 1229 Douglas st.

WANTED, to purchase in Victoria, good paying business. Address Box 78, Colonist.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL Union Carpenters are requested to attend mass meeting at Labor Hall, Monday evening next, at 8 p. m.

ANTIQUE Jewelry, diamonds, engravings and pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson St.

BAGGAGE promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co.; phone 129. Office open night and day.

CARPENTER, Jobber.—T. J. Lopthien. Wire show cases and safes in stock and to order. L1911. 2652 Rose St.

COLINLEA Mending Syndicate—Clothing of all kinds marked and mended with efficiency and despatch; parcels collected and returned; terms very moderate. Apply the Mending Secretary, care the Colonial Intelligence League, 19 Mount Edwards, Vancouver st.

DEEP Well Boring Apparatus for hire, to work by hand. Major Barnes, Crofton, Vancouver Island.

FISHER Employment Agency, 592 Johnson, corner Government; phone 2990. Prompt personal attention given to orders.

OSTRICH plumes renovated; willowing a speciality. Apply Hotel Canada, 1318 Broad st.; phone L 891.

ROOFS and Gutters cleaned and repaired; fireproof painting done. Engelson & Archment, 725 Courtney St.; phone 1978.

SAN Francisco Veterinary College; session begins Sept. 15. Catalogue free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market st., S. F.

SOOKE Automobile Stage—The Saturday 5 p. m. trip from Sooke and the Saturday 7:30 p. m. trip to Sooke will be discontinued until further notice.

THE latest Sheet Metal swinging electric signs of all descriptions, made by B. C. Sheet Metal Works. J. Market, 1916 Oak Bay ave.

VACUUM Cleaning—Man, with machine, 60c. an hour. Phone L 2817.

PROPERTY WANTED

A FIRST-CLASS farm wanted within 20 miles. Box 4, Beaumont P. O.

GOOD building lot wanted, in James Bay district, near car; owners only. Box 49, Colonist.

LAND wanted, 120 acre dairy farm; must have about 50 acres cleared, and be near a creamery; will deal with owner only. State best price and terms in first letter. Apply Box 128, Colonist.

WANTED—Few acres improved, small house close to car; waterfront preferred. Owners only; full particulars, Box 252, Colonist.

WANTED, for a client, a country residence, 5 or 10 acres, near existing tram or railway. Apply, stating price and full particulars. Owen-Devereaux Investment Co., Victoria. 230, Pemberton block; phone 1980.

WANTED—To purchase five or six-roomed house on one to five acres; terms $500 cash, balance arranged. Reply, giving full particulars. Box 137, Colonist.

WANT to buy a lot in James Bay, near the water; will pay one-third down; send description, or no notice will be taken; owners only. Box 63, Colonist.

WANTED, from 2 to 5 acres, suitable for chicken farm, with 3 or 4 room house; no agents. P. O. Box 1343.

WANTED to lease, business property, or owner to build to suit tenant; about 50ft. frontage; must be choice location. Investors' Securities Company, 1316 Douglas

WHAT have you to offer that is a bargain and which from sixteen hundred to two thousand dollars cash will pay for? Let me hear from you if you want the money. Box, 296, Colonist.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

A SNAP—Fine, grassy lot in [illegible] Addition, with double frontage. Price for quick sale $1,250. Apply, Box 298, Colonist office.

A VERY cheap lot on Grahame st, $725 cash. Next lot held at $1,000. [illegible] & Chaney, Sayward block.

A SURE money maker: large lot between Quadra and Cook, [illegible] ing on two streets; 7 room house [illegible] room for second house to face [illegible] $5 000; ¼ cash. Also, large lot [illegible] minute from Douglas st. [illegible] covered with full bearing [illegible] $1,000; half cash. [illegible] Johnson st.

"ALLBAY" Waterfront [illegible] Acreage, [illegible] fronting [illegible] about one mile from [illegible] $800 per acre [illegible] W. F. U. Copeman, [illegible] Island.

A GOOD [illegible]

B[illegible]

PROPERTY FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL home in North Saanich, on waterfront; 7 acres, in lawns and trees, every convenience; close to depot; $15,000; easy terms. McKillican & North, Sidney; phone 14.

BEAUTIFUL waterfront lot, sandy beach, 50x177, on the corner of Olympic ave. and Willows Beach; this offered for three days at $1,800; market value today $2,000; and in a very short time will be considerably more; water and electric light; the provincial beach drive through to Uplands at the back. Harman, 1217 Broad st.

BUILDER'S lot, 107x155x43; close to Fort st., $1,250. G. E. Hodgson, McCallum block.

CHEAP lot on Empress st. near Cook, $1,350. Heath & Chaney, Sayward block.

CLOSE in, 3 choice acres, Glanford ave.; only $2,500. Owner, Box 174, P. O.

COOK St. near Oscar, two lots for $2,300 each. Heath & Chaney, Sayward block.

COOK STREET—60x120 ft., corner lot in Fairfield Estate. A beautiful building lot for $2,400, on easy terms. Western Lands, Limited, cor. Broad and View.

COTTAGE (4 rooms) and lot, 60x120, for sale; lovely location. Apply 1561 Lansdowne rd.

CRAIGFLOWER road—Exceptionally good lot, $1,700 for quick sale. Owner, 243, Colonist.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—52 ft. lot with no rock and close to Indian Reserve, $3,100, easy terms. Western Lands, Limited, cor. Broad and View.

EXPERIMENTAL Farm Site North Saanich—Adjoining this and having splendid frontage on V. & S. Railway and B. C. Electric right of way, I have 7 acres with running water. All cleared; close to sea; price only $5,000. Terms. Apply to W. F. U. Copeman, Sidney.

FAIRFIELD Estate. Building lot on Collinson st. near Cook, 60x120, $2500. Heath & Chaney, Sayward block.

FIVE roomed Bungalow, modern in every respect and one of the most attractive dwellings on this part of the Island, both as regards exterior appearance and indoor convenience, full basement with furnace. Situate three minutes from car on a corner lot 52x175 on one of the main roads just outside the City Limits on property that will always be good and will increase in value. Taxes last year less than $10. Price $5,500. Additional lot and furniture optional. Apply owner, Box 256, Colonist.

FOR sale—Five roomed cottage, cement basement; will be finished in two weeks, will sell cheap and finished to suit buyer. Reply Owner, Box 286, Colonist.

FOR sale—250 acres, house and barn, 2 miles from Comox. For particulars apply, J. Thomson, Comox.

FOR sale—A good five roomed cottage, B. & P., electric light; standing on large lot, frontage on two streets; fine fruit trees; also 3 good high and dry building lots. For terms apply, owner, S. Ruttan, 703 Pine st., city.

FOR sale—Lot, Vancouver st. near North Ward park. Apply, S. C. Minckler, 428 John st.

FOR sale—House, 5 rooms, modern, on Hulton, half block south of Oak Bay car, on easy terms. Apply, Owner, 287, Colonist.

FOR sale, cheap, double lot, suitable for builders. Apply 843, Fort st.

FOR sale, 8 acres, more or less; house, sheds, wood, water, fruit trees; price $8,500; cash $3,500, balance 5 per cent. Morley near Pumping Station.

FOR sale, Block 7, contains 37 lots, Willows Beach; adjoining Uplands. ers, Box 206, Colonist.

FOR Sale, 2 lots on Forbes st.; price $550 each, easy terms. Apply P. O. Box 907.

FOR sale—Forty-five acres of land suitable for poultry, fruit; good water; 8 miles from town; close to station, or would sell half. Price $225 per acre. Good terms. Phone R 3057.

FOR sale, new 6-roomed house, near Oak Bay Junction, on high ground; large basement, with hot and cold water; Sanatas in kitchen, pantry and bathroom; separate toilet; burlp in hall and dining room; electric chandeliers; piped for furnace; price $3,950. Owners, Box 145, Colonist.

FOR sale, 8 acres, cultivated and irrigated, 6-room house, new; 2 miles out; $7,300; terms. Apply Box 129, Colonist.

FOR sale, 6-roomed modern house, 2lots, 50x100; $3,200. Apply owner, 927 Hereward rd., Victoria West, city limits, Esquimalt rd.

FOR sale, 120 acres, ½-mile seafrontage; nice bay and beach; some good bottom land; $30 per acre. 320 acres, taking in both banks of Englishman's river, about 2 miles frontage, nearly all rich river bottom land, about 40 acres almost cleared, only one mile from the village of Parksville and half a mile from sea, on main road; splendid fishing; $35 per acre. 200 acres bottom land, running water through entire property on main road, 1½ miles from Parksville, and subdivided into 10 and 40 acre blocks; $38 per acre, en bloc. 100 acres on main road and half a mile from sea; all good land and level; very easily cleared; $25 per acre. The above property is situated in Nanoose district, and close to E. & N. station; terms, one-third down, balance 1 and 2 years. direct from owner, P. O. Box 1075, Victoria.

FORT st., 6-roomed modern house, lot 60x107; $4,750. Owner, P. O. Box 1023.

GORGE View Park—Lot 50x140, easterly half of Lot 10, block 5. What offers? Apply A. Gilham, 233, Langford st., Victoria West.

HALF value for quick sale, lot and business premises, Discovery street, near Douglas. Pandora Realty, 710 Pandora st.

HAPPY Valley—66 acres, adjoining C. N. railway; timbered with clean, fine Douglas fir; exceptional opening for saw mill; near 8-mile circle. Happy Valley, 13 acres, nearly all in cultivation; deep black loam, fine for market garden; near station and 7-mile circle. Happy Valley, 4 acres, hotel site, adjoining Luxton station, with lake frontage; near 7-mile circle. Apply owner, A. Cosh, 1817 Cook st., Victoria, B. C.

HILLSIDE avenue, for sale, lot 9, block 31, 60x280 ft. Apply Owner, A. Cosh, 1817 Cook street, Victoria, B. C.

HORNBY street, Vancouver, between Pender and Dunsmuir, house and lot for quick sale. Fifteen thousand; half cash. Apply, W. F. U. Copeman, Sidney, Vancouver Island.

HOUSES, lots, acreage, beachfront, fruit, and poultry farms, orchards, farm lands, etc. McKillican and North, Sidney; phone 14. Take V. & S. R. R.

HOUSE and Lot on Alfred Street, close to car; new and modern; price, $3,150; cash $650. Owen-Devereaux Investment Co., Real Estate, Insurance and General Agents, Suite 230, Second Floor, Pemberton block.

HILLSIDE—Forty-two feet, two blocks east of Douglas, with house renting for $20 per month, for $95 per foot. $1,500 handles it, and the balance is very easy. Box 288, Colonist.

JAMES BAY—Niagara street close to Menzies street, 7-room modern bungalow, lot 60x145. Price $4,000—$1,400 cash, balance on mortgage, payable in four years at 6 per cent. Dunedin st., 7-room modern house, lot 60x135; price $3,700; terms to suit purchaser. Green & Burdick Bros., Real Estate and Insurance, cor. Broughton and Langley sts. Phone 1518.

LOTS in Beaufort place, close to beach, depot, etc.; all conveniences; $150 per lot, $25 cash, balance 5 years, at 6 per cent. McKillican & North, Sidney.

NICE lot on Howe st. near Dallas road, $2,400. Heath & Chaney, Sayward block.

NORTH Saanich—5 and 10 acre blocks, all cleared; junction of main road and car line, close to school, etc.; $300 per acre up; easy terms. McKillican & North, Sidney.

NORTH Saanich—10 and 20 acre fruit and poultry farms, overlooking Union bay, at $350 per acre. McKillican & North, Sidney; take V. & S. R. R.

NORTH Hampshire rd.—3 lots 60x120 each, for both, $2,100; one-third cash, balance easy. Green and Burdick Bros.

NOTICE to real estate agents—House and lot 1342 Oak Bay ave., is off the market.

OAK Bay ave—Semi-business; one fine corner for $2,500 on terms; another for $1,800 cash. G. E. Hodgson, McCallum block.

ONE half block from Oak Bay ave., 8-roomed house with garage and all modern improvements on lot 100x132, fine view. Price $7,000, $1,500 cash and balance to suit purchaser. Western Lands, Limited, cor. Broad and View.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OVER $500,000,000 PER YEAR WILL soon be produced from the wheat fields of Western Canada, the last remaining undeveloped region on the Continent, the Last Empire of Great Opportunities. You can share in this new wealth, get an interest in the natural resources of the Last and Greatest West, by our "Participating Unit Plan," upon the payment of only $10 per month for 10 months. Risk eliminated by our Special Non-Forfeit of Payment clause, which transforms what has heretofore been speculation into safe and conservative investment. $400,000,000 of new capital being invested and 375,000 new settlers arriving in Western Canada this year. Its resources will quickly be in the hands of private individuals. If you would be one of those individuals, write at once for full information. Canadian City and Town Properties, Ltd., Capital $1,000,000, 418 Stobart Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

SEE me for a good buy on Hillside. House and lot. Owner, Box 295, Colonist.

SHAWNIGAN Lake—5¼ acres waterfront suitable for fruit or poultry. For quick sale, $250 per acre. Box 164, Colonist.

THE most beautiful and fertile district on Vancouver Island to be opened up by the Canadian Northern Railway, is Sooke. We are instructed to place on the market 400 acres with a mile frontage on the most beautiful part of Sooke River. This property is unequalled on Vancouver Island as sites for picturesque country bungalows. A large portion of this property is suitable for fruit growing, the land being excellent for that purpose. Important developments are taking place at Sooke River. A large Tourist Hotel is now being commenced; almost all the large pieces of property in the district have been subdivided and sold; Soke is famous for its hunting and fishing. The Sooke River Subdivision we are now offering is the most beautiful river water frontage. The railroad runs through this property. Lots are from ½ acre up to 10 acres. Prices vary according to size and location. Terms 25 per cent cash, balance 9, 18 and 24 months. The Sooke River Auto Livery leaves every morning at 8:30 and returns at 5 p. m. Fare $3.50 which is returned if you purchase from us or our agent who will meet you at Sooke. Call and see us. Herbert Cuthbert & Company, 635 Fort st.

THERE is money in chickens. We are authorized to sell a pretty little ranch of 10 acres, all under cultivation, with 5 roomed cottage, stable and out buildings, chicken run, gasoline engine, 200 fruit trees in bearing, strawberry plants, etc. A complete little home place ready for immediate occupancy. Price $10,000, for quick sale. Terms $3,000 cash, balance $500 per year. This is only four miles from City Hall. Western Lands, Limited, cor. Broad and View sts.

VIEW st. near Vancouver, lot 60x120. Price $9,450; ⅓ cash. Avesbury st., lot 50x129 at $725; cash $100. McCaskill st., Victoria West, 3 lots for $1,800; or will sell separately; cash $100 and $15 per month. New cottage on Fullerton ave. near car line, 6 rooms, fully modern, price $3,500; cash $800, balance arranged. The Union Real Estate Co., 820 Fort st., Phone L 2757.

WILL build you a house, if you own the lot; you can pay me off by the month. This is an easy way to own your home without money. I am building several now, which you can see; let us talk it over. A. Johns, 641 Manchester ave.; phone 1469.

38 ACRES of land that is all worth cultivating, 20 of which is in crop; good springs of water, and the price is $10,000. $2,500 down. Let me show you this, if you want a good farm near B. C. Electric Line, V. & S. Railway. W. F. U. Copeman, Sidney, North Saanich, B. C.

$3,250—For sale, new 5-room modern cottage, Oscar st., between Linden and Cook; piped for furnace; plumbing white enameled; easy terms. Apply owner, 540 Niagara.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

W. C. BOND

620 Broughton St. Phone 2503

SEVEN roomed house and lot 60x120, Michigan st., James Bay; the lot is worth the price; $3,100.

FIVE roomed house and lot, James Bay, St. Lawrence Street. Lot is 63x110 ft., room for a second house, $2,500; $700 cash; balance like lease or rent. Also one small house and lot in same locality, $1,600.

TO rent, furnished house on Burnside rd.; 3 bedrooms, one unfurnished, 1 parlor, dining room, pantry and kitchen; can give possession at once; $35 per month.

WANTED, large British Columbia investments for capitalists. If you have anything to sell, tell us about it.

SEE us about Burnside rd. properties, close to Douglas.

LEE & FRASER

1222 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

STEELE St.—Two fine, level lots, for $1,850, or $950 each.

OLIVER St.—Fine building lot, 50x120, for $735.

JOSEPH St.—Good lot, close to May st. and car line; $750.

QUADRA St.—Fine level lot, 50x133; price only $1,250.

CHAPMAN St.—Splendid lot, facing south; a snap for $1,250.

CRAIGFLOWER Rd.—Near the Gorge; well built, one and one-half storey house, containing 8 rooms, for $4,850.

CHAPMAN St.—Six room modern house and lot, 50x141, for $3,500.

JOSEPH H. LIST

Auctioneer and Real Estate, 752, Fort st.

$3700 LOTS on Government st., 50x120.

$500 LOTS on Shelbourne st., 45x169.

$500 LOTS on Scott st., 50x129.

$1350 ONE lot on Oscar st., 50x141.

$1500 ONE lot on McKenzie st., 50x124.

$850 ONE lot on Clifford st., 55x120.

$950 ONE lot on Topaz ave., 54x120.

N. B.—Next auction, City Market, Tuesday next, August 1st.

THE BELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Real Estate and Financial Agents,
110 Pemberton Building Phone 2801

ONE nice, high lot, in Ross Bay district, size 50x150; price $800; $100 cash, balance to suit.

ONE lot in Dean Heights; size 50x132; price $625; $100 cash, balance easy.

TWO nice, level lots in Parkdale; an exceptional snap; price $600; $75 cash, balance $15 per month.

A NEW 6-roomed house, near Oak Bay ave., lot 40x135, modern in every way, and a bargain for $4,000; you must see it to appreciate the great value; let us show you.

THREE lots on Finlayson ave., a great bargain at $425 each; $50 cash, balance easy.

ONE nice corner lot on Fernwood and Edmonton; a great proposition for the builder; price $1,450; very easy terms.

WE have a lot on Bank st., and will build to suit customer.

WANTED, at once, 2 acres of land, with 4 or 5 roomed house, within a few miles of the city, on the beach, about $4,000 or $5,000. See Bell Development Company, Limited, 110 Pemberton block, phone 2801.

RUSSELL & GREGG

207 Pemberton Building

BUSINESS Corner, 60x120, close to Hillside and Bay st. with two fine houses; best buy in this coming business district; price $10,500; quarter cash and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 7 per cent.

FINE corner on Rock Bay ave., close to Bay st., 60x120, with 6 roomed house; price $4,500, and good terms.

BAY St., 120x170, close to Government st.; price $15,000; good terms.

CROMPTON & BARTON

Real Estate and Commission Brokers
Room 130 Pemberton Building Phone 1585

DOUGLAS st.—120 feet with large house, $11,000. Further particulars on application. Gorge road, 14 lots for $21,000, terms arrange. Crompton & Barton, Brokes, Victoria, B.C.

CAPITAL CITY REALTY CO.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents
Phone 2162 618 Yates St.

PANDORA ave—Who buys on this street will reap quick returns. Here is a buy that will make the purchaser a quick profit: Lot, 60x120, with 6 room house, always well rented; price $7,200; $1,200 cash, balance in 3 years.

VIEW St., next to corner, 60x120; 2 houses rented; price, $15,000.

FIVE room cottage, close to Cook st. car line; nearly new; price $1,900; small cash payment; balance same as rent.

CROFT & ASHBY

Real Estate, Timber, Mines and Coal Lands
Phone 2099 Box 560
126 Pemberton Bldg. Victoria, B. C.
Vancouver Office—Winch Building.

NORTHERN Terminus of Vancouver Island Railways—Hardy Bay.

SHAWNIGAN Lake waterfront, 10 acres, with house; only $2,500, terms.

CAMERON Lake, near—80 acres, $25 per acre.

COMOX—353 acres, one-third grass and open land; only $25 per acre.

ALBERNI—160 acres, good land; $3,800; terms $1,800 cash, balance 6 per cent.

ISLAND, 66 acres, house, 10 acres cleared; $5,000.

SHEEP ranch—1,000 sheep, $1,850 acres, crown grant; $16 per acre, including sheep; on coast.

NANAIMO—Farm, 150 acres, $2,000; house $8,000.

SAANICH—100 acres farm; $200 per acre.

JOHNSON St.—Fine house, lot, $7,000.

FIVE acre blocks, near Victoria, with houses, from $3,300 up.

CHEMAINUS, near, 104 acres; house barns, fine harbor, best fishing, $3,500 terms.

COOK St.—2 lots, with 2 houses; $15,000.

COOK St.—8 lots, fine position; $8,400; or will sell for $3,000, corner; inside, $2,750; fine apartment house site.

RESIDENCES, $20,000; $21,000; $26,000; $50,000.

WE want farm lands for our Vancouver office; send full particulars.

COWICHAN River—Several hundred acres, controlling both banks of the river.

VIEW St., near Douglas; only $800 per foot frontage; next lot $1,000 per foot frontage.

ABOUT 30 acres land, waterfront, on Victoria harbor, near new tramway; suitable for subdivision.

SAANICH waterfront, all good land, protected harbor; about 60 acres.

WILKINSON Rd.—5 acres, house, barns, etc.; 3¾ acres in cultivation; balance chicken run; shipped off property chickens, etc., value about $2,700; only $5,500; fine orchard.

HOLLAND Ave.—5 acres, all cleared and fenced; 3½ acres under crop; house, wells, etc.; only $3,200; half cash, balance one year 7 per cent.

FORT St.—Lot, with new brick building; revenue producing; only $625 per foot.

GRAHAM Island, Massett Inlet—640 acres fine land; $10 per acre, easy terms.

NEAR Victoria—Farm of 400 acres; 100 acres cultivated.

MILLSTREAM—80 acres at $60 per acre.

HAPPY Valley—13 acres, 10 acres ploughed, finest soil; 7 miles from Victoria; near station; would subdivide, or make fine market garden.

HARDY Bay—11,200 acres, or would sell inblocks of 640 acres, $10 per acre; good soil, lightly timbered; ten per cent. open land. Hardy Bay will be the railway terminus at the north end of Vancouver Island.

J. H. WHITTOME & CO.

Duncan, V. I.
The Oldest Established Real Estate Agency in Cowichan District

COWICHAN BAY

PERFECTLY equipped country house, with exquisite gardens and river frontage on Cowichan Bay, opposite the Cowichan Tennis Club, a mile and a half from the Golf Links, with stabling and paddocks for three horses and a cow, orchard, kitchen gardens, boat house and anchorage for launch. The beauty and advantages of the place are exceptional even for Cowichan. Ready for occupation.

WELL-PLANNED modern house, with every up-to-date convenience, new stable, cottage, gasoline pumping plant. Land all in pasture or under cultivation.

BEAUTIFULLY situated residence, close to wharf, with boathouse, stable, about 10 acres of land in all.

FIVE acres, close to wharf, nicely situated for camp; excellent water, good beach.

SEVENTEEN acres, all slashed, lovely view, good landing.

SIX acres, partly improved, near wharf, good beach; ample water.

QUAMICHAN LAKE FRONTAGE

GOOD house, nice garden, orchard, about twenty acres of land, long lake frontage.

SOME small lots, of about six acres, ten minutes' drive from Duncans.

FIFTEEN acre lots partly cleared, good landing.

34 ACRES mostly in orchard and asparagus just coming into bearing; beautiful land.

80 ACRES, beautiful farm with all necessary farm buildings. 13 acres in orchard, the rest in pasture or under cultivation.

TO LET FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS:—Qaumichan Lake—Small farm with good house, garden, small orchard; good bathing and fishing; close to church and Duncans.

SOOKE REAL ESTATE OFFICE

Address H. B. Dale, Milne's Landing
(22 miles from Victoria), B. C.

SPECIAL—3 new subdivided sections of good land, on good roads, sea view, near school and church; cut into 5 and 10 acres, at $50, $100, $250 per acre.

SOOKE river and harbor—1 to 5 acre blocks, on or very close to the water; charming building sites, from $200 per acre, up.

50 to 300 acres of good land for $50 per acre.

MOTOR Stage daily, 8:30 a. m., from Dixi Ross'. Also stages Tues., Thur., Sat., same hour.

FRED LEAVER

Auctioneer, Valuer and Estate Agent
Office, 738 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

CALEDONIA AVENUE—6 rooms, bath, etc., $2,650; one at $4,000 and one at $5,000; all good and on terms.

WANTED—Properties listed.

DOUGALL & McMORRAN

Real Estate and Customs Brokers
Room 4, 1112 Government St. Phone 1909
Agents Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., of New York.

BLACKWOOD Ave, near King's rd.; 50x120; $1,000.

PRIOR St., near Hillside ave.; 50x124; $1,000.

CORDOVA Bay—58 acres at $325 per acre.

GORDON Head—40 acres, all cultivated and drained, $30,000.

STRAWBERRY Vale—5 acres of bottom land, for a day or so, at $1,600.

AGENTS, Manufacturers' Life Assurance Company of Toronto.

THE EXCHANGE

Real Estate Company
718 Fort St. Phone 1737

HOME on Niagara st, carline, close to Beacon hill; 7-room bungalow, bath, electric light, etc.; lot 60x145; only $4,000; cash $1,400 will secure this, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent.

COMMANDING Site, near Beacon hill, with magnificent views over city and straits, only a few minutes' walk from Dominion government buildings; 240ft. frontage by 240 deep, with fine roomy old dwelling house, containing 17 rooms; bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, garage, beautiful grounds, tennis court, garden, etc.; a very important property; price $19,000; less than one-third cash and easy terms.

CLIFFORD St., just off Fairfield rd. car line (2 minutes); fine homesite; choice position; roads and sewers going in; price $850; cash $350, and terms; worth $1,000; only one left.

BEAUTIFUL large lot, with new bungalow, 5 rooms, S. Saanich, close to end of Douglas st. car line; fine views; $500 cash will handle.

$500 CASH—Graham st.; nice lot, 50x135, with 4-roomed cottage; basement, pantry, bathroom; snap; price $1,975 for a few days.

$500—Bungalow, Hollywood Park, Foul Bay, close car; 4 rooms, modern; price $2,800.

$100 CASH—Lot in Asquith st., next corner of Haultain, 5 minutes from Spring Ridge car. Price $450, balance $15 a month.

$50 CASH—Garden City lots, next to the site of station and adjoining new car line; fine selected quarter-acre blocks (some with water) make lovely chicken ranch or country residence sites.

$100 CASH and $15 per month, lots in Parkdale; $300 to $400 (ten minutes from Douglas car); no taxes; building lots, grassy land; 50x110.

$300 CASH, Hulton st. lot, Oak Bay car line 2 minutes; only $900; just right for nice dwelling; balance easy.

DAVIES & SHAW

Colwood
Phone F 2660 Letters: Langford Station P.O.

TEN acres on Goldstream rd.; very light clearing; three minuutes Colwood station and store; $225 per acre; terms.

TEN acres, good bottom land, main Happy Valley road; 5 minutes C. N. R. station, P. O. and school; half-acre prize bearing apple trees; $225 per acre; half cash; adjoining lands selling at $325 per acre.

TWO and a half acres, Colwood village; lovely home site; light clearing; $200 per acre; half cash, balance to suit; this is a snap.

GROGAN & CROOK

128 PEMBERTON BUILDING

BATTERY st., James Bay—Eight roomed bungalow, close to park and sea, a beautiful home. Lot 60x145; $3,000 cash, balance on easy terms.

WILDWOOD ave., Hollywood Park—Seven roomed house, modern, one minute from Foul Bay car line and four from sea. A bargain for $4,000; $1,000 cash.

BONEHILL st., Foul Bay road, modern five roomed cottage for $3,100; close to Oak Bay car line. $450 down will handle.

FORT st.—6-roomed house, close in, lot 60x107. A good buy at $5,000; $1,000 down; balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

BURLEITH—Two beautiful water front lots, 50x150 each. A splendid chance for any one wanting to build a home in this select and charming part of the suburbs. $2,400 each; ¼ down and the balance in one and two years.

FOUL Bay road—A pretty, modern five roomed cottage for $3,650; $900 will handle.

DENMAN st.—Nine roomed house standing on two large lots, well finished, comfortable, roomy and convenient, furnace in big basement. The house alone could not be built for the price asked, $7,500; $2,000 cash, and purchaser can make his own terms for the balance.

HERBERT S. LOTT & CO.

Phone 1224 Suite 119 Pemberton Bldg.
Resident Agent for Western Union Fire Insurance Company

COOK St., corner lot, $2,500; easy terms.

OAK Bay—St. David St., above Saratoga; two lots, $1,000 each.

CROW & READ

Garesche Block, 732 Yates St.
P. O. Box 1109 Phone 975

BURNSIDE Rd.—11 1-3 acres, well improved; good house and outbuildings; about one mile from new car line, $800 per acre.

TO Let—Richmond Ave., off Oak Bay ave, in the best residential part of city; new fully modern 7-roomed house, with two lots, full-sized basement; $45 per month (lease).

JAMES Bay—Splendid residence in James Bay, fully modern 7-roomed house; $4,750.

OKANAGAN Farm—8 7-10 acres on East side of Okanagan lake, 17 miles from Vernon and Kelowna; 1,200 strawberry plants, 200 apple trees, 35 plum trees, 50 apricot trees, 15 pear trees, 72 apple trees in nursery row, ready to plant in fall; popety all fenced, flumes for distributing water, abundant supply of water for all purposes; price $2,100; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

WEST Saanich—Two lots of 10 acres each, quarter mile from sea; price $600 per acre.

VICTORIA REALTY COMPANY

Real Estate, Insurance and Commission Brokers, Rents and Collections
Davie Chambers, Bastion st. Telephone

COOK st.—Close to Hillside, two large lots 102x280; price for the two, $4,500.

TORONTO st.—New 10 room house, fully modern, $7,000.

PRIOR st., between Bay and Kings rd.—8 room modern house; lot 50x110; concrete foundation and basement, $3,300; good terms for cash.

ROBT. W. CLARK

Mahon Block, Government St.
Phone 1092

GEORGE St., close to sea and Beacon hill car and school, 40x100; $750; corner, $850.

VICTOR and Adelaide—14 lots, en bloc, snap at $7,000 and 10 per cent. discount for cash.

BEAUTIFUL Sooke—Do you know the C. and N. trains to Sooke will soon be running? This means a bigger demand for acreage. I advise you to buy now. Call and see me or my office (Mr. Margison) at Sooke, next Mogford's hotel; splendid listings; large and small properties. Sample; 98 acres at $18 an acre.

YATES St., 30x120, between Vancouver and Cook; $10,500.

SPECIAL Snap—Corner Blanchard and Caledonia ave. See us about this.

WORK st. and Hillside—corner lot, with 6 room house, $5,250. A snap.

OCEAN View rd.—Lot 75x120, only $375.

CITY OF VICTORIA

A Complete List of Local Improvement Works, Authorized by By-Law, from Time to Time, Will Be Found Posted on the Bulletin Board at the Main Entrance to City Hall

D. McINTOSH

Real Estate and Financial Agent,
Mahon Building, Government St., Victoria, B. C., Telephone 1748

A GENUINE bargain—Two and one-quarter acre on Cecilia rd.; only $4,000; terms.

A SPLENDID lot on Howe st. at $1,350; terms.

SHAW REAL ESTATE CO.

302 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B. C.
Phone 1094 P. O. Box 709

FOR a few days we can offer a splendid hotel site, being a double corner on Blanchard st., close to the new Hudson's Bay store site; size 85x120 ft.; price is $530 per front foot on Blanchard st. Very reasonable terms can be arranged.

ANOTHER good warehouse site on Broughton st. near Blanchard st.; present revenue $25 per month; lot 30x120 ft price is $250 per front foot; very easy terms arranged.

WE have a client for an Alberta farm. Let us know what you have.

R. S. IRWIN

Real Estate and Insurance
Room 9, Finch Block, Yates St.
Phone 2661 P. O. Box 321

GOOD office to rent, $12.50 per month.

HILLSIDE AVENUE—6 roomed modern homestead on good lot, 50x70x130, close to Douglas st. Price $6,000, on easy terms.

DEAN HEIGHTS—Good corner lot, 60x145, level and cleared; on car line; only $850; 1-3 cash, balance very easy.

DEAN HEIGHTS—4 good lots, 50x120 each; owner must sacrifice at $700 each. Very easy terms.

WANTED—Small 10 acre block in Colwood district. Owners only.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Arthur Edward Stanford, late of Pender Island, B. C., deceased.

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount thereof to the administrator with the will annexed forthwith, and all persons who have any claims against the said estate are required to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, on or before the first day of September, 1911, after which date the administrator with the will annexed will proceed to distribute the estate to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims as may have been then received.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 28th day of July, 1911.

THORNTON FELL, Administrator
With the will annexed.

NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the Pandora street property owners will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of August, at 8 p. m., at the city hall, and as we have committed some awful crimes in the past it's just possible we may become reckless and swoop down and take your whole lots at the next meeting, so be sure to come out and represent your family.

W. J. HANNA.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

ROAD CLOSED

During construction of permanent bridge, Cadboro Bay road will be closed to traffic, between Foul Bay road and Florence street.

R. FOWLER,
Municipal Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, August 8th, 1911, for the construction and completion of a six story building to be erected on Douglas street between Broughton and Courtney streets, Victoria, for Messrs. Bradshaw, Martin & Marymont. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. S. GRIFFITH, Architect,
1006 Government St.

THE VICTORIA NO. 2 BUILDING SOCIETY

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Secretary's office, 614 Trounce Avenue on Monday, 31st July, 1911, at 8 p. m., to receive the Secretary's Financial Statement and Auditor's Report and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By Order
A. ST. G. FLINT,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I beg to announce that I have sold out my interest in the Pacific Coast Construction Co., Ltd., Libality, and severed my connection completely. My responsibilities for whom immediately ceases. I am open to tender on all kinds of construction work, reinforced concrete piles a specialty.

(Signed) THOMAS STEDHAM.

TO CONTRACTORS

You will be able to make your bid lower and save money on the sewer work for which tenders are now being called if you will get your quotations on concrete pipe from the Dominion Glazed Cement Co., Ltd., 1207 Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C.

TENDERS FOR LAMP ARMS

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, July 31st, 1911, for 500 Lamp Arms (more or less) as per drawings and specifications which can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT.
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, July 24th, 1911.

ROCK TO BE REMOVED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m. Wednesday, the 2nd August, for the purchase and removal of a quantity of rock on the following streets, namely: Asquith St., Cecil St., Forbes St., Victor St., Haultain St., and Ryan St. Particulars to be had as to quantities, etc., in the Engineer's Office. State price for whole or each street separate. Work to be done within one month from signing of contract. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, July 29, 1911.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

NOTICE.

MONDAY, 31st JULY, 1911, is the LAST DAY on which the ABATEMENT of one-sixth will be allowed on GENERAL TAXES for the current year.

J. S. FLOYD,
Collector.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The Pacific Coast Construction Co., Ltd., announce that Mr. Thomas Stedham is no longer connected with the said company in any way whatsoever.

ENGLISH-FRENCH CAPITAL

CAPITAL FURNISHED for sound American, Canadian and Mexican enterprises. Mining, Industrial, Timber and Manufacturing. Steam and Electric Railroads financed. Irrigation projects promoted. Substantial Stock, Bond or Debenture issues bought, sold or underwritten. Collections and Clearances made for Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies. Head Office London, Branch Paris. Correspondence invited.

DENT & BYRNE,
14-16-18 Bloomsbury Street, London, England.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Steel Bridge, Columbia River, Trail—Superstructure Metal.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Manufacture and Delivery of Superstructure Metal Bridge at Trail, B. C.," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 31st day of August, 1911, for the manufacture and delivering f. o. b. cars at Trail, B. C., the steel superstructure of a bridge over the Columbia river, at Trail.

Drawings, specifications, contract, and forms of tender can be seen at the offices of the Government Agents at Rossland, Nelson, New Westminster; E. McBride, Esq., Road Superintendent, 39 Fairfield Building, Granville Street, Vancouver; and at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Intending tenderers can, by applying to the undersigned, obtain one copy of the drawings and one copy of the specification for the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.)

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $1,000, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The successful tenderer shall furnish a bond of a Guarantee Company satisfactory to the Minister of Public Works in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) for the due fulfillment of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., 19th July, 1911.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing over certain lands in Range 5, Coast District, notice of which bearing date of July 13, 1908, and December 17, 1908, were published in the British Columbia Gazette in the issues of July 16, 1908, and December 17, 1908, respectively, is cancelled in so far as the same relates to lands surveyed as the east half and northwest quarter, section 8, west half of section 8 and northeast quarter section 9; section 14, north half and southeast quarter, section 15, north half and southwest quarter, section 16, section 17, fractional north half section 18, sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, all in Township 18, range 5 Coast District.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands, Victoria,
June 16, 1911.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing over certain lands situated in Range 5, Coast District, notice of which bearing date of December 17, 1908, was published in the British Columbia Gazette in the issue of [illegible] ber 17, 1908, is cancelled [illegible] the same relates to [illegible] the north half [illegible] section 8 [illegible] half and [illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of W. W. Northcott, purchasing agent, Victoria, B. C., until 4 p. m., August 2nd, 1911, for the furnishing of all materials, and laying complete, including trenching, backfilling, etc.

1950 feet—2 feetx8 in. by 4 ft., reinforced concrete or brick sewer.

2000 feet—2 feetx6 in. x 3 f. 9 in., reinforced concrete or brick sewer.

4850 feet—3 ft.x2 in. x 3 ft.3in., reinforced concrete or brick sewer.

3500 feet—24-inch circular cement or vetrified pipe.

2250 feet—20 inch circular cement or vetrified pipe.

2950 feet—18 inch circular cement or vetrified pipe.

500 feet—16 inch circular cement or vetrified pipe.

2250 feet—15 inch circular cement or vetrified pipe.

2250 feet—15 inch circular cement or vetrified pipe.

1050 feet—14 inch circular cement or vetrified pipe.

1050 feet—14 inch circular cement or vetrified pipe.

With all necessary manholes, lampholes, and including one outfall chamber and one pumping station.

The depth of trenches varies from 0 to 28 feet, and amount of excavation is approximately 24,000 cubic yards.

Specification and proposal forms may be obtained, and plans and profiles may be seen at the office of the city engineer, Victoria, B. C., on and after July 22nd, 1911.

All proposals shall be made on the blank forms furnished by the city for this purpose, and shall be accompanied by a certified cheque, for 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender. The city council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

(Signed) WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

TENDERS FOR ROSS BAY SEA WALL

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, August 2nd, 1911, for the construction of a Sea-wall at Ross Bay, as per plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders on alternative plans and specifications will also be received.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, July 19th, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Corporation of the City of Victoria has deposited with the Minister of Public Works of Canada a plan and description of certain properties which the Corporation proposes after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of the first publication of this notice in the Canada Gazette, to make application to purchase, under the provisions of Section 34 of the Expropriation Act of Canada, and has deposited a duplicate of the said plan and description in the office of the Registrar General of Titles for Victoria district.

The lands for which such application to purchase will be made are described as follows:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of tide lands situate, lying and being composed of a portion of The Arm, Victoria Harbor, known as The Creek and which may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say:

Commencing at a point on the westerly limit of Bridge Street in the City of Victoria, and Province of British Columbia, distant one hundred and seventeen (117) feet from its intersection with the northerly limit of David Street, the said point being at high water mark, thence north thirteen degrees and seventeen minutes (N 13° 17' W) West ninety-one and one-half (91½) feet, thence north forty-eight degrees and forty-two minutes East (N 48° 42' E) forty-three and nine-tenths feet (43.9), thence north one hundred and five (105) feet; thence north four degrees and two minutes west (N 4° 02' W) seventy-one and two-tenths (71.2) feet; thence north nineteen degrees and fifty-nine minutes east (N 19° 59' E) thirty-four and three-tenths feet (34.3), thence north ten degrees and fifty-five minutes west (N 10° 55' W) fifty-eight (58) feet; thence north thirty-four minutes west (N 0° 34' W) one hundred (100) feet; thence south fifty-five degrees and twenty-six minutes west (S 55° 26' W) fifty-four and six-tenths (54.6) feet thence south twenty-two degrees and thirty minutes west (S 22° 30' W) seventy-five and eight-tenths (75.8) feet; thence south five degrees and three minutes east (S 5° 03' E) thirty-four and two-tenths (34.2) feet; thence south sixteen degrees and thirty minutes west (S 16° 30' W) twenty-eight and two-tenths (28.2) feet; thence south thirty-three degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S 33° [illegible] W) [illegible] one and six-tenths (51.6) [illegible] south forty-one degrees [illegible] utes west [illegible] four-tenths [illegible]

David Spencer, Limited's, August Furniture Sale

Commences Tuesday Next

Dressers and Stands in Surface Oak

Dresser in surface oak finish. Top measures 34in. x 18in., has panel ends, 3 large drawers, fitted with neat metal handles, also large oval shaped beveled mirror, with neat frame finished with carving. Sale Price **$8.90**

Dresser and Stand, in surface oak finish. Dresser top measures 34 x 18in., has panel ends, 3 long drawers and beveled plate mirror 22 x 13in., in neat frame finished with carving. The stand top measures 24 x 13, has panel ends, 1 large cupboard, 1 drawer and towel rail. The pair complete at Special Sale Price of **$9.75**

Combined Buffet and China Cabinet at $17.00

This is a very neat and most useful piece of furniture in surface oak. It is made throughout from well seasoned hardwood, has plain ends and is fitted with large cupboard with door overlaid with carving, 1 large linen drawer, 1 shaped cutlery drawer, and large china cabinet with glass front and end, also beveled mirror 20 x 16in. Special Sale Price **$17.00**

Parlor Suites and Upholstered Furniture, in a Great Variety of Styles and Prices

Davenport—A large and roomy davenport with massive mahogany frame, richly upholstered in tapestry, has plain seat, tufted spring front, diamond tufted back and neatly finished with guimp and cord. A bargain at this price. See View St. window above the main entrance. Sale Price **$29.75**

Arm Chair in leatherette. Has very strong hardwood frame with claw feet and carved front in golden oak. The seat is plain, has frilled borders and the back is handsomely tufted and piped. This chair is upholstered in very strong dark green leatherette and will be found most serviceable and comfortable. Sale Price **$13.50**

Arm Rocking Chair, upholstered in dark green leatherette, with handsomely tufted back and arms, has claw feet, shaped and carved front and well shaped rockers of golden oak. This chair is made to match the arm chair described above. Priced at **$13.50**

Settee, made to match the above arm and rocking chairs. Will seat two persons, and, together with the arm and rocking chairs, will make up a very handsome suite of furniture. Sale Price **$19.00**

Mahogany Parlor Suite of three pieces, well finished and upholstered in green plush. The frame is well made from good dry mahogany, has high panel backs and is neatly inlaid with beautifully colored woods. Has claw feet, and is a very handsome and serviceable suite. Sale Price **$23.75**

Handsome 4-Piece Parlor Suite, beautifully upholstered all over in tapestry and plush. It is made with deep spring edged seats covered with handsome tapestry in floral designs, and has borders of plush. The suite consists of settee, 1 arm chair, 1 arm rocking chair and 1 chair without arms. All neatly finished with cord and deep fringe. Price **$27.50**

August Bedding and Linen Sale

On Tuesday next our staple department offers many unusually good money saving bargains, in towelings, towels, bedspreads, blankets, etc. See our window displays and inspect the stock.

2,000 Yards Huckabuck Toweling, heavy quality, bleached, per yard ....**20¢**

2,000 Yards Glass Cloth, in blue and red checks, per yard..**10¢**

1,500 Yards Roller Toweling, with red border. Per yard **12½¢**

1,000 Yards Heavy Turkish Toweling, with red stripes. Per yard ....**15¢**

300 Dozen Brown and Grey Turkish Towels, at, each....**20¢**

50 Dozen Brown Turkish Towels. Special sale price, 2 for **25¢**

100 Dozen Unbleached Huckabuck Towels. Special Sale price, 2 for ....**25¢**

50 Dozen White Turkish Towels, extra large size. Price, each— ....**35¢**

Bedspreads, full double bed size.........................**$1.25**

Sheeting, strong quality, bleached, 8-4 wide, per yard......**25¢**

Pillow Slips, 100 dozen, special, per dozen.................**$2.00**

Pillow Slips, English hemstitched, regular $3.00 a dozen. August Sale Price **$2.40**

Ready-to-Use Sheets, full double bed size..................**$1.50**

500 Pairs White Blankets, full double bed size. Regular $5.00 a pair. Special for August Sale, per pair **$3.50**

Flannelette Sheets, per pair, $1.50 and...................**$1.00**

Cotton Filled Comforters. Price, each, $2.00 and......**$1.25**

Pure Eiderdown Comforters, in handsome covers. Special for August sale, $12.75 and, each.......................**$8.75**

5 Pieces Unbleached Table Damask, 54 in. wide, per yard **35¢**

3 Pieces Unbleached Table Damask, 62 in. wide, per yard..**50¢**

10 Pieces Bleached Table Damask, 70 in. wide, per yard..**50¢**

5 Pieces Bleached Table Damask, 72 in. wide, per yard....**65¢**

White Damask Table Cloths, in neat design and excellent quality, at special sale prices—

Size 2x2½, price, each	**$2.00**
Size 2x2½, price, each	**$2.25**
Size 2x2½, price, each	**$3.00**
Size 2x3, price, each	**$4.50**

8 Dozen Table Napkins, special August sale price, per dozen, only **$1.25**

37 Dozen Table Napkins, very fine quality, special August sale price, per dozen **$2.25**

10 Dozen Table Napkins, very superior quality, per dozen, only **$3.25**

White Cotton, per yard..**10¢**

EMBROIDERED AND DRAWN LINEN IN A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGNS FOR ALL PURPOSES AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES FOR AUGUST SALE

This sale—like our general departmental sale—has been of great interest to the people of Victoria for many years past, but this year there is every indication that the interest and enthusiasm will be more intense than ever. For several months our buyers have been searching the markets and have been very fortunate in their purchases. Consequently we are in a position to offer you many very interesting bargains. Our stock is as large and complete as ever, and includes a wide range of Buffets, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Parlor and Dining-room Suites, Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, etc., all marked at prices that should be of great interest to all who require furniture or house-furnishings of any description. See our window display on View and Broad Streets to get some idea of the sweeping reductions that we have made for this sale.

Every Description of Buffets and Sideboards, in Solid Quarter Cut Oak, at Prices That Should Please All

Handsome Buffet, in solid quarter cut oak, in exceptionally neat design. Top measures 48 x 22in. Body has plain ends, and is mounted on handsomely carved claw feet. Has 1 large linen drawer and 2 small drawers, large cupboard with 2 doors separated by handsomely carved panel. The back is a beautifully shaped mirror 42in. x 14in., with beveled edges, in neatly carved frame. Special Sale Price **$35.00**

Surface Oak Sideboard, top measures 48 x 22in. Has serpentine front, 2 small drawers, 1 long drawer, all with shaped fronts, large cupboard with 2 doors handsomely decorated with carving, has high back carrying beveled mirror 28 x 16in., 1 large shelf and 2 brackets supported by gracefully shaped pillars. Price **$28.75**

Sideboard, with serpentine front, made of solid quarter cut oak, golden finish. This is a really handsome piece of furniture of moderate size. Top measures 20 x 44in., has panel ends, 2 cutlery drawers, 1 large linen drawer, and large cupboard with leaded glass doors. The back is 24in. high, is neatly shaped and carved and carries 2 neat brackets and 1 large shelf supported by shaped and carved pillar. Special Sale Price **$17.00**

Sideboard, made of well seasoned hardwood, with surface oak finish. This is a very handsome and useful piece of furniture at the price. The top measures 18 x 44in., has 2 drawers and large cupboard, with 2 doors separated by a neatly carved panel. The back is neatly shaped and carved, and carries 2 brackets and 1 large shelf and beveled mirror 14 x 24in. Special Sale Price **$14.00**

Sideboard with serpentine front, golden finish. Made of well seasoned quarter cut oak. Has 2 small cutlery drawers, with serpentine fronts, 1 large linen drawer with straight front, large cupboard with doors overlaid with carving. Top measures 23in. x 48in. The back is 40in. high, is richly carved and carries 1 large shelf and 2 brackets, supported by pillars, also beveled mirror 16 x 28in. Special Sale Price **$18.75**

Buffet in fumed oak, mission design. Case measures 54 x 22 over the top, and 42in. high. Has panel ends and is mounted on hand-carved claw feet and is fitted with cupboards, 1 large drawer and 2 small drawers, one of which is lined for silver. The back is 21in. high and is fitted with a large shelf, and carries a beveled mirror 3ft.x12in. This is a very neat piece of furniture, well finished throughout, and fitted with solid brass drop handles and escutcheons. Price **$49.75**

Buffet, in fumed solid oak. The body measures 48 x 22in. over the top and 40in. high. Has shaped front and panel ends, and is fitted with 3 cupboards, 1 long drawer for linen and 1 silver drawer fitted with plain turned nobs. The top is fitted with a best British beveled plate mirror, 40in x 9½in., and 1 large shaped shelf. Price **$24.50**

Buffet, in fumed oak. Body measures 48 x 19 over the top, and 40in. high. Has panel ends, 1 large drawer, 3 small drawers and 2 cupboards. The cupboard doors are decorated with a diamond strapwork design, and is furnished with quaint bronze handles. The back is simple and low, and is fitted with plate rail. **$40.00**

Sideboard in solid oak, Early English finish. Top measures 20 x 48in., 40in. high. It is mounted on hand-carved claw feet, and has plain ends. The body carries large cupboard with 2 plain wood doors and 1 shaped leaded glass door, 1 large linen drawer and 2 small drawers. The back is 3ft. high and carries 1 large shaped shelf supported by turned and carved pillars, also 2 shaped china brackets and an oval shaped beveled mirror 27 x 32in., surmounted with neat carvings. Price is **$55.00**

Solid Oak Sideboard, with 1 large linen drawer 7in. deep, large cupboard with 2 doors richly ornamented with carving, and 2 small drawers 6in. deep, one lined with felt for silver and cutlery. The body has panel ends, is richly decorated with carving and measures 4ft. x 22in. over the top and 42in. high. The back is 40in. high, neatly shaped and carved, has 1 large shelf and 2 small shaped shelves, supported by 2 turned and fluted pillars, and carries a beveled plate mirror 2ft. 6in. x 1ft. 6in. A bargain at **$28.50**

Chiffoniers in Quarter Cut Fumed Oak, Birds Eye Maple, Mahogany and Circassian Walnut, at $29.75

Fumed Oak Dresser, top measures 42 x 21in., has large panel ends, 2 large and 2 small drawers, fitted with turned wood nobs and strong locks. The back carries beveled plate mirror. Size 22 x 28in., in neat frame. Special Sale Price **$29.75**

Circassian Walnut Dresser. This lumber is noted for its rich and handsome figure and is one of the most popular woods for modern furniture. This dresser has handsomely shaped front. The top measures 42 x 22in., has 2 large drawers and 2 short drawers, all with serpentine fronts and fitted with turned nobs and strong locks. The back is fitted with round beveled mirror, 20in. in diameter, in plain frame supported by gracefully shaped arms. Special Sale Price **$29.75**

Chiffonier in fumed oak, stands 50in. high, top measures 34in. x 21in., has panel ends and carries 5 long drawers neatly finished with turned knobs and strong locks. The back carries beveled mirror, size 16 x 20in., in plain square frame supported by neatly shaped arms. Special Sale Price...**$29.75**

Circassian Walnut Chiffonier, top measures 34in. x 20in., has serpentine front and panel ends. There are 5 large drawers in this chiffonier all fitted with turned knobs and locks and have serpentine shaped fronts. The back carries large neatly shaped mirror in plain frame supported by very gracefully shaped arms. The drawers are all well finished and polished inside. Is dull finished and is very handsome, useful and serviceable. Sale Price only **$29.75**

Chiffonier in bird's-eye maple. Has serpentine front, 5 drawers fitted with turned wood handles and locks complete, and carries large beveled edged shaped mirror. Is a very handsome and serviceable piece of furniture. Sale Price **$29.75**

Chiffonier, made of Circassian walnut, with 5 deep drawers, plain ends, shaped feet, serpentine front. Is fitted with large shaped beveled mirror in very neat frame, supported by gracefully shaped arms. The figure of this wood is most exquisite, has dull finish, and makes a very rich piece of furniture. Sale Price **$29.75**

David Spencer, Limited

Splendid Values in Dinner Sets, On Sale Tuesday, in the China Department

On Tuesday we will place on sale a variety of very handsome Dinner Sets that should prove to be of great interest to all, and do justice to the reputation we enjoy for bargains during the August Sale.

We are showing a splendid selection, which, in point of design and quality, are unsurpassed at the price. Our buyers have made some very satisfactory purchases and we intend to go beyond our previous records of bargain offering this August. See our window display on Broad Street.

ENGLISH SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS AT $13.50

This set consists of 99 pieces, all very useful shapes and handsomely decorated in the chanticler effect. There is no question about the very fine value that this set represents. It would be a bargain at $20. Special for August Sale, the set **$13.50**

99-PIECE DINNER SET AT $17.50

Here is another fine bargain. It is made of fine English semi-porcelain. Has white body and dark blue and gold decoration, is neat and effective and one of the best values that we have ever offered. Regular $27.50. August Sale **$17.50**

COBALT BLUE ENGLISH DINNER SET WORTH $17.50. AUGUST SALE PRICE $12.50

This is a very popular style. Has beautiful Oriental landscape decoration in cobalt blue on a white ground. Is made of fine English semi-porcelain, in neat and useful shapes. 97 pieces in the set. A bargain at **$12.50**

OUR OPEN STOCK SETS AT $12.90

See our Open Stock Sets. You will be pleased with them. They are, for quality and appearance, unsurpassed by any ordinary set worth in the regular way $18 a set. Special for August Sale, per set **$12.90**

KITCHENWARE BARGAINS

Double Boilers, capacity of inside boiler is 4 pints, made of best grade of enamelware. Price, each ....**50¢**

Water Buckets, made with bale handles. Capacity 12 quarts. Made of good enamelware. Price, each ....**50¢**

Dish Pans, strongly made of good enamelware. Capacity 17 quarts. August Sale Price ....**50¢**

Tea Kettles, made of strong nickel-plated copper, in five sizes. Special Prices for August Sale, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00..**90¢**

Tea and Coffee Pots, in heavy nickel-plated copper. Price each, for August Sale, $1.10 and ....**90¢**

Interesting News from the Carpet and House Furnishing Sections

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in ecru shades only, are beautifully embroidered in applique work. Are 3 yards long and are excellent value at, per pair **$6.75**

Swiss Lace Curtains, edges finished with overlock stitching on fine mesh Brussels net, in ecru shades only. Very handsome and serviceable. 3 yards long. Per pair, August Sale **$4.50**

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, in all the latest and most handsome designs, strongly woven, double threads. Have overlocked edges, and come in beautiful floral and conventional designs. Well adapted for any room in the home. 3 yards or 3½ yards long. At August Sale, price per pair **$1.50**

Madras Muslins, in shades of ivory, ecru and arab. Very durable quality. Made in plain styles or with bordered effects in all the latest styles. Thirty pieces of this very desirable material will go on sale Tuesday. All 40 to 50in. wide, and regularly sold at 50c and 60c a yard. At the Special Price of, per yard ....**35¢**

Portiere Curtains, made of heavy Roman stripe tapestry in combination colorings of red, green, blue and browns, finished with heavy drapery fringe, 3 yards long and 36 inches wide. August Sale Price **$1.95**

Wilton Rugs. These rugs are renowned for their splendid wearing qualities. They come in a great variety of colorings and designs, size 9x9 with handsome border effects. They are well made, being closely woven and have thick velvety pile. These rugs are worth in the regular way, $25 each, but we have far too large a stock and have marked them down for a speedy clearance, at, each..........................**$16.75**

Brussels Carpet Squares, in a variety of beautiful conventional designs. They come in two-tone reds, also red and gold, have a hard finished surface, are closely woven and are guaranteed to give satisfactory service. Size 9x9, special for August Sale, each **$7.50**

Odd Pieces of Brussels Carpet, in lengths about 4 ft. 6 in. long in a great variety of colors and designs. These will make very fine mats for the bedside, bathroom or landing and represent remarkable value at this price. Colors chiefly blues, reds and greens. Price, each ....**75¢**

Japanese Matting Mats, in a great variety of printed designs and an assortment of rich Oriental colorings. These mats are very popular for bed and bathroom use. Size 3x6 feet. August Sale Price, each .... [illegible]

Chiffoniers in Surface Oak, at $11[illegible]

This is an exceptionally neat piece of bedroom furniture. [illegible] top has shaped front and measures 28 x 19in., has [illegible] shaped feet, 3 large drawers with straight fronts and [illegible] drawers with shaped fronts, also beveled, oval [illegible] mirror 24in. x 14in., in plain frame supported by [illegible] arms. Special Sale Price [illegible]

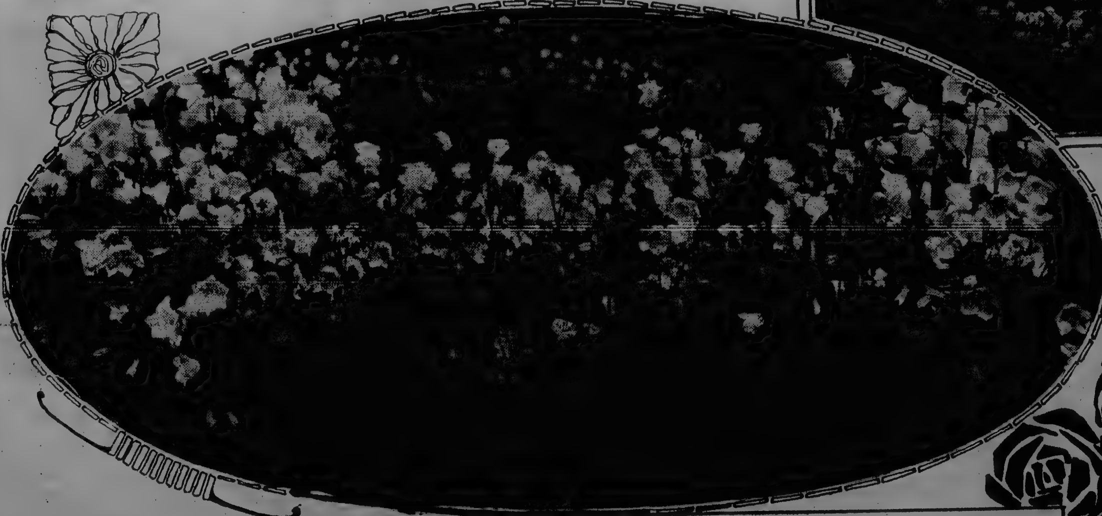
Mahogany Parlor Ca[illegible] and $10 [illegible]

These are very handsome cabinets, made of [illegible] hogany and fitted with very neat [illegible] and sides, beautifully shaped [illegible] round or shaped mirrors in the [illegible] only in this line. Shop early [illegible] ceptional bargains. [illegible]

The Colonist Sunday Magazine

Pages 1 to 12

GLIMPSES OF GARDENS THE FEATURE OF EVERY VICTORIA HOME



We present on this page a few pictures of Victoria gardens. These have not been selected because they are superior to all others, but only as illustrating what may be done in

produce what is shown in the larger pictures, but every one, who has a full-sized city lot can have a flower garden, where beautiful effects can be produced and much pleasure can be had. In the smaller picture is shown an effect

ected a better point of view, but the picture shows what can be done in this way. While there are many very beautiful window, verandas and porch boxes in the city, there might easily be very many more of them. They add

they take up no space that can be used for any other purpose, and only cost a very little care, there ought to be hundreds of them where now there are only scores. Some of the best effects in this line are to be seen homes where the available space is very limited. The flowers that are most easily cultivated for this purpose are nasturtiums, lobelias, red geraniums, Shasta daisies, and so on. A variety of colors adds greatly to the effect. White, yellow, red and blue make a very attractive combination. The white can be got from the daisy, the yellow from the nasturtium, the red from the geranium, and the blue from the lobelia. These make a very pretty combination in a small box or hanging basket. If you plan on a larger scale, you can of course use a greater variety. For the ornamentation of dwelling houses of the smaller type, the moon flower and morning glory are very effective. Climbing roses grow quickly, and make a beautiful showing. Petunias are useful flowers if you have not much available space, for they will do well almost anywhere, and are pretty steady bloomers. Nor ought that delightful little [illegible]

unused corner and it is always ready to grow and bloom. Poppies are also quick growers, and they make a gorgeous showing. If you have not much space for flowers or time to devote to them, sow a little poppy seed, and you will be repaid by a mass of bloom. The trouble with poppies is that they do not keep in bloom long as a general rule. But these pictures and this short reference to flowers are not intended as anything more than a hint to those persons who are not already making the most of their opportunities to adorn their homes with flowers. The plants that have been mentioned have been chosen because they are of a variety which persons who only rent their homes can make use of without any great expense. It is surprising what can be done with a very little money and a very little labor when combined with a reasonable amount of good taste. Not only is there a pleasure in floriculture, [illegible] for one becomes in a manner [illegible] plants for which one has cared [illegible] home made more [illegible] pearance of a city [illegible] thrift, [illegible]

MISSING BRIDE CAUSED A SENSATION

Not for many years has such a dramatic sensation been created as by the mysterious disappearance of Lady Constance Foljambe, half sister to the Earl of Liverpool, a few hours before she was to have been married. Bridegroom, clergy, congregation, were all waiting in St. Peters' Church, Eaton square, London, S. W., but, to the utter consternation of everybody, no bride appeared to take up her place before the altar. Messengers were sent off hurriedly to the Earl of Liverpool's residence in order to inquire what had happened to the bride; friends were communicated with, but all to no effect. No trace of Lady Constance Foljambe could be found. She had gone out a few hours before the wedding, apparently on a shopping expedition, and from that moment her movements were unknown.

When this painful information was carried to the church, the vicar, the members of the family and their friends dispersed. Much sympathy was expressed for the bridegroom, the Rev. Hezekiah Astley Kemp Hawkins, vicar of Whitwell-on-the-Hill, Yorkshire, who had undergone the ordeal of waiting over an hour and a half for the bride who did not put in an appearance. For the remainder of the day speculation was rife as to what had befallen Lady Constance Foljambe. Many rumours were afloat as to where she had gone and what had occurred. These were to some extent set at rest late in the evening by a statement published by Lady Constance's family to the effect that she was safe and well. No clue to her whereabouts, however, was disclosed.

Next day Lady Constance was variously reported to be in Yorkshire and on the Continent. But it was not until Thursday that the secret of her disappearance was revealed. She was then discovered to be staying with a girl friend in Paris. At 12.15 p.m. on the day of her wedding she left the Earl of Liverpool's London house on the pretext of posting a letter. She was then wearing a round, white straw hat trimmed with roses, a brown tailor-made dress, and a long grey travelling coat. She went to Charing Cross, where she booked for Paris, leaving by the 2.20 Folkestone boat train, arriving in Paris at 9.15. She drove to the residence of a friend, but, not finding her in, drove to where she thought she might find her and succeeded in meeting her.

Here, for the time being at any rate, the affair rests. Whether or not the reasons that actuated Lady Constance's disappearance will now be disclosed only time can show, as the family are naturally extremely reticent upon the matter. All the details that are known to the public so far are given below.

Waiting at the Church.

The prospective bridegroom arrived at the church at a quarter to two with his best man. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. the Hon. Reginald Adderley, vicar of Parkstone, Dorset, and brother of Lord Norton, was in attendance and everything was in readiness for the ceremony at two o'clock, the hour fixed. Assembled within the church were four bridesmaids—Lady Rosamond Foljambe (sister of the bride), Miss Foljambe, Miss Evelyn Ponsonby, and Mis Violet Ricketts. They wore charming dresses of sprigged muslin, two being in pale pink, one in blue, and one in mauve. Their girdles were of the same shade as their dresses while their large straw hats were trimmed with bows of ribbon to match. Miss Barbara Woodburn, the bride's little niece, was also present, and Master Geoffrey and Master Gilbert Barnes were to have acted as pages. The choristers waited with them near the west entrance to lead the bridal procession to the altar. Lord Liverpool was to have escorted the bride up the church, and Susan, Countess of Liverpool, to have given her daughter away. A company of 150 friends had gathered within the sacred building, among them being Lord and Lady Midleton the Dowager Lady Grant, the Hon. Mrs. F. Ponsonby, Lady Alice Foljambe, sister of the bride, Mrs. George Foljambe, Captain and Mrs. Le Strange Malone, and Colonel and Mrs. Acheson, several of whom had travelled from Yorkshire to attend the wedding.

There was no hint of the dramatic denouement that was to come. The bridegroom, who is the vicar of Whitwell-on-the-Hill Yorkshire, was chatting with his friends, smiling happily. Two o'clock struck, but the proverbial privilege of brides to be late caused no misgivings. Once a stir of interest passed through the congregation, but it was only some belated guests. Minute succeeded minute, but still the bride was absent. A subdued hum of conversation arose in the pews. By a quarter past two a growing impression of uneasiness had reached a climax. Some hazarded the suggestion that the right time for the wedding was half-past two and not two o'clock. The bridegroom, near the altar, was palpably ill at ease now. He spoke in a low tone to his best man Dr. Jolly, and then the pair held a consultation with Canon Adderley. More than once they glanced eagerly at the great door of the church. Lady Constance was still absent. Nor was there any sign of the Earl of Liverpool, her half-brother, who was waiting at his house to escort Lady Constance to the church. The pretence that all was well no longer held. Men looked from their watches to the door, women carried on subdued conversation in whispers. A messenger was sent in a motor-car to 44, Grosvenor-gardens, the house of the Earl of Liverpool.

No Weddnig.

In a few minutes he returned and whispered something to a little family group in the aisle. The pale face of the bridegroom grew paler still, and he staggered a little. Someone put out a supporting hand, and he was gently led to the door and escorted back to his hotel. In a whisper the news passed through the congregation that there would be no wedding that day. It was within a few minutes of three o'clock. No marriage could take place after that hour, and it was useless waiting, though some of the guests lingered until the hour had struck, hoping against hope. At Lord Liverpool's house there was also consternation. No one had seen Lady Constance leave, and the first news of her disappearance was at a quarter past twelve, when a maid who went to her room found that she was absent. A hurried search was made with no result. Then another servant said that she had seen Lady Constance at Victoria Station shortly after mid-day. At the house as at the church all was ready for the celebration of the wedding. The wedding breakfast was laid and all preparations were complete for a joyous gathering on the return from the church. But instead of laughter there was gloom, and a dreary silence reigned over the household.

It was elicited that Lady Constance Foljambe came down to breakfast as usual in the morning. She was quite cheerful and apparently in her usual good spirits. She went out alone about mid-day, and was expected back to dress for the wedding.

Lord Liverpool, who had been waiting in the house to take Lady Constance to the church, and her mother, the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, caused a search to be made in every direction. A constant stream of visitors arrived at Grosvenor gardens to offer their help, but all efforts resulted in nothing. Inquiries were even made at the hospitals, for it was thought that she might have been injured in a street accident. They were fruitless and the only possible solutions left were that Lady Constance had either lost her memory or had exercised the privilege of her sex and changed her mind at the eleventh hour. Later in the day Lord Liverpool made the statement that he had received a message stating that Lady Constance Foljambe was quite safe and sound, and that she had simply changed her mind. She had left London by train, but her destination or whereabouts were not disclosed.

On the following day what was at first believed to be a clue as to Lady Constance's movements on the day on which she should have been married came from Kirkham Abbey, the Yorkshire village where her mother, the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, resides. The little daughter of a signalman named Shaw told her parents on Monday evening that she had seen Lady Constance in a dining-car express to Scarborough as it passed through Kirkham Abbey Station about half-past five. Shaw, who had not heard of the hitch in the wedding arrangements, contradicted his daughter, telling her she must have been mistaken, as Lady Constance would then be on her honeymoon. The child, however, maintained that it was Lady Constance she had seen. The stationmaster stated next day that as the express was composed mainly of dining-cars with large plate windows, it would be possible for anyone to recognize a familiar face in the train, especially as trains decrease their speed at Kirkham Abbey to negotiate a curve in the line.

No contradiction of this report could be obtained at Scarborough, where Lady Constance has relations and many friends, and the subsequent discovery of Lady Constance in Paris tends to point to the fact that the report was unfounded.

The wedding dress was made at Scarborough, and Lady Constance Foljambe visited her dressmaker there on the Friday before the wedding for the final fitting. She gave instructions that the gown was to be despatched to the Earl of Liverpool's residence in London. The wedding dress was of ivory crepe de chine, trimmed with old Limerick lace, which Lady Constance supplied, and which had belonged to her family. It was a short dress just reaching to the ground, with satin underskirt, and the vest was of tucked net.

The Rev. H. Hawkins has left the Grosvenor Hotel, London, where he was staying, but his plans are unknown. On the day Lady Constance disappeared her description was furnished to the police by the family with a request that it should be circulated, but it was almost immediately withdrawn.

In reply to a letter asking for an official statement on the subject, Lord Liverpool, Lady Constance Foljambe's half-brother, writes:—

"I regret that I have no information that I can give beyond saying that I and every member of my family should be very glad if the matter could be allowed to rest. It is only giving intense worry to us all. The subject is solely one of private interest."

Lady Constance Foljambe is twenty-six years old and one of five sisters. Her eldest sister, Lady Edith Foljambe, married Major D'Arcy Legard, of the 17th Lancers, in 1908, and another sister, Lady Mabel Foljambe, married Dr. William Woodburn, of Theale, near Reading. One exploit by Lady Constance Foljambe was of a peculiarly daring nature. With two other ladies she made an ascent of the spire of Whitwell Church, of which Mr. Hawkins is vicar, two years ago. The spire was then in the hands of steeplejacks.

The Rev. Hezekiah Astley Kemp Hawkins, who is forty-eight years of age, was educated at Chichester College, and was ordained a priest in 1886 in the diocese of Southwell. He was curate at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottingham, from 1885 to 1888, and Chesterfield, Derbyshire, from 1888 to 1892. Since then he has been vicar of Whitwell-on-the-Hill, a village with a population of 171, the gross income of the living being £183. Whitwell-on-the-Hill is near Kirkham Abbey, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Liverpool, Lady Constance's mother.

Mr. Hawkins had only recently accepted the living of Stanton St. Ouinton, in the Bristol diocese, where he and his bride-elect intended to take up their residence. The Earldom of Liverpool was created in 1796, but lapsing was revived in 1905 in favour of the present peer's father, formerly Lord Hawkesbury. Lord Liverpool succeeded to the title in 1907 on the death of his father, who was a collateral descendant of Lord Liverpool, the famous premier. The present earl is the fifth holder of the title. He was born in 1870, and educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He entered the Rifle Brigade in 1891, became captain in 1897, and major in 1907. He was A.D.C. to Earl Cadogan when the latter was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was State Steward and Chamberlain to the Earl of Aberdeen during the latter's tenure of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and is Controller of his Majesty's Household. Lord Liverpool married in 1897 Annette Louise, daughter of the fifth Viscount Monck.

DEAD ON HORSEBACK.

It is recorded that during a battle in India a squadron of cavalry had been held in reserve under cover of a field battalion and an infantry regiment. The artillery duel had ended, and the assault of the enemy in overwhelming numbers had been repulsed by the steadiness of the infantry. While a cloud of smoke hung over the field, the cavalry received an order to charge with drawn sabres. The troopers started in close order for the enemy's line. About half way they met a raking fire from the earthworks in front of them, and from the woods on their flank. A young cavalry man, with his sabre drawn, was shot through the heart while leading in the first file. The horse halted, swerved to the right, and turned back, but the rider kept his seat without flinching.

The other troopers went on, carried the earthworks by storm, rode at a full gallop after the retreating force, and converted defeat into rout.

The dead trooper, meanwhile, was returning with white face and blood streaming from his wound. Under his nerveless hand the horse received neither check nor leading, and made his own way towards the infantry, who were now advancing rapidly. As the smoke lifted, the soldiers saw the solitary rider coming with one hand in a death-grip on the saddle, while the other still held the sword tightly clasped. It was a sight never to be forgotten—the galloping horse with the dead cavalryman still mounted and looking grim and fierce. It was not until the rider had gone fifty yards from the spot where he had been killed that he rolled off his horse.

A similar tale is told of Captain Nolan, who delivered the fatal blundering order for the historic charge of the Light Brigade. He was seen on the field of Balaclava riding from the hills where the staff officers were drawn up to the quarter where the brigade was stationed. The charge began, and what was left of the brigade returned in broken groups. Finally, Nolan was seen galloping rapidly towards the centre of the field. He was firmly seated and riding well. Suddenly the horse swerved and the rider toppled over. When the officers who were nearest rushed forward and lifted him from the ground, they found him lifeless. He had been shot and instantly killed, but his horse had carried him across the field out of the reach of the pursuing Cossacks.—Newcastle Chronicle.

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A LITTLE MOROCCAN LEXICON.

Since Morocco, to use a common expression, is the "order of the day," we come across in telegrams words unfamiliar to English ears and eyes. For instance, "mahalla" signifies an army of regulars. The "harka," on the other hand, is a body of irregulars. The "Caid" is a military chief. "Maghzen" indicates the Moroccan government. "Djemaa" is a reunion, an assembly. "Razzia" and "pillage" have the same signification. The "smala" is a camp; the "guich" a contingent of cavalrymen furnished by the principal fighting tribes. "Oued" is a river, "nahr" a watercourse, "fedj" a defile, "chaba" a ravine, "tell" a hill, "tassili" a plateau, "chotl" the shore, and, by extension, a salt lake, dry in summer; "ani" is a source, "bor" a trench, "remel" sand, "areg" dunes, "dar" a palace; "bab" a gate, "bon" a father, "beni" a son, "kasbah" a fort or citadel, "adrar" a chain of mountains, "djebel" a mountain or hill. This last word must not be confused with "djoull," which simply means a camel.

* * *

THE MODERN BASEBALL.

(From Popular Mechanics.)

Outwardly the ten-cent ball bears a close resemblance to the dollar ball, but as every boy knows, there is a vast difference in the "life" and durability of the two spheres. The centre of the cheap ball is made of group-up carpet rags closely pressed into a core by machinery. Over this core string is wound—a very little string compared to the quantity used in winding one of the professional league balls—and then the unfinished article is sent to the room where the women sewers put the cover on, the seam being drawn together by hand.

But the league ball is a very different product. In the first place, the construction of this ball has been undergoing an evolution for years. At the present time there is much complaint from those who would have few runs and a quick game, on account of the way in which the batters are hitting this new cork-centre ball. The complaint is heard that the ball is too fast and runs too frequent. The explanation of the experts is that a ball hit on the ground with the new ball is no faster than with the old one, but that a ball hit in the air goes farther, thus accounting for the great number of extra-base hits made in recent years.

Some years ago the balls were made with rubber centres. Then, in response to a demand for more runs to make the game interesting to the spectators, the experiment was tried of making a ball with a small piece of cork in the centre, in the heart of the rubber core. This produced a little of the desired effect, and every year from that time the relative sizes of the rubber and the cork in the centre of the spheres have been changed until the present fast ball was evolved.

* * *

"Funny thing happened in my town last week," said the chatty man in the railway carriage.

"Black, a white man, and White, a black man, thought a fellow named Brown was pretty green, and tried to sell him a white horse. But Brown deceived them both—in fact, he got all the money they had."

"And now?"

"And now Black and White are blue."

SEALS AND MY LADY'S COAT.

"Very large numbers of people who do not usually feel much concern about high politics will rejoice at the arrangement virtually concluded by the Pelagic Sealing Conference which has been sitting at Washington, says the Times. "The representatives of Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and the United States have agreed that pelagic sealing is to be suspended for fifteen years. That means that one of the most beautiful and most intelligent of living creatures is to be saved from imminent danger of extirpation.

"The Powers represented at Washington took the common-sense view of the situation. They recognized that the preservation of the seal is in the interest of them all, and that he cannot be preserved if pelagic sealing continues. It is both wasteful and cruel. It means the slaughter of large numbers of cows, which involves the starvation of their calves, and the loss of the animals that sink or get away wounded.

"Perhaps there is no more striking instance of man's ruthlessness in the pursuit of gain than this system of sealing. It accounts for the reduction of the herd from about 2,000,000 in 1882, when pelagic sealing on a large scale was just beginning, to 185,000. As the seals have become scarcer the prices have risen and the slaughter been stimulated. To break this vicious circle is now the aim of the International Conference.

"Pelagic sealing came into vogue in the eighties; in 1881 10,000 skins were taken by this means; in 1894, 62,000; and if the catch has decreased since then it is a fact that since 1890 the pelagic sealer has secured twice as many skins as have been secured on land. The sealers fire at the seals from small boats, making no distinction between males and females; some are killed and sink immediately, others are fatally wounded but escape before they die. It is stated that for each skin taken probably four seals are killed and lost. Moreover, since the female seal on her way to and from the feeding ground is the favourite prey, it follows that 80 per cent of the whole pelagic catch are females. These not only have nursing pups ashore, which are left to die of starvation, but are themselves pregnant, the period of pregnancy beginning soon after the birth of the pup and lasting until the following spring. Thus three lives are destroyed for every female killed. After this it may well be believed that the pelagic catch of 27,216 skins in 1907 represented a loss to the herd of upwards of 75,000 animals.

"The sole remaining strongholds of the northern fur-seal are the pribyloff and Commander Islands, the former American, the latter Russian, in the Behring Sea. Robbin Island—once Russian but now Japanese—used to possess large rookeries, while others in the Kuril Archipelago belonged to Japan: ruthless slaughter has almost wiped out these herds, though the remnants which remain may yet be nursed back to health under Government protection. Of the Commander and Pribyloff herds, the latter is still the largest in the world.

"There has always been a strong temptation to poaching and illegal fishing in the seal industry. To prevent practices of this kind the conference recommends what is probably the only remedy likely to prove effectual—namely, the exclusion from the markets of the contracting parties of all skins whose origin is unknown."

* * *

BURIED IN A GLACIER.

A broken alpenstock bearing the carved name, "Dr. J. Bean, Baltimore," has, the Chronicle says, just been found by a Chamonix guide in the ice of the Glacier des Bossons, which 'flows' down direct from the summit of Mont Blanc to the Valley of Chamonix. The find recalls the most terrible acident in Alpine history, when eleven climbers perished on the summit of the Great White mountain in violent snowstorms which lasted a week.

In September, 1870, Rev. G. McCorkindale, of Glasgow, and two Americans, Dr. J. Bean, of Baltimore, and Mr. Randall (both elderly men with little experience of the Alps), set out from Chamonix with eight guides and safely reached the summit in doubtful weather. Hardly had the descent commenced when the snowstorm started, and not one of the eleven climbers was seen again alive. A strong force of guides some days later found the bodies of five victims, including the clergyman and Dr. Bean, but the other six were never found, having most probably fallen into crevasses. It is now thought, owing to the discovery of the broken alpenstock, that the bodies of the six climbers, who have ben buried in their tomb of ice for the last forty-one years, have reached the end of the glacier, which travels at the rate of about 500 feet a year, and are not far from the surface of the ice at the lip of Chamonix valley.

* * *

A LONG LASTING FLOWER

A common South African flower possesses the valuable property of keeping fresh for two months or more after cutting. It is a white Star of Bethlehem. Ornithorgalum lactum, producing a compact spike of flowers on a stiff, erect stalk 18 inches to two feet long, explains The Field. The flower is of a thin and papery tissue, all white, except the yellow anthers. It can be sent over as a cut flower from South Africa to this country, and then lasts for weeks in water. And recently we have seen a South African flower, apparently a species of allium, which crossed the ocean and remained fresh for several weeks in this country. Many of the unopened buds expanded.

A WONDERFUL CITY.

The remarkable growth of Brazil's wonder city, Sao Paulo, is described in a report on the trade of the State of Sao Paulo in 1910 by his Majesty's Consul, Mr. O'Sullivan-Beare. In 1887, he says, Sao Paulo was a quiet, rather sleepy town of the usual up-country Brazilian type, with a population of some 47,000 inhabitants, notable only from the fact that a large number of religious orders had established themselves therein. When the great tide of immigration into the State of Sao Paulo commenced in the year 1887, a considerable portion of the newcomers established themselves in the capital, with the result that the population increased by leaps and bounds during the ensuing years, rising last year to 350,000.

Growth of Twenty Years.

At the present time Sao Paulo ranks as the second city in Brazil. The appearance of the new city of Sao Paulo, which has sprung into existence within the past twenty years, is a matter of surprise to visitors. Sao Paulo now resembles one of the great cities of Europe. The principal business streets are lined with shops which, in outward appearance and in the variety and richness of their contents, vie with those of Paris or of London. The city has been planned with much taste; the various streets and avenues are wide and straight, and well paved and planted with shady trees. Throughout the city exist a number of public gardens, admirably laid out, and beautiful with their wealth of tropical verdure. The private residences are remarkable, on the whole, for the originality and beauty of their architecture, while many are of great size and magnificence. The bustle and activity, and the ever-increasing traffic which prevail throughout the city during business hours make it difficult for new-comers to realize that they are in a Brazilian town. The municipality spends money liberally with a view to improving and beautifying the city.

Costly Opera House.

There is just being completed a municipal theatre which vies in magnificence [illegible] of Paris, upon which it is modelled. [illegible] mated that the total cost of this [illegible] will exceed £1,500,000. [illegible] months the municipality [illegible] £400,000 for the [illegible] new avenue of communication. [illegible] under discussion for the carrying [illegible] immense project, estimated to cost [illegible] 000,000, namely, the construction of [illegible] main boulevards to traverse the [illegible] ferent directions. The [illegible] at the present time may be [illegible] great activity which [illegible] trades. On all [illegible] course of con[illegible] mediately [illegible] houses [illegible]

Literature Music Art

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Thomas de Quincey

Undoubtedly what gives Thomas de Quincey's books a large part of their interest is the fact that they were written by a man who was so addicted to the use of opium that his whole life may be said to have been dominated by the drug. His visions were to him realities and so vividly has he described them that to the reader it seems as though they must be realities also. But de Quincey was no common opium drunkard. He began the habit when he was very young, under circumstances, which modern physicians say, quite justified him, and continued until his death which does not seem to have been premature considering everything, as he lived to be 74. De Quincey was a genius, a type alike of the poet, the philosopher and the scholar. His writings show rich imagination, heightened vastly by the use of that powerful stimulant, but they also show logical sequence, and abundant versatility.

In his "Confessions of An Opium Eater" he "has attempted to clothe in words science from the world of dreams."

We give a few quotations from this work which made him famous.

The Dead Sister

On the day after my sister's death, whilst the sweet temple of her brain was yet unviolated by human scrutiny, I formed my own scheme for seeing her once more. Not for the world would I have made this known, nor have suffered a witness to accompany me. I had never heard of feelings that take the name of "sentimental," nor dreamed of such a possibility. But grief even in a child hates the light, and shrinks from human eyes. The house was large, there were two staircases; and by one of these I knew that about noon, when all would be quiet, I could steal up into her chamber. I imagine that it was exactly high noon when I reached the chamber door; it was locked, but the key was not taken away. Entering I closed the door so softly that although it opened upon a hall which ascended through all the stories, no echo ran along the silent walls. Then turning around, I sought my sister's face. But the bed had been moved, and the back was not turned. Nothing met my eyes but one large window wide open, through which the sun of midsummer at noonday was showering down torrents of splendor. The weather was dry, the sky was cloudless, the blue depths seemed the express types of infinity; and it was not possible for eye to behold or for heart to conceive any symbols more pathetic of life and the glory of life.

From the gorgeous sunlight I turned round to the corpse. There lay the sweet childish figure, there the angel face; and as people usually fancy, it was said in the house that no features suffered any change. Had they not? The forehead indeed—the serene and noble forehead,—that might be the same, but the froze eyelids, the darkness that seemed to steal from beneath them, the marble lips, the stiffening hands laid palm to palm as if repeating the supplications of closing anguish, could these be mistaken for life? Had it been so, wherefore did I not spring to those heavenly lips with tears and never-ending kisses? But so it was not. I stood checked for a moment; awe, not fear, fell upon me, and while I stood, a solemn wind began to blow,—the most mournful that ear ever heard. Mournful! that is saying nothing. It was a wind that had swept the fields of mortality for a hundred centuries. Many times since, upon a summer day, when the sun is about the hottest, I have remarked the same wind arising and uttering the same hollow, solemn, Memnonian, and saintly swell: it is in this world the one sole audible symbol of eternity. And these times in my life I have happened to hear the same sound in the same circumstances; namely, when standing between an open window and a dead body on a summer day.

Despair

Then suddenly would come a dream of far different character a tumultuous dream, commencing with a music such as now I often hear in sleep, music of preparation and of awakening suspense. The undulations of fast gathering tumults like the opening of the Coronation Anthem; and like that, gave the feeling of a multitudinous movement, of infinite cavalcades filing off, and the tread of innumerable armies. The morning was come of a mighty day, a day of crisis and of ultimate hope for human nature, then suffer mysterious eclipse, and laboring in some dread extremity. Somewhere, but I knew not where —somehow, but I knew not how,—by some beings, but I knew not by whom,—a battle, a strife, an agony, was traveling through all its stages,—was evolving itself, like the catastrophe of some mighty drama; with which my sympathy was the more insupportable from deepening confusion as to its local scene; its cause, its nature, and its undecipherable issue. "As is usual in dreams, where of necessity, we make ourselves central to every movement," had the power, and yet had not the power, to decide it. I had the power, if I could raise myself to will it; and yet again had not the power, for the weight of twenty Atlantics was upon me, or the oppression of inexpiable guilt. "Deeper than ever plummet sounded," I lay inactive. Then like a chorus the passion deepened. Some greater interest was at stake, some mightier cause than ever, yet the sword had pleaded or trumpet had proclaimed. Then came sudden alarms; hurrying to and fro; trepidations of innumerable fugitives, I knew now whether from the good cause or the bad; darkness and lights, tempest and human faces, and at last, with the sense that all was lost, female forms, and the features that were worth all the world to me, and but a moment allowed—and clasped hands with heart—breaking partings, and then—everlasting farewells, and with a sigh such as the caves of hell sighed when the incestuous mother uttered the abhorred name of Death, the sound was verberated—everlasting farewells, and again, and yet again reverberated—everlasting farewells!

And I awoke in struggles, and cried aloud, "I will sleep no more!"

Instantly, when my ear caught this cast Aeolian intonation, when my eye filled with the golden fullness of life, the pomps and glory of the heavens outside, and, turning, when it settled upon the frost which overspread my sister's face, instantly a trance fell upon me. A vault seemed to open in the zenith of the far blue sky, a shaft which ran up forever. I, in spirit, rose as if on billows that also ran up the shaft forever, and the billows seemed to pursue the throne of God; but that also ran before us and fled away continually. The flight and the pursuit seemed to go on forever and ever. Frost, gathering frost, some Zarsar wind of death, seemed to repel me; I slept—for how long I cannot say; slowly I recovered my self possession, and found myself standing as before, close to my sister's bed.

O flight of the solitary child to the solitary god—flight from the ruined corpse to the throne that could not be ruined. How rich were't thou in truth for after years! Rapture of grief that being too mighty for a child to sustain, foundest a happy oblivion in a heaven-born dream, and within that sleep did'st conceal a dream whose meaning, in after years, when slowly I deciphered, suddenly there flashed upon me new light; and even by the grief of a child, as I will show you, reader, hereafter, were confounded the falsehoods of philosophers."

RAMBLING NOTES

Most of you must have noticed, who read the English press, what prominence is given to articles dealing with the presence of the Chinese in the large cities of England. But then it is not as with us, none of the writers seem to urge that the country will be overcrowded with Chinese. It is an entirely different phase of the question which they are discussing, namely, the intermarriage of white women with Chinamen, and the increasing number of half-caste children.

Someone somewhere, for the moment we cannot recall the name of the periodical, speaks of the "exotic influence of the Chinaman over the white woman." Now, with all due respect to the perpetrator of the above phrase, we feel like saying "Exotic influence be hanged!" We do not suppose that there is one woman in a thousand among white people who would not loathe the very thought of meeting a Chinaman on any sort of intimate footing, let alone consider seriously marrying one of these men. It is against the laws of nature, and it is only unnatural conditions, unnatural environment that fosters such a state of things at all.

Happily for us, this intermarriage side of the question has not troubled us to any extent. But we can imagine such a deplorable alternative that marrying a Chinaman might be welcomed. We all know that there is a dearth of men in the United Kingdom. We all know that there is extensive poverty. We all know that where there is one temptation to sin in this country, there are a dozen in the great cities of the Old World. When it comes to a question of selling one's soul and body, or legal marriage with a Chinaman, probably most women would not hesitate overlong. When it comes to a question of saving one's children from starvation most women would marry a Chinaman rather than barter their bodies for food or see their children die of hunger. When it comes to a question of marriage with a Chinaman or never marrying at all, some few women would accept the alternative, but very, very few. But we do sincerely believe that generally speaking, no white woman would marry a Chinaman if there were a chance of her marrying a decent white man.

We read with pleasure in a recent number of Collier's, which journal, by the way, is noted for its caustic comments on Canadian sentiment, an appreciative tribute to our Northwest Mounted Police, from which we quote for the benefit of those who had not the pleasure of reading it.

"Western Canada has as proud a sense of proprietorship in the mounted police as it has in its wheat areas.

Among the maps of Western Canada issued each year at Ottawa, decidedly the most alluring is the one whose red flags beckon from isolated police posts.

At police headquarters there is a wall about covered with one of these maps. The commissioner surveys it as a general does a map of his field forces. Now and again he transmits an order—and a new red flag beckons in the North. Another detachment has been moved farther into the wilderness.

Year by year the flags advance on the map, like intrepid, conquering forces subduing the wilderness reaches for civilization. And today when adventurous whites push into the North they catch at every post a gleam of the policeman's red coat, as surely as the gray walls of the Hudson's Bay fort or the rusty cassock of the oblate missionary.

Everywhere trim, capable, well-disciplined, and fearless, there is, however, this difference between the mounted police north and south of 55 deg.—in the south they are a splendid organization of men; in the north they are splendid members of an organization. To the few whites of the North or the occasional traveler the mounted policeman is a man, not a machine of the law.

Uncomplaining Heroes

He is not really mounted any longer; he is not a rider of the plains. He patrols the Arctic and sub-Arctic wilderness with canoes or dogs. What he endures on these patrols no one knows, for he will not complain. His lot is not always cast in unpleasant places, though he has always a surfeit of canned goods. He has some neighbors usually, and no class of people is more neighborly than the northern whites, who look on the Mackenzie and Peace rivers as long highways of equally long, straggling villages.

What does it matter that the neighbors live hundreds of miles apart? Distance is a matter of geography, not of human interest.

At Peace River crossing in recent years a staff-sergeant has been stationed, a big Viking-like Icelander, with the whole upper Peace for his beat. He is the same who was assigned to Grand Rapids on the Athabasca during the Yukon rush, with orders to record all who has passed in and to turn back the guileless fools who had hoped to reach Peel river in some toy boat with a grub-box of biscuit.

Now in the North again he has put down roots, taken to himself a wife who had gone in to do mission work for the Indians—and in his leisure moments he raises tomatoes and other vegetables the while he imparts to his sturdy little son the splendid traditions of the force.

Farther north, along the Mackenzie, there is a dashing young Britisher, as trim cap-a-pie as his comrades on parade at Regina, as alert for duty; and, since he survived, he can smile —mounted police will not talk!—about one winter patrol when, new to the country, he wandered off the trail, and went without food or fire for a week in 30 deg. below zero.

A Friend of Kipling

When he was living in comfort back home this young man was a personal friend of Kipling. The mere fact points the old regret that this police force, as noted as any in the world, as picturesque as the Chasseurs d'Afrique, has no Kipling or Service to make it live in song.

Once for two hundred miles of a trip in the leisurely flat-bottom boats of the North a small group of passengers shared meals and deck-room with a junior constable and his unfettered prisoner.

At Lesser Slave lake, as one of the passengers, I eventually found myself sharing a seat on the mail bags in the ambulance-like mail stage with the constable and his prisoner, while the stage was laboriously pulled through miles of road heavy with June rains.

Under the circumstances, how could the most reserved or severely disciplined constable maintain the dignified aloofness that is en regle south of 55 deg? Yet under no circumstances of that trip did the unparaded, unfettered prisoner lose the sense of silent dread that he was in the hands of the police; nor did the young constable fail for an instant in his single-minded alertness to duty.

In another case—this time on the Mackenzie—the white silences or some other factor of northern life so worked upon the nerves of one constable that his reason left him. A comrade assigned to bring him outside made the long, lonely trip with him in mid-winter, caring for him with the utmost patience and even tenderness. But the strain was too much for the escort; and, while the change to life outside restored the first to reason, the other succumbed.

This sad fact was not paragraphed or dwelt upon in public—again that is not the police way! The young fellow's retirement into the obscurity of an institution was full of pathos, yet it was only another item on the official roll of martyrs to duty.

This spring, it will be remembered, the honor roll, which has been steadily growing in official obscurity, rose in tragic fashion before the public; and a fresh notch was carved in the glorious tally of police heroism to commemorate the last service of Inspector Fitzgerald's Arctic patrol.

To the inspector, one of the most adventurous and distinguished officers of the police, a death while on duty would probably have been his own choice—if choice were given us in these matters. But even the most philosophical soul could scarcely have desired the end so soon.

Yet after weeks of weariness and semi-starvation what resignation and aspiration and simple nobility in the fine, believing soul of the man were revealed in the last words traced at his last camp on the trail: 'God bless all!'"

GOOD CAPTAIN KIDD

History, we know, is a lying jade; and the character of biography depends very much on the quality and bent of the writer. For example, supposing that Lord Willoughby de Broke (or any other of a hundred noble Britons of our time) were to write the Life of Mr. Lloyd George, to write it with a perfect sincerity, a volume full of surprises to future generations might very well ensue. So with a biography of Mr. Justice R——y from the pen of Mr. St. Maur; of Mr. Horatio Bottomley from that of Mr. Justice A——y; of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald from that of Mr. Winston Churchill. The possible instances are numerous and suggestive; and the danger of a credulous acceptance of distorted facts or biased reflections passed off as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth by prejudiced or interested persons was greater in days less effectively furnished with checks on the audacity of too imaginative persons than in our own.

Captain William Kidd, "the arch-pirate," dear as such to the heart of every small boy worth his salt, though a horrible warning in the hands of the disciplinary grown-up, seems to have suffered from the unscrupulousness and false witness of those to whom was entrusted by chance the writing of the story of his life shortly after his death; and no less distinguished historians than Lord Macaulay and Lord Campbell have served to perpetuate the injustice. William Kidd was executed in the year 1701; in the year 1911, that is to say, after a longish interval of two hundred and ten years, Sir Cornelius Neal Dalton has performed the considerable task of whitewashing William.

The Whitewash Brush

Henceforth Captain Kidd must be known to the world, not as "the Terrible Captain Kidd," but as "Captain Kidd, the Good"—"the unluckiest man in history, sacred or profane." Like many another fine sailor, before and since, he was not really wicked, still less a born pirate; he was led away by designing men; shrewder men than himself, and richer men. And when he was caught, William was made the scapegoat of more powerful personages. Poor Bill! There is a capital Hall Caine melodrama in the tale of his undoing.

Listen to the vindication of William Kidd as it is written by Sir Cornelius Neale Dalton:—

"This worthy, honest-hearted, steadfast, much-enduring sailor, a typical sea captain of his day, seems really to have done his best to serve his country and his employers according to his lights in very difficult circumstances. His fatal mistake which brought all his sufferings on him was that he yielded to the solicitations, if not to the intimidations, of personages of higher rank than his own, who for their own ends, induced him, against his better judgment, to embark on an impossible enterprise, which, after the manner of his kind, he doggedly tried to carry through to the utmost of his ability, and in which he came nearer attaining success than could reasonably have been anticipated.

For his pains, after giving himself into custody, in reliance on the word and honor of his chief employer, a Whig nobleman, he was ignominiously executed, and hung in chains, after nearly two years' incarceration, and has ever since been held up to execration as the arch pirate who left behind him untold treasure taken from the murdered crews of peaceable merchantmen, and buried (God knows where) on the innumerable coasts and keys of the West Indies, where they are popularly supposed to await discovery to this day."

History's Ironic Touch.

Out of this "worthy, honest-hearted, steadfast" wight, too trustful in his naughty employer's word, the Macaulays, the Campbells, and their kind have fashioned for us a drunken, murderous villain, who was caught redhanded by an English frigate on the high seas, brought home, and most appropriately put to death.

Midway between the two versions probably lies the real character of Captain Kidd; and the divergence between the facts of his life and the fancies of his biographers, if we may accept the narrative and pleadings of Sir Cornelius Neale Dalton, is to be traced in the first place to a conspiracy of exalted persons within the Government of England, unparalleled for its scandalous rapacity and cowardice, save perhaps by the South African plot whose development was upset by the precipitancy of Dr. Jim. It is a great yarn.

Kidd "seems to have been born in Scotland"; and in the glorious days of William III. Scotsmen were not popular in England. Moreover, Kidd lived the greater part of his life in the American Colonies; and that did not help him with British justice when he came to answer with his neck for his reputed delinquencies.

It is not alleged by his detractors that he had not borne an excellent character until he was sent on his wild goose chase after pirates, nor is there any reason to believe that he had any taste himself for piracy. On the contrary, it was his exemplary past conduct in this respect, in which he was certainly in advance of his time, which was the primary cause of his ruin, inasmuch as it induced the Earl of Bellamont, the Governor of New England, at the instigation of a local magnate, Colonel Livingstone, to select him as the [illegible] fitting instrument for the furtherance [illegible] king's alleged designs for the [illegible] piracy, when at the mature [illegible] living a reputable seafaring [illegible] cumstances, possessed of a ship of his own, and married to a wife with a considerable fortune, settled in New York.

Here is irony, indeed. For it was through his activity in a mission to put down piracy that the Cap'n himself became charged with piracy (and, of course, with murder), and at the age of fifty-six—a mature age at which to enter a new and adventurous profession like piracy, but an immature one at which to hang was branded with the ignominy that has lasted so long in the popular imagination.

The Chief Villain.

Bellamont—with, or after, Lord Chancellor Somers—is the chief villain of the peace; and on his known record it is easy to believe that he was no better than he ought to have been. For awhile he was treasurer and receiver-general to Queen Mary, but (so says her dairy) he was "impertinent" to her; and she dismissed him. He was fond of levelling groundless charges against other folk, and he impeached abortively the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Coningsby, and one of the Irish Chief Justices, Sir Charles Porter, "for high treason and other imaginary crimes and misdemeanors." Then William III. offered Bellamont the governorship of New England.

It is worth while recalling that in those days no "man of mark" at home would "allow himself to be consigned to one of these Colonial jobs; they were then, whatever they are today, the sinecures into which party bores and other political or social nuisances could be shot conveniently by the powers that be. This, doubtless, was the explanation of why Bellamont governed New England, and why we lost New England and other places during the years that followed.

In the year of Captain Kidd's death there was published an "Account of the Proceedings in relation to Captain Kidd in Two Letters from a Person of Quality to a Kinsman of the Earl of Bellamont": the intention of this treatise being to exculpate the worthy Bellamont, then lately deceased.

Profitable Piracy.

From this source Macaulay and the group of historians associated with his view of Captain Kidd, drew most of their inspiration. From this source equally, it is plain that some of the governors of New England who had preceded Bellamont took a hand in the remunerative game of piracy as practiced by vessels sailing out of New York and of smuggling as practised by vessels sailing in:

"Many were insensibly drawn into these ill courses by observing what excessive wealth the offenders gained in a short time, and with what impunity they offended. For some governors, having found a way to share in the profit, were obliged not only to connive at, but protect, the offenders."

Thus the apologist for Bellamont, who was designed by his King "to put a stop to that illegal trade and to the growth of piracy, by the more rigid enforcement of the Navigation and Plantation Acts.

The provisions of these Acts are full of a curious interest at the present juncture in Anglo-American-Canadian relations, and in view of the discussions on the Declaration of London:

"These Acts had been passed in the reign of Charles II. for the purpose of securing for England the monopoly of American trade, by preventing under heavy penalties any direct trade between the Colonists and their neighbours, French, Spanish or Dutch, in the West Indies. They prohibited the import and export of goods into or from the plantations (or colonies), except in ships built in England; and provided for the seizure and forfeiture of any other vessels employed in that trade and goods foun don board.

It will readily be understood that, although this monopoly was regarded with great favor in England, it had been growing more and more unpopular with the colonists, as their commerce and population increased, because their traffic with their neighbours was incommoded and hampered by it; the inevitable result being that the smuggling of goods into and out of the plantations had become a popular and lucrative business.

Our Dutch King's desire to check this smuggling was not unnatural, money being at that time urgently required by him for the prosecution of his French war."

Wicked Scotsmen!

In the preamble of an English Act passed at this period, the most "artful, cunning, and ill-disposed persons" engaged in the "great abuses to the detriment of English navigation" were stated to be Scotsmen, who appear to have done a brisk traffic in faked certificates and bills of lading, by means of which they carried "the goods of Scotland and other places of Europe without shipping the same in England, Wales, or Berwick-on-Tweed," or brought the goods of the plantations into these islands otherwise than by the royally-approved routes.

Any person found using a false certificate was to be fined £500, and all sorts of other precautions were taken to suppress what William III. (erroneously, contends our [illegible]) believed to be a growing evil.

As a matter of fact, when [illegible] was promulgated, there [illegible] tle piracy around [illegible] the Eastern [illegible] did [illegible]

An Hour with the Editor

THE ARYAC MIGRATION.

As was intimated last Sunday, this article will deal with something that may never have taken place at all, but only with some ascertained facts, some accepted theories and some imagination. The accepted theories are two. One of them is that the earth came to its present form from a condition of chaos accompanied by great heat and that the cooling process was in evidence at the poles at an earlier period than elsewhere. The other is that a race of men in the possession of superior qualities came from somewhere in the north to the lands adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean, and dispossessed to a large extent the people whom they found dwelling there. The ascertained facts are: first, that the regions surrounding the North Pole produced vegetation now found only in sub-tropical countries, as well as animals of great size; second, that an event occurred of such a character that some at least of the animal life was destroyed, and that the destruction was so sudden and accompanied by such intense cold that the flesh of the animals was frozen and has remained frozen until this day.

Now we will let imagination with the help of a little reasoning tell the rest of the story. We do not know when or where human life originated on the earth. There is no reason to believe, so far as human records go, that it originated in one place rather than another. "The garden eastward in Eden" of which the Book of Genesis speaks, may have been anywhere. All efforts to identify it with any known locality are simply guesses. We are at liberty, therefore, to suppose that mankind first lived upon the earth in the locality that was first fitted for his habitation, and this one of our ascertained facts shows us was the region around the North Pole. Here, then, we may imagine that man lived for thousands of years under conditions that were ideal, and where he had little to do but to cultivate those qualities of mind which make for perfection of character. We can without much stress of the imagination suppose the Golden Age of which the poets sing and the Eden from which man was driven out to have been the home of the Aryans around the North Pole in the days when the vine, the fig and the olive flourished in regions where now winter reigns eternally.

Centuries passed, and we may well believe they were centuries during which there was little variation in temperature. Frost and snow were doubtless unknown, and storms were infrequent because there was no great masses of snow and ice to cause serious atmospheric changes. For the greater part of the year it was either bright sunlight or prolonged twilight, and when the relief of darkness came it would be broken by the moonlight, the Queen of Night swinging around above the horizon continually, and when her silvery face was not visible the golden beams of the Aurora would make the semi-darkness enchanting. Then the change came. How it came no one knows. That it came is certain. Whether during one of the prolonged nights there came a slight frost and from year to year the cold became greater, or the Ice King came suddenly we will probably never know with certainty, although the evidence of geology is that the change was at first gradual and afterwards very sudden. However it may have been, our Aryac ancestors were driven to seek homes in a southern and more genial land. And so they set out upon their journey. They perished by thousands on the way; they lost the chief features of their civilization; their former greatness became only a myth; their kings were remembered as gods and demi-gods. The struggle for existence hardened them. They became fierce and resistless. They swept before them the tribes which peopled the lands which they visited. When they reached the shores of the Mediterranean they found a ruined civilization. The catastrophe that had destroyed their home had overthrown the nations which dwelled around that great expanse of water. They found a people inhabiting a land that was in ruins, and these they drove out or reduced to slavery. The other tribes that lived in lower latitudes before the great catastrophe gave way before them, finding refuge in the mountains of Asia and in western Europe. Those who took the former course emerged from their refuge as the great Turanian race to occupy China, Japan, and afterwards parts of central Europe. The others made their homes in the mountains of Switzerland and the Pyrenees, some of them finding their way as far as the British Isles.

As we have said, this is chiefly imaginative, yet something like it may have happened. It explains some recognized facts in human history quite as well as any theory that has received the sanction of science.

THE FAILURE OF CREEDS

The Census of the United States discloses the fact that over thirty millions of people are not classified as belonging to any church organization. A certain proportion of these represent children, but it is probably within the mark to suppose that of them ten millions are adults, and if this is correct one-half the adult population of the country is not identified with any church. This is a very remarkable condition, and it warrants the opinion that the next Census may show nearly if not quite half the total population not even nominally adherents of any Christian denomination. As a matter of fact, even now very much less than fifty per cent of the people are churchgoers, putting the most liberal construction upon that term. Nor is this condition confined to the United States. In urban England there has been a very notable falling off in church attendance, and the majority of the people take no part at all in religious exercises, In France irreligion is so general that it dominates the State.

What is the explanation of this? We know that as a general proposition society is growing better. Higher standards of life prevail than ever before; greater efforts are made for the alleviation of distress; vice is discountenanced. The profligacy that characterized other times would not be tolerated now; the oppression of the weak calls forth protests and is soon remedied. Those who are in the enjoyment of wealth no longer treat their less fortunate brethren as though suffering and misery were their allotted condition. Organizations with millions of members flourish on the foundations of altruism, which is only a practical application of the Golden Rule. Where then shall we seek for the reason of the falling off in church attendance?

Is not the true explanation to be found in the fact that the creeds taught by the churches fail to satisfy human intelligence? Let us examine the matter in an unprejudiced manner. Let us take the case of a boy who goes to a school in which religious instruction is imparted. He is taught to accept the Book of Genesis as veritable history; but concurrently with this he is instructed in the elementary principles of geology. He is expected to believe that the world was created in six days out of nothing, and also that millions of years were required for its formation. Take the case of the majority of boys educated in the public schools; they hear nothing of religious instruction at all, except that they may get at home, and this is usually very little, or in Sunday school, and this is not as a rule very much. They are unable to see that any practical good comes from attendance at church services ,and so they remain away from them. It is difficult to persuade a young man, who is at all versed in the discoveries of modern science, that he ought to become interested in a creed, which he is told is based upon the idea that a man and woman were placed in a garden, and, because they did something that they were told not to do, all mankind from that day to this were consigned to eternal punishment, to be avoided only on certain conditions. He simply will not believe it, Let us take the case of the ordinary workingman, and most of us are included in that category, although some of us take off our coats when we go to work and others keep them on. He realizes his own limitations in providing comforts for himself and his family. He would like to do what is right, and as far as he is able to understand his duty he does it. If you tell him that his chief object in life ought to be to escape the consequences of something done by Adam and Eve, he may meet you with a question as to who Adam and Eve were, when and where they lived, and what they did; he may also ask you by what process of reasoning you hold him accountable for what they did. If you tell him that a Power that infinitely wise, infinitely intelligent and infinitely loving has seen fit to hold him responsible for this unknown offence committed by these unknown persons at some unknown period in the earth's existence, and that this Power so holds him responsible that it may be glorified by his punishment or his repentance, as the case may be, he is not going to pay even sufficient attention to you to ask what authority you have for asking him to believe something so entirely foreign to his own conceptions of right and wrong. If, on the other hand, you tell him that if he will consider the rights of others, will be gentle and kindly, will respect those laws that are necessary for the well-being of society, will cultivate the spiritual side of his nature, will seek to know God, not as depicted in the vivid imagery of a race whose conceptions of Deity were exceedingly meagre, but as an ever-present Force in the Universe, with Whom man can get in harmony and Who can make Himself felt in the hearts of those who seek Him spiritually, the chances are that you may find a willing listener. The workaday world never felt the need of a Saviour as much as it does in this Twentieth Century after the birth of the Founder of Christianity, but creeds do not furnish a guide to Him.

The effect of this insistence of creeds is that church attendance has fallen off. Not long ago in one of the city churches the writer of this article listened to a sermon, which left upon the minds of all thoughtful persons who heard it a strong feeling of having been uplifted above common cares, and of being shown a sphere of life wherein a man might walk with happiness and a consciousness of doing his duty, and yet without relaxing his efforts as an honorable and industrious citizen to make good the advantages which God and Nature have placed within his reach. The church edifice would seat perhaps eight hundred people; probably there were two hundred present. Every one who knows the minister knows him to be actuated by a fine spirit of manly piety, to be everything that makes a good citizen, and yet although he was telling his congregation things that every one would be glad to hear, he only had an audience equal to about one-quarter the capacity of the building. What is the explanation? It is easier to ask the question than to answer it, but may not the answer be that the people have outgrown the creeds that seemed sufficient four or five centuries ago? The world has advanced in everything except the accepted explanation of the attitude of God towards man. This, as put forward by religious instructors, is not only mediaeval, but it is a mediaeval attempt to make the teachings of Jesus harmonize with the traditions and symbols of ancient Judaism, although we are in religious matters careful to repudiate the Jews and in some Christian countries to persecute them simply because they are Jews. Are creeds necessary anyway?

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

When the removal of Commodus had been accomplished, his assassins, or at least those who were responsible for his death, repaired forthwith to the home of Pertinax, a distinguished senator, then in his sixty-seventh year. On being awakened, for it was after midnight when the tumultuous horde reached his house, Pertinax supposed the minions of Commodus had been sent by that monster of cruelty to take his life, and he met the visitors with a dignity that was worthy of his long career of honorable service to his country, and told them to execute their master's orders with despatch. To his great surprise they offered him the crown. He declined it, but permitted himself to be persuaded to accept, although with many misgivings. He was at once conducted to the camp of the Praetorian Guards, who were told that Commodus had died of apoplexy, and that Pertinax had succeeded to the throne. The guards received the tidings with mixed feelings. They were glad to be rid of Commodus; they had confidence in Pertinax, but they would have preferred to have themselves chosen a new emperor. They, however, agreed to accept the gifts offered by Pertinax, and acclaimed him Emperor.

By this time dawn was just breaking. Throughout the homes of the senators all was bustle in preparation for a great gladiatorial competition to which Commodus had invited them, when messengers appeared demanding that they should repair at once to the Temple of Concord to ratify the choice of a new emperor. Most of them refused to believe that this could be the purpose of the summons, which they dared not disobey. They believed it was simply a device by which Commodus hoped to implicate them all in a treasonable conspiracy. When they reached the temple and learned that the tyrant was indeed dead, and so virtuous a successor had been chosen, their joy knew no bounds. Pertinax was at once confirmed in his office, and edicts were passed branding the memory of Commodus with eternal infamy, ordering his body to be drawn by a hook into the stripping-room of the gladiators, commanding the destruction of his statues, and directing the erasure of his name from all public monuments. Pertinax, who had been a counsellor of Marcus Aurelius, could not find it in his heart to see the remains of his degraded son exposed to public contempt, and he asked the Senate to permit the burial of Commodus with the customary rites, and this favor was granted him.

Pertinax began his reign with the inauguration of a system of much-needed reforms. He recalled from exile and released from prison hundreds of worthy citizens, who had incurred the displeasure of his predecessor; he remitted some of the more burdensome taxes, and sold at auction much of the gold and silver plate that adorned the imperial palace, as well as hundreds of beautiful slave girls, and the proceeds of the sale were paid into the public treasury. He reduced the expenses of the administration in every possible way; paid off the long list of debts which the state owed its citizens for their services; promoted commerce and threw the vacant fields of Italy open to all who would cultivate them. In his haste to accomplish good, Pertinax pressed forward more rapidly than the soldiers would tolerate. He was setting too high an example; he was placing too great a premium upon virtue and good citizenship. The Praetorian Guards on the third day of his reign began to exhibit discontent, for they feared that so virtuous a ruler would by the wisdom of his administration deprive them of their usurped power over the state. The more dissolute classes of the populace longed for a return of the days when licentiousness was rampant. And so it came about that eighty-six days after Pertinax had been invested with the purple, the Guards rose in rebellion against him, and some two hundred of them marched to the palace, demanding the life of the Emperor. He met them without hesitation, and addressed them with dignity. He reminded them that he had not sought the crown; he pointed out to them that they had sworn to be faithful to him; he declared that having assumed the imperial office only death could make him lay dawn the responsibility which had been cast upon him, and which he was determined to exercise for the public welfare. His words produced a profound impression upon the Guards, who seemed ready to return to their camp peaceably, and Pertinax would have been allowed to continue his beneficent rule. But Destiny had another fate in store for Rome. Among the Guards was a half-tamed savage from the confines of Gaul. He had come out for blood and nothing else would satisfy him. Therefore when Pertinax had finished his address and the rest of the Guards showed signs of retiring, this savage sprang forward and smote the Emperor with his sword. The sight of blood inflamed the soldiery, and the noble old man was speedily despatched with many wounds. Then his head was severed from his body, and being placed upon a spear was exposed to the sight of the people, who lamented his death with bitterness and something akin to despair. The imperial city and the greatest empire which up to that time the world had ever known, had, indeed, reached a critical period, when for an emperor to be virtuous was to incur the resentment of those who were able to control the state, when the people had lost faith in themselves to such an extent that they dared not rise against their oppressors even when the machinery of government was available in their behalf, and when the Senate, once the pride, glory and safety of Rome, had so far fallen from its high estate that it was equal only to passing condemnatory resolutions upon a dead tyrant and dared not assert itself to sustain the authority of a just ruler.

Here it may be mentioned that while undoubtedly the decay of the Roman Empire was due in very large measure to the vices of those in authority, the most active factor in bringing it about was the determination of the Praetorian Guards to control the state. This relatively small band of armed men, they probably did not exceed ten or fifteen thousand, had been established by Augustus as a sort of personal guard. Kept for the greater part of the time in well-paid idleness, they became grossly vicious and licentious, and they determined that Rome should be administered in such a way that their lusts should have full scope for action. When they slew Pertinax they hastened the downward course of the nation, which he might have been able to arrest, if he had been permitted to live to carry out his policies.

THE SIKHS

Something of Their History and Religion

I.

To many people living in British Columbia the history of this branch of the Hindu race is more or less familiar, but the large majority of us are as little informed regarding the traditions and faiths of these fellow-subjects of ours, as we are regarding traditions and faiths of the other Orientals and with far less reason. In the first place the very fact that the Sikhs are subjects of the same king ought to prove an incentive to finding out at least a fragmentary history of them and to gaining some slight insight into their moral and political convictions so that we might meet them on some common intellectual ground. If we would try to learn a few facts relating to the Sikh's national life, we not only would be treating these people with fairness but we would benefit ourselves in no small degree. The history of the Sikhs is a tale of brave deeds, the reading of which proves a stimulus to high endeavor; the religion of the Sikhs is founded on the purest ethical principles, the summing up of which may be put in a few words, words which find a parallel in those commandments on which "hang all the law and the prophets."

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

For the gist of the teachings of Garu Nanak, the Hindu teacher, is contained in the following words: "Love God and love the God in Man."

Now, in order to have a fair idea of the religion of any people we must of necessity know something of the history of the people. Indeed the history and the religion of a race are so indissolubly bound together that to know one is to know the other. The following extracts from an article in Blackwood's Magazine are both enlightening and interesting in the respect of furnishing an insight into the faith and traditions of the Sikhs.

"The Sikhs have no very positive theological convictions. They do not believe more or less than the religious-minded man with no particular tenets all the world over. Guru Nanak, the founder of the religion was the declared enemy of superstition. He only sought to remove the cobwebs that had overgrown sectarian conceptions of God. His is expressed in the words of the Sikh morning prayer.

"God is one, His name is true. He is the Creator, without fear, without enmity. Timeless Being, Formless, has never come in a womb, is self-existing, great and merciful."

That is a creed to which the enlightened Buddhist, Mohammadan, Pantheist, and the religious-minded white man who does not go to church, might all subscribe without any feeling that there is need to enter the lists about it. Guru Nanak insisted on his human origin and weakness. He tried to unite Hindus and Mohammedans in a simple attitude of reverence to the one God, stripping off ritual, perverted asceticism, caste, all kinds of bigotry and dogma, and boasts of revealed truth and the intercessions of the Prophet. His spiritual prophecy was tolerance, which of all the religious cries that have ever been raised might well seem the least likely to inspire a Church and State militant.

One must look further for the secret of Sikhism. The Khalsa love the faith because it is of the brotherhood, not the brotherhood because it is of the faith. Religion is only one link in the chain that has welded them together. Sikhism was a quiet growth. Guru Nanak never drew sword, neither did the second nor the third nor the fourth nor the fifth Gurn. When Har Govind, the sixth Gurn, armed his followers, it was to avenge his father, who was killed by the Mohammedans. That was the beginning of the struggle between the Sikhs and Islam.

A peculiar creed, even if it is a negative one, must always breed a spirit of clannishness, which in time becomes stronger than the motive that gave birth to it. Even tolerance becomes a contempt for intolerance itself. So in Har Govind's time we find the quietists that Nanak founded mounted and armed with a very urgent temporal cause. Religion received more support from the cauthan than it lent it. Nanak has been compared to Luther, but his followers did not fight on Lutheran principles. Thousands of Jat yeomen joined the banner under the sixth Guru to throw off the Mohammedan yoke, but it would be misleading to say they were inspired with the spirit of the Reformation. Rather they accepted the book with the sword.

Guru Govind, the tenth and the last of the line was a born leader of men. The bearded martial Sikh whom we know today and who has endeared himself to us on the field was Govind's creation. Good old Nanak could not have foreseen him even in his most adventurous dreams. Yet, if the old man could rise from his grave, now inundated by the Ravi at Dehra Nanak, and be confronted by his own spiritual descendant, the Govindi Sikh, he could not but admire the breed, remote as the idea of it must have been from his own mind, and shocking as it would have been in certain respects to his sense of fitness.

When Tegh Bahadur was murdered Govind nursed his own rage and diverted the resentment of his followers into channels where it gathered force. He bided his time and expanded his faith to meet the political conditions of the age, and in the process refined rather than degraded it. Before he struck at Islam he had inspired his cause with the glamor of a crusade. He had an eye, or a heart rather for those emblems which strengthen a people because they minister most to prestige. So he instituted the Khalsa, or the commonwealth of the chosen, into which his disciples were initiated by the ceremony of pahal, or baptism by steel and 'the waters of life.' He abolished caste, and ordained that every Sikh should bear the old Rajput title of Singh, or Lion, as every Govini Sikh does to this day."

THE PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM

Some one with cheeks that are dimpled and round,
Eyes that you know must be blue,
Stiff little curls, and expression profound,
That was Estella at two.

Some one who's wearing her best frock and hat,
Looking extremely sedate,
Placid of mein, and inclined to be fat,
That was Estella at eight.

Some one whose smile leaves you breathless, enraptured,
Dazzled by charms dimly seen;
Hopelessly captive, yet proud to be captured,
That was Estella, eighteen.

Some one who comes to the back of my chair,
Spirits the album away,
Leans on my shoulder and ruffles my hair,
That is Estella, today.

—G. R. Mills in Pall Mall Magazine,

Mamma—Willie, what do you mean by breaking all those eggs?

Willie—I heard papa say that there's money in eggs, and I'm trying to find it.

"I suppose your constituents ask you a great many questions?"

"No," answered the candidate; "I make the first question serve as the text for a four-hour speech, and then they are afraid to ask any more."

It was a small but acute boy who asked for a penn-orth of pills at a local pharmacy.

"Certainly, my boy," said the kindly chemist. "Shall I put them in a box for you?"

"O' course," responded the customer; "do you think I'm going to roll 'em home?"

"Sir, I wish to marry your daughter, Susan."

"You do, eh? Are you in a position to support a family?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Better be sure of it. There are ten of us."

"What do you think of the two candidates? asked one elector of another during a recent contest.

"What do I think of them?" was the reply. "Well, when I look at them I'm thankful only one of them can get in.

"What is Smith's grievance against the railway company?"

"He has two grievances. One of them is that some of the trains don't stop at his station, and the other that after he gets in the trains they lose time by stopping at other stations."

Hubby—You don't know how brave I was while you were away in the country, Helen. Why, once I heard a burglar in the dead of the night, and went down to the basement three steps at a time."

Wifey—Er, where was he, on the roof, George?

Irate Father (who has been trying to satisfy John's curiosity on every known subject under the sun): "Now, Johnnie, if you ask me another question, I'll whip you on the spot."

Johnnie (whose undying curiosity overcomes even the dread of punishment): "Wh-wh-what spot, papa?"

Ambulance Association

Considerable interest has attached to the formation by Dr. David Donald and other public-spirited citizens of a Victorian centre of the Canadian branch of the world-famous St. John Ambulance Association,

But interesting as the first aid work of this association is, both its interest and the romance that always attaches to ambulance work are eclipsed by the history of the ancient and noble order from which it originated.

Prior to the formation of its kingdom in 1099, Jerusalem was long recognized as the place of pilgrimage for Christians from all parts of Europe. In those days the perils of the journey were worse than any occasioned since by murderous motors or suicidal aeroplanes, while the lack of shelter and accommodation at the end of the journey eclipsed that which distinguishes all the towns of the Pacific Coast today—with the exception, of course, of our own city, where the climate is so beautiful that even its residents prefer to lie out of doors!

EARL GREY

The Head of the St. John's Ambulance Association in Canada

In those old pilgrimage days, various charitably disposed persons in Jerusalem offered the pilgrims such board and lodging as their—or should I say the visitors'—means afforded; and also to protect them against some of the dangers of the journey. But the systematization of these attempts were left to a body of merchants from Amalfi, who established an organization for the purpose under one named Gerard as its first master. Between 1099—when the Kingdom of Jerusalem was formed—and the middle of the twelfth century, the order, under Raymond du Puy, built a hospice and two Christian churches in Jerusalem.

In 1118, however, Baldwin II.—the Latin King of Jerusalem—conferred the distinction of a military knighthood upon all members of the order—who were henceforth known as Knights Hospitallers. [This example was followed in the case of the "rival" Templars in 1130.] Under its new organization the order was divided into three classes, first of whom in rank and position were the Knights of Justice. Next to these came the Knights of Grace, and the third class were denominated Serving Brothers—which were divided into the two grades of Esquires (or Servants at Arms) and the Servants of Office.

Qualification for these distinguished ranks of the order were:

1. Knights of Justice. Admission to this (the highest) grade was given only to those who could produce satisfactory proofs of the nobility of their descent; and every candidate was required to have received the accolade of knighthood before he could be enrolled;

2. Knights of Grace, comprised the strictly ecclesiastical portion of the convent, and were eventually divided into two distinct grades, the Conventual Chaplains, who performed the religious functions of the order at headquarters; and the Priests of Obedience, who carried on similar duties in other priories and commanderies of the order throughout Europe.

3. Serving Brothers were again divided into two classes. Of these, the Servants at Arms, or Esquires, performed the recognized duties of Esquires to the Knights of Justice, and if eligible became in due time promoted to the higher order. The Servants at Office were men of humble rank in life, who acted as domestics within the convent and hospital. Though lacking the position and dignity of their nobler brethren, this class possessed numerous privileges and emoluments which rendered admission into the order, even in this grade, very advantageous to men of the humbler ranks of society. Ladies were first enrolled in 1259, and at once, it seems from the early records, took their full share in the charitable work, rivalling in zeal the most earnest of the brethren.

For many years the Knights Hospitallers, as they were called, co-operated with the Knights Templars in the defence of Jerusalem and of the Holy Land against the pagan Saracens. But when they were not compelled to turn their swords against the common enemy, the two orders were as often than not employed in fighting each other!

In the beginning of the fourteenth century, the Order of St. John, which had previously been a cosmopolitan brotherhood embracing all Christendom, was divided into the seven nations or tongues (languages) of Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Aragon, England and Germany; and to these seven an eighth was subsequently added, in order to increase the influence of Spain in the general body. The language of Aragon was divided, the new portion taking the title of the langue of Castile, and embracing Portugal. Under the new conditions, each langue became a semi-independent body, owing allegiance to the sovereign of the territory from which it was derived, and governed by a Grand Prior of its own election; while the order as a whole was governed by a Grand Master, who could only be elected at a Chapter at which all the langues were represented. When the order was finally driven from Jerusalem by the Saracens, its headquarters was successfully established at Acre, at Cyprus, at Rhodes, and finally at Malta, where its sovereignty was recognized by the great powers; and for some centuries its successfully held the Mediterranean against the Turks.

The property of the order was confiscated in the reign of Henry VIII., revived again by Royal Charter in the reign of Queen Mary, to be again confiscated in the reign of Queen Elixabeth, although the Charter was not annulled and the order continued to meet and exercise charity in secret; even continuing as a fraternity devoted to hospital and charitable work after the surrender of the Island of Malta in 1880. In 1834 the Rev. Sir Robert Peat, having been elected Grand Prior, appeared before the Court of King's Bench, and took certain oaths as prescribed by the Charter of Queen Mary; and in 1888 Queen Victoria granted a new Charter, giving the order a status and constitution based upon the former Charter of Queen Mary, thus fully reviving the mediaeval corporation which was recognized as the English order from the time of Edward II. to Henry VIII., preserving the name which the Knights bore in the time of the latter monarch.

Under the Charter of 1888 the reigning sovereign is also the Sovereign Head and Patron of the order, without whose approval no appointment or promotion in it can be made, and by whom the Grand Prior is nominated. This office, from the date of the Charter to the accession of King George, was held by the Prince of Wales; but King George, presumably on account of the Prince's youth, nominated the Duke of Connaught to the vacancy occasioned by his own accession. A large number of members of the Royal Family are Knights or Ladies of Justice of the order, and on many occasions have taken part in its ceremonies, or have given to the successful candidates the prizes awarded under its competitions. The members and associates have decorations corresponding with their rank in the order, and these are worn at court, in uniform, or on other suitable occasions.

A Knight of Grace, an Esquire, or an Honorary Associate of the order is required by the regulations to be "of sufficient social position," and for a Knight of Justice the original genealogical qualification is, as a rule, maintained. But this qualification is not required in any case in which promotion to the grade is made in obedience to a Royal mandate, or in which the candidate is already a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, or of one of the other principal orders of knighthood. The Knights of Justice have the privilege of bearing the arms of the order in augmentation of their own, much as baronets bear the red hand of Ulster,

The valuable services rendered to the St. John Ambulance Association by the members of the medical profession and by the local secretaries and other executive offices of the centres and branches have earned for it its reputation and have enabled it to carry on its work for the benefit of suffering humanity.

Those members of the medical profession, who continue to work as honorary lecturers, or by assisting in the organization and administration of branches and centres for a number of years, are recommended to the Chapter General of the order, and if approved and sanctioned by the King as the Sovereign Head, are admitted to one of the grades of the order, carrying with such distinction the award of a decoration to be worn at court, in uniform, or an the various occasions when it is customary to wear recognized decorations.

The St. John's Ambulance Association was founded by the Knights of St. John (Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England) in 1877, and by Royal Charter was recognized as the Ambulance Department of the order in 1888. When it is remembered there are over 20,000 accidents every year in the Dominion, and that there are daily occurring innumerable accidents of which no statistics are taken, or which do not even attract public attention, it is unnecessary to point out how well deserving of honorable recognition must be any efforts made to relieve—as this organization does in its unique work—so much needless human suffering and anguish.

PAINTING EXTRAORDINARY

The British public is acquainted with the gentleman who sits under a tent at the seaside with a cummerbund about his waist and a Panama hat on his head, and turns out portraits in chalk of more or less self-conscious sitters at the rate of a shilling a time. Sometimes ten minutes is sufficient for a portrait, sometimes five, but the execution of a portrait in five minutes is regarded as remarkably smart business.

More rapid is the gentleman on the music hall stage who turns out half-a-dozen caricatures of celebrities, skits on the harem skirt, and a tolerable likeness of His Majesty the King, along with a vast quantity of patter, all inside a quarter of an hour.

But even his performance pales before that of a Japanese artist, flourishing under the alarming name of Fukui Kotei who recently gave a garden party in Tokio, and, as a souvenir of the occasion, painted a separate picture for every one of his 1224 guests.

And they were not trifling little thumbnail sketches either. Each one was big enough for an ordinary kakemono, or Japanese wall-picture, such as one sees occasionally in shops in this country—say, 10 inches broad by 25 inches high. They were carefully finished pictures, too, if we may judge them by a reproduction of one of them which appeared in The Studio lately.

It is not difficult to understand that Mr. Fukui Kotei found it necessary to get up very early in the morning in order to accomplish this herculean task. As a matter of fact, he began work at 5 a.m. and kept it up till 7:30 at night, by which time, one imagines, he must have been ready for some refreshment and a little light amusement.

It is not recorded that he paused a moment for a meal, and assuming that he took no rest whatever during the fourteen and a half hours that he devoted to this surprising feat, we find that his output on the average was, approximately, fifty pictures an hour, or nearly one a minute! Think of it.

The same artist, when Prince Arthur of Connaught was in Japan upon the Garter Mission, painted his Royal Highness an important picture in one evening.

The great Italian artist, Guido Reni, could, it is said, turn out an admirable painting in the space of half a day—if you locked him up in a room and refused to let him out until the thing was finished, as his creditors sometimes took the liberty of doing. Rubens, too, must have worked at a pretty good pace while he was at it, to judge by the number of enormous works he left behind. But it is doubtful whether the world outside Japan could produce a living painter with the least pretension to artistic excellence who for fertility and facility could hold a candle to Mr. Fukui Kotei, who nevertheless is not without rivals in his own country.

The amazing rapidity of production of the competent Japanese artist is not his only claim to our esteem and wonder. His ingenuity in improvising the materials of his craft is equally admirable and surprising.

There is an old story of Sir Benjamin West, an artist now almost forgotten, but once the president of the Royal Academy, to the effect that as a child he painted pictures with a brush made by himself with some hairs plucked from a cat's tail. What the cat had to say on the subject is not recorded.

But Mr. Terasaki Kogyo, of Japan, has gone one better. Dining on one occasion with an hotel proprietor in Uqeno Park, and desiring to gratify his host, he, in the absence of the usual implements, painted on a golden screen a picture of a plum tree, using as a brush a handkerchief dipped in pigment, and putting in the blossoms with a salt dish!—Tit-Bits.

JACOB'S LADDER

Among long staircases the world over none, it is safe to say, is so long or difficult of ascent as "Jacob's ladder." This remarkable flight contains more than 700 steps, all rising with the same lift in the same direction. The steps rise at an angle of exactly forty-five degrees. "Jacob's ladder" ascends a particularly steep hill at St. Helena. The steps are naturally the most direct route to the summit of the hill, and despite their great length are traversed daily by hundreds of wayfarers. There are said to be many persons who from long practice are able to ascend the steep stairway at a rapid pace without once stopping for breath.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

Notaries public are said to have been first appointed by the leaders of primitive Christians for the purpose of collecting data for the lives of the first century martyrs. It was a long time before the office had to do with legal employments, such as attesting deeds, wills, etc., and establishing their authenticity in any other country. There was much irregularity in the law concerning notaries until the year 1801, when statutes were passed in England and other countries fixing their duties.

He—The great trouble with Gabbleigh is that he talks too much.

She—That's strange. When he's been with me he's scarcely said a word.

He—Oh, he's too much of a gentleman to interrupt.

The New Islam

One has only to read the articles that appear in the Moslem Press of Java, Persia, Russia, India, Turkey, and Egypt, discussing such questions as the position of womanhood, the use of the veil, polygamy, slavery, or the Mecca Railway, to be convinced that in spite of outward unity the Moslem world of thought is rent by dissension and discord, According to William E. Curtis, a newspaper correspondent, the Moslem religion has fallen into disuse in the Turkish empire among the educated classes. The doctrines of the Koran are considered incompatible with modern progress. Atheism is growing, the pilgrimages to Mecca are falling off, and notwithstanding the loyalty of the common people to their faith, the material condition of the mosques and sacred places is about as low as their spiritual condition. The tendency seems to be to drift away not only from Islam, but from all religion." The call for a pan-Islamic congress at Cairo this year has met with little response, as far as we can learn. He says: "As far as I can learn, it will be difficult to modernize Islam as it would be to galvanize the mummy of Pharaoh." There is not the least doubt that tens of thousands of Moslems in Turkey and Persia, and even in Arabia, are intellectually convinced of the truth of Christianity as against Islam. The philosophical disintegration of Islam, which began in Persia by the rise of Moslem sects, is now being hastened through newspaper discussions. The attack on orthodox Mohammedanism was never so keen or strong on the part of any missionary as has been the recent attack from those inside Islam. In Russia the new Islam is rapidly creating a new literature by translations and adaptations. A Tartar translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has just been printed, and the Moslem newspapers at Baku earnestly contend that it is possible to rationalize Islam, stating that its present immobility and superstition are only temporary conditions which do not characterize it any more than Catholic superstitions, the Inquisition, or the stake were the real Christianity in the Middle Ages. Islam, according to these writers, is passing through a revolution and a process of reform, and the new Islam will yet rule the world.—S, M. Zweimer in "The East and West."

GOOD CAPTAIN KIDD.

(Continued from Page Three.)

by Mullins, who was hanged at the same time as Kidd, protested that he did not know "but that it was very lawful to plunder ships and goods belonging to the enemies of Christianity"; and declared that he had been instructed accordingly from his youth upward.

Colonel Robert Livingstone, a Scotsman (another of 'em!) who had lived in New York and had interests in New England, discreetly agreed with the Earl of Bellamont that something must be done to limit the range of piracy and smuggling. It was Livingstone who affirmed that Kidd was a bold and honest man, and, he believed, better than any other to be employed on that occasion.

Some time afterwards, when Kidd was on his trial, three British officers and a private gentleman testified that Livingstone was right in his judgment of the captain's character; for he had fought finely in the West Indies against the French—"as well as any man I ever saw," said one witness. It was mentioned also that years before, during the war against France, Kidd's crew had seized his ship because he had conscientious objections to a bit of harmless privateering; and, furthermore, that Kidd before going out on his final expedition had told a friend that he was forced to the undertaking by the threats of the Earl of Bellamont "and great men in it."

The Admiralty, for more or less excellent reasons, refused to employ Captain Kidd on the scheme as outlined to Bellamont by Livingstone and by Bellamont to the King; whereupon Livingstone proposed a private speculation in "pirate-chasing." If four or more others would supply four-fifths of the cost of fitting out a ship to put down piracy and smuggling, said Livingstone, he and Kidd would put up the other fifth.

The idea caught on with King William: he "highly approved it":

He did also declare, as an encouragement to such an undertaking, that the persons with whom the Earl should engage to be at the expense of the voyage should have a grant of what Kidd should take from the pirates, so far as it might belong to him, except some part, which he would reserve for himself, chiefly to show that he was a partner in the undertaking. . . .

At the worst, the King could not lose a farthing by it. If it succeeded, he would not only gain his object, but pocket substantial share of the plunder. The adventurers might pocket more, but they would run some risks of parting with their money and getting no return for it. What would happen to Kidd if he failed appears to have been no concern of any of them.

Kidd's Partners.

And who do you think were the partners of Captain Kidd and Colonel Livingstone in this delightful enterprise?

Livingstone and Kidd subscribed £600 each; the rest of the £6,000 needed was "advanced" by "four of the most powerful men in England at that time, leading men in the King's Whig Ministry; Somers, the Lord Chancellor; the Earl of Orford, First Lord of the Admiralty; and the two Secretaries of State, the Earl of Romney and the Duke of Shrewsbury." But, in the text of the "grant" made to the adventurers by the King, these highly-placed personages, strangely enough, did not figure; their nominess in the list were four ordinary persons who had not put up a penny. The Earl of Bellamont and Sir Edmund Harrison, a man of standing in the city, were named in the document, but neither Captain Kidd nor Colonel Livingstone was mentioned. The royal fee for this accommodation was set out at a tenth part of all the loot; and, on the face of it, there seemed likely to be a great deal.

For Captain Kidd was to capture all French ships he came across, and also "any pirates, freebooters and searovers." The crew were to have no pay unless they took enough prizes from which it could be raised; and Colonel Livingstone and Captain Kidd, out of their own pockets, were to return to the Ministers of State above mentioned such part of their £4,800 as might not be covered by the value of the said prizes. On the other hand, if the prizes brought home were valued at £100,000 or over, Kidd was to receive the "Adventure Galley"—for that was the title of the chartered ship—as an honorarium. Sir Cornelius Neale Dalton says that the "Adventure Galley" was "a leaky old vessel"; but, whether that was so or not, I need hardly point out that the Captain's rich backers were, in the phrase of the city, "on velvet." To some of them, remarks our author, "very grave suspicion attaches." I should think it does. When the Cap'n was sented by the Lord Chief Baron Ward, he replied: "My lord, it is a very hard sentence. For my part I am the innocentest person of them all." Without going so far as that, but assuming the approximate fairness of the present belated narrative, there is no doubt that if Captain Kidd deserved hanging, his blue-blooded supporters qualified for a treatment hardly less extreme.

Kidd at Newgate.

Owing to the harsh conditions imposed by his employers, as much at least as to any action of Kidd himself, his crew mutinied, after a year's unpaid labour, and in the course of the row a gunner named Moore was killed. But the Cap'n "would not call it murder to the very last, esteeming it rather an accidental misfortune than a murder, by reason that there was but one blow given, and that in passion without any premeditated malice." And again, "he was so far from bearing any malice against Moore that he had freely given £200 for his ransom previously; and further said that all his sailors knew he always had a great love and respect for him; adding that if anyone concerned in his trial had acted contrary to the dictates of his or their own conscience he heartily forgave them, and desired that God would do the like."

At Newgate, where he was persistently badgered by a parson named Lorrain (who combined with the functions of chaplain those of a yellow journalist, and was the author of innumerable "Last Dying Speeches and Confessions"), William Kidd refused to admit his guilt either of piracy or murder. In a gang of pirates, he was conveyed to the execution dock at Wapping "by the officers of the Admiralty and others, carrying the Silver Oar before them according to custom." There, too, Kidd refused to confess, even though on the rope breaking and the scaffold collapsing, he was fervently requested to make good the passing moments whilst further arrangements were prepared for his effectual despatch."

All that they could get out of William was an invocation to seamen in general and captains in particular to "act with more caution and prudence, both in their private and public affairs by sea and land," than he had done, because, forsooth, "this was a very fickle and faithless generation," filled with guileful speculators, and shady lawyers and counsel who neglect their briefs, and ungrateful kings, and harsh judges, and treacherous friends, and untrustworthy backers, like Somers, who sought to save his own skin by maligning the Cap'n whilst his corpse yet swung in the chains.

Of William Kidd's effects forfeited to the Crown, "six thousand four hundred and seventy-one pounds were afterwards given by Queen Anne towards the establishment of Greenwich Hospital." Queen Anne is dead, but it is still certain that sometimes out of evil cometh forth good. Also is it certain that sailormen generally, and captains in particular, cannot be too careful.—William Purvis, in the Sunday Chronicle.

He was a cyclist, and called at a farmhouse for a glass of water; but the farmer's pretty daughter offered him a glass of milk instead.

"Won't you have another glass?" she asked, as he drained the tumbler.

"You are very good," he said; "but I am afraid I shall rob you."

"Oh, no. We have so much more than we can use ourselves that we always give it to the calves."

A college professor was nearing the close of a history lecture and was indulging in one of those rhetorical climaxes in which he delighted, when the hour struck. The students immediately began to slam down the movable arms of their lecture chairs and to prepare to leave.

The professor, annoyed at the [illegible] of his flow of eloquence, held up [illegible]

"Wait just one minute, please, [illegible] few more pearls to cast."

Charles Davis Jameson on the Future of China

To make clear the utter hopelessness of renaissance in the Chinese as a nation until several generations have passed I must first give a slight sketch of Chinese history.

China and her peoples have always been held as an example of a nation which, by its type of government, its laws, and the characteristics of its peoples, has for thousands of years been able to resist the general laws governing the rise and fall of nations. That China has preserved its entity, more or less, for ages, while other nations of more vitality, strength, and knowledge, have been born, lived, and died, cannot be denied; but that this has been due to any special Chinese characteristic, of either people or government, is absurd. This length of life has been due solely to location, environment and climate —nothing else.

From the beginning until the nineteenth century China was as isolated from the world at large as if located in Mars. On the north were the barren plains of Mongolia and the sandy waste of the Gobi desert, beyond which stretched the interminable and uninhabited forests of Siberia; on the west the impassable mountains—the Roof of the World; on the south swamps, jungle, and the Indian Ocean; and on the east the Pacific, an impassable barrier.

Thus carefully guarded by nature from the outside world, with a country of many waterways, a climate similar to that of America from Maine to Florida, a rich and varied soil, lending itself kindly to cultivation, with all natural resources in the greatest abundance (iron, coal, gold, silver, copper), it was possible for China to work out her own civilization, laws, government, literature, and economic life. But even under these conditions there was a natural ebb and flow in her national vitality, and dynasties changed, and twice the country has been conquered. The only possible point of attack in the years past has been from the north, the country of cold, deserts and scanty vegetation.

The first people to gain control were wandering bands of snout-faced Tartars; and later the Mongols—a poor, starved, hungry lot of nomads, with nothing to lose in fight and all to gain. The Mongol dynasty lasted until the conquerors became rich, fat, and soft with good living, and lost their fighting abilities. Then appeared the leader, a Chinese monk, Chu Huen Chang, a fighter and a leader of men. The whole of China rose and the Mongols were no more south of the Great Wall.

Thus began the Ming dynasty, the most brilliant of all Chinese dynasties. The country expanded to the east and south and north. Armies were sent to Turkestan and as far as Persia. All gave way before them. At last came peace and prosperity, arts and crafts and literature, flourishing as never before. The fighting spirit died. The central government lost its grip on the provinces. Internal troubles began—palace conspiracies and revolutions. North of the Great Wall were the Manchus, a small, half-civilized crowd, only a few generations from nomads. They longed for the treasure and lands of their fat, lazy, vainglorious neighbor, and watched for an opening. It came at last. There were two parties in the nation fighting against each other. Neither side had sufficient vitality to down the other, and neither had much liking for real fighting. The leader against the then Emperor opened the gates in the Great Wall and invited the Manchus to help him win the throne. This was their opportunity. They conquered the Emperor's party, then conquered the other party, and established themselves on the Dragon Throne in 1644. The fighting went on for many years before all China submitted, but at last all came under the Manchu rule, and are there today.

The inevitable result followed: years of peace and commerce destroyed all militant spirit, and the Manchus became more or less absorbed by the Chinese. The official class became rotten to the core, corruption of every kind was fostered, and then appeared the foreigner with modern arms and ships of war.

From the beginning of China's history until the coming of the Westerner, all the peoples with whom the Chinese came in contact were inferior to them in all that tends towards civilization. And not only in civilization but in numbers. Not all the Manchus numbered as many as the Chinese of a single province. Consequently the civilization of the Chinese was their own. They took nothing from other nations, and were never forced by competition to exert themselves along lines of improvement. They knew not the existence of anything superior to what they had. They could imagine nothing better. Anything not Chinese was unworthy of notice. They knew everything and were everything; and in their ignorance they feared no nation.

There was a rude awakening when, in 1860, the French and English landed a few thousand men at Taku, captured the forts, and with but little fighting, drove the Chinese army, a huge mob, before them and took possession of Peking, burning and utterly destroying the beautiful summer palace, "Yuenmingyuen." The Chinese paid, and the foreign troops departed, but the Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary of all civilizations had now the right of residence in Peking and the right of audience with the Imperial Son of Heaven. A fear of foreign force settled on the Imperial Government, and diplomacy, not arms, has since been the order of the day.

Chinese diplomacy means nothing but putting off the evil day—the paying of any price to insure quiet for tomorrow (leaving the day after to look out for itself), anything to gain time; never making a determined effort to cure disease by a surgical operation, but merely taking a sedative for temporary relief. All civilized nations were there, and all wished some concession. Thus for forty years China has been kept intact by playing the different nations one against the other. Each has been in fear that some other would acquire an advantage, thus disturbing the balance of influence. Each has wanted much, and thus they have neutralized each other. The integrity of China has been but as a pole standing erect upon the surface of things, which, if left to itself, would fall. Its uprightness has been maintained solely by the pull of the different foreign nations. Each has a string of wants fastened to this pole, and they all pull together.

The Chinese-Japanese War in 1894 made plain the hopelessness and rottenness of China and the Chinese people from a collective and national viewpoint. Her Imperial Majesty the late Dowager Empress, one of the greatest women of history, was all that held things together, and after her the deluge. She had a following of all the best men in Chinese officialdom. The best were far from perfect statesmen, but they were devoted to the Empress, and thus pulled together. There was a definite head and a leader—not an enlightened one from a modern standpoint, but a strong woman doing her best to save the dynasty and the country. With her death came chaos. The only two prominent statesmen in China with ability and desire to serve their country for the good of the country were at once shelved by Prince Chun, the Regent, and all the important positions are held either by old men in their dotage, as Prince Ching and most of the Grand Council, or young princes of the present reigning family, ignorant of all things modern and filled with conceit, arrogance, and a desire to fill their purses regardless of the effect on their country.

The Prince Regent is a man of small ability and of no experience in the handling of affairs of state. He is much under the influence of his father's wife, whose one idea is to make the family rich at any cost. In statesmanship the regent is a man-afraid-of-himself, whose weakness and vacillation have been such that all the officials stand in deadly fear of him—a man of no settled policy or conviction, who orders this or that done, and then, by the counsel of the next adviser, degrades the official who is doing as ordered. What is the result? The few strong men are out of office. No official dares assume the slightest responsibility or to act decisively on any question. The main object of the officials is to hold office; and to do this with safety no question of international policy must reach a definite conclusion and no final agreements must ever be signed unless they contain some condition upon which argument is still possible. There never was a time during the last fifty years when the Imperial Government of China was so headless and Chinese officialdom so invertebrate.

The much-talked-of modern army of China is a farce. It in no way equals the same army of seven years ago when under the control of his Excellency Yuan Shih Kai. The officers are few and inexperienced, the discipline slack, the pay uncertain, and the whole organization permeated with an unrest that may at any moment turn it into a dangerous mob. As an army of defense it is useless, but as a mob it would be a terror among the native Chinese.

Financially the Chinese Government is approaching a crisis. The credit limit for foreign loans is about reached unless better and more speedy arrangements are devised for financing prospective railways and the natural resources of the country. At present nothing is being done to remedy these evils beyond preliminary agreements which never arrive, and much vain talk.

The inauguration of the National Assembly will only increase the present confusion. A few men in power who do not realize the needs of the country are less of a menace than several hundred. The menace of the few is negative, while that of the many is positive and quick moving, and may with ease run into mob law. While a very few may in a vague way, realize the needs of the country, no two will agree on the remedy, and none will take the personal risk of attempting the cure. While they talk the opportunity to save will be lost.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of the Chinese people is their absolute inability to combine in a successful manner for any purpose. As bankers, merchants, contractors, etc., they are a success from both a commercial and an ethical standpoint. No people are commercially more honest or have a more exalted idea of the sacredness of a contract—either written, verbal, or merely implied—than the Chinese merchant, banker, or contractor of any kind, unless contaminated by dealings with unreliable foreign hongs at the open ports. The non-official word of a Chinese is usually as good as his bond, and his bond is as good as the wealth of his family. In fifteen years of dealing with Chinese merchants and contractors of all sorts I have never found them maliciously doing work contrary to the specifications or attempting to break their contract even if it was a losing one for them. But when the business becomes a limited corporation and the executive is a board of directors, everything goes to pieces. This division of responsibility, together with the fact that most of the capital invested does not belong to the directors, destroys all sense of commercial rectitude and of personal responsibility. It is a notorious fact that hardly one single Chinese limited company has been a success from the standpoint of the shareholders. This includes the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Chinese mining companies, electric lighting plants, water-works, Chinese cotton factories, etc., etc. The railways that are managed solely by the Chinese are soon allowed to run down, and no funds are set aside for repairs or improvements.1

Since the Chinese took over the Peking-Hankow Railway from the Belgians in December, 1908, no regular repairs or replacements have been made. The profits have been squandered and both roadbed and rolling stock are going to ruin. The company has just been making vain efforts to float a large foreign loan for the repair of this railway. If the people are unable to combine with success to manage the affairs of a small corporation, how much less could they combine to run the affairs of the country?

The present system of government is hopeless. The Central Government has but little hold on the provinces, and fears them. The taxes and revenues are practically farmed out, and but a small percentage of the amount taken from the people ever reaches the Central Government.

The whole effort is to get money at any cost, even if the source of revenue is eventually destroyed thereby. As an example, when the railway from Peking to Kalgan, one hundred and forty-five miles north from Peking, was opened, the amount of traffic and profits was large. What did the Chinese government do but at once establish six or more likin (Chinese customs) stations on this line, and collect customs duties on all traffic! Within a few months the cars were running empty and the goods were being transported in the good old-fashioned way—packed on mules and camels.

The people have no confidence in the officials or the Regent, and during the last two years this lack of confidence has broadened into utter contempt. The only thing that holds the "powers that be" in place is the lack of a leader for the people. As yet not one has appeared in China. The people have no confidence in any of the so-called revolutionary leaders, as not one of them has shown any ability beyond that of getting money from the people and spending it in safety abroad.

There is no love of country or patriotism. All the present talk of this by the half-educated or not half-educated new Chinese—this cutting off of fingers, etc., for love of their country—is nothing but the hysterical vapourings of badly brought up children. No reform can come without much hard, unselfish fighting. The Chinese as a nation are not fighters, and never have been. They are commercially personified, with only most material ideals.

Their social structure has been such that they have never been taught to obey, and they have no traditions of loyalty beyond their immediate family, which tradition has been done away with as much as possible by the Christian missionaries.

There have been no hereditary nobles or ruling class, and no natural leaders of the people. There is no caste feeling, and any one is eligible for any official position, provided he conforms to the rules of the game. Until within a few years the rules required a certain standard in Chinese literature, that is, an educational requirement, and men who stood high in the final examinations were looked up to with respect and admiration. The knowledge required was of no practical use, but ability to acquire it marked the man as superior to one without this ability, and gave him much prestige by tradition. These old examinations have been done away with, and there is nothing to replace them.

The great reforms in Japan were due entirely to the ruling class. The common people were attached to the clans of the different nobles, and by generations of tradition were loyal and obedient. Japan was a fighting nation, with all the glorious traditions of loyalty and self-sacrifice. Commerce was much lower in the scale. The reform began at the top; the high ideals of the leaders with the virile militant spirit of the followers and their great love of country, made a perfect working machine. The Japanese had leaders, and were led by them. China has none; neither has it any traditions of self-sacrificing love of country. Its whole history shows that it has never been a unit, but has been composed of weakly connected provinces, all jealous of each other. The north and south, in addition, have always been at variance. Nothing but the hammer of the gods can arouse them and beat them into coherent action. The operation will be most severe, and China as a nation may die under the hammer; but to the Chinese people the result will be good. The only thing that possibly could now save China would be the appearance of a strong, virile leader who by his character and ability could make the people forget their own petty commercial selves and hammer into them the idea of doing something without expecting an immediate money return.

China, with her wealth, natural resources, and millions of hard-working, industrious individuals, is too great a prize to be lost for lack of a master. The master will arrive, and Chinas' millions will be hammered into shape.

Japan is a perfectly organized machine for war. She is young, virile, militant. Her people are few and her natural resources and acres fewer. She needs people, land, and wealth—and what she needs and must have lies at her feet, practically helpless. It is merely a question of time when she will take possession. Every little detail has been attended to—nothing has been forgotten. There will be no hurry and probably but little shock. Korea was to be independent; Korea was to be guarded by Japan; and then in a few months Korea was Japan. The open door was guaranteed in Manchuria, and China's sovereignty was to be maintained. The door is open, but the door-keeper is a Japanese. Not even China is allowed to build one mile of railway in this her own country. No foreign capital can enter Manchuria except under Japanese direction. This all applies to the southern and richer half of Manchuria. In the north Russia is even more dictatorial, and the Chinese Government does nothing. Russia and Japan have an agreement by the terms of which each agrees to assist the other against an infringement of their alleged rights. China's sole right in Manchuria is to protest and protest, and then submit to new demands. Both Russia and Japan may increase the number of their troops in Manchuria to any extent and call them railway guards or guards against the plague—or call them nothing: China cannot stop them, and not one foreign nation is going to interfere. The Japanese are in every part of China proper. They understand the working of the Chinese mind much better than any Westerner ever can, and they are able to get nearer to the Chinese. They are there as small traders, contractors, or anything: but nothing of importance happens which is not at once known to the Japanese Government. In Peking there are thousands, and many of them not only well-trained soldiers of the Japanese Reserve, but some of them commissioned officers. There is not an influential official in any of the Chinese Government boards who is not more or less under Japanese influence, and probably not a governor's yamen in the country in which there is not a Japanese agent. This influence has successfully blocked for nearly two years all efforts of Germany, France, England, and America to finance Chinese railways, and is now apparently obstructing with equal success the consummation of the loans for the regulation of Chinese currency until the terms of these loans have been so modified that Japan is satisfied. Nothing is too small for the Japanese to overlook, and nothing too large for them to study. This surveillance of things Chinese by the Japanese is nothing new. The study of the details of finally acquiring China has been going on for many years.

For example, sixteen years ago, at the time of the Chinese-Japanese war, the army of North China was the only force available for defense. The quartermaster-general of all this army had held his position for some years. Through his hands passed all the army supplies, food, clothes, arms, ammunition, etc., etc. He was the one man who knew how many actual men could be put in the field and exactly what the outfit of the army was. He was a most capable man, no amount of work was too much for him, and he took charge of everything—a remarkable man, and a good Chinese scholar. Near the close of the war it was discovered that this wonderful man was a Japanese, a devoted subject of the Emperor of Japan, and that the Japanese Government had always been as well posted on the unreality of the Chinese army as had its quartermaster-general. He had devoted years to this work for the good of Japan. He was executed, but he had made a good fight for his country, well worth the price he paid.

We must remember that the Japanese and Chinese are more or less the same race. Their written language is much the same. They think along the same lines, and can understand each other in a way never possible between the white and yellow races. Among the Japanese now in China many have Chinese wives. They intermarry on a basis of equality, and the results of these marriages are good and the offspring are always Japanese subjects. China has now a great fear of Japan, knowing her power, but they are rapidly coming together. The white races have clearly shown that they will have nothing to do with either nation, upon an equal footing, and that all they want from China is profit. China has much that Japan requires—people, acres, resources; and Japan will supply what China needs—efficient, economical, strong government and leadership.

One cannot set an hour or a day for the final move to be made, but we may be sure that until the end each well-thought-out move of the Japanese will have all the appearance of having been forced upon them by circumstances over which they (the Japanese) had no control. Any little happening may precipitate the affair. If from the plague or famine, or any other cause, serious rioting should take place in Peking or Tientsin, and the other foreign legations become alarmed, I think we may safely say that Japan would at once assume control. The foreign nations would protest—but after the fact. Japan is not only the one nation represented in Peking which has sufficient troops and equipment for at any moment taking entire charge of the whole city, but she is undoubtedly the only nation whose representatives in China have the thorough preparedness that will allow them to act at once when the moment arrives. Other nations will enrich the cable companies and wait. It is not necessary that serious troubles should occur in Peking. Let them occur in any part of China, and Japan will take charge. And what will the other nations do? Protest, call conventions and talk. There will be, or is, an understanding with Russia which will prevent any active objections from that country. That Japan and Russia must at some time in the future try conclusions as to the superiority of the white or the yellow race is true; but that [illegible] until after the Chinese-Japanese combination hase been accomplished.

As to England, France, or Germany, not one of them can afford to try force in the Far East with Japan. They cannot get sufficient warships or land forces there, and would not dare to it it were possible. They all have their own houses in Europe to keep in order As for America, its people would not allow a war with Japan to save China. We will let it go at that, and not analyze the "perfect preparedness" of the American nation for war The giving a strong government to China, the opening up of the country, and the increased commercial value of China under Japan would much more than overcome any imagined sentiment we might have for the integrity of China. In the meantime the Japanese-American war, the Russo-Chinese troubles, the Mexican-Japanese alliance, the great reforms to be made in China tomorrow, will be well worked in the international press, that Western nations may have something to think of, or at least think they are thinking.

Always tomorrow. But on some "today" the world will realize that while Japan has been making all these talked-of preparations to capture the United States, she has taken control of China and united the yellow race. And then what? The taxes paid by the Chinese may be reduced one-half, the revenues trebled or quadrupled, the government of the country, in which the Chinese will have a great share, administered in a firm, businesslike manner that will command the respect of the world, extraterritoriality abolished, and the yellow race received into the family of nations upon a national equality. But even now, if China can put forward a keen, strong, unselfish leader, one in whom the people will have confidence, she can yet work out her own glorious salvation. May God grant the quick coming of this "Master of Men"!—The Outlook.

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A MERITED REBUKE

The irreproachable politeness of the late Edward VII. of England, was not only individual and relative to persons; it was human and general as well. Once at Marienbad His Majesty and a few friends were having tea in a restaurant in the pine woods near the town. At a table close by sat another party, the host of which was a well known German prince.

The work of attending to the guests at both tables devolved upon a young English waitress, and the king did not fail to notice the rude, blustering manner of the royal German, who threatened to report the terrified girl every time she had occasion to answer his summons. Annoyed by this most unjustifiable behaviour, the king said to Sir Stanley Clarke:

"You are to convey my thanks to the proprietor here for the prompt and admirable manner in which my party has been served at this restaurant.'

The command was instantly obeyed, much to the disgust of the adjoining table, a disgust which was intensified when the king gave the timid young waitress a gold piece.

* * *

NO-MAN'S-LAND

Far away down the river, beyond the docks and the wharves and the warehouses, the low banks of the Thames are left much as nature made them, and for miles and miles a drear waste of mud and swamp stretches out on either side. Here is the region known as 'The Flats," and many a weird tale is told concerning it in the bar parlors of the riverside inns. Dark deeds are the most commonplace features of these wild, trackless wastes, where wooden shanties, half submerged in the mire, give shelter to coiners, anarchists, and the criminal outcasts of London's underworld. It is to be feared that many an undetected murder is committed in the heart of this horrible "No-Man's-Land.'

* * *

ON THE DEFENSIVE

A distinguished novelist recently found himself traveling in a train with two very talkative women. Having recognized him from his published portraits, they opened fire upon him in regard to his novels, praising them in a manner which was unendurable to the sensitive author.

Presently the train entered a tunnel, and in the darkness the novelist raised the back of his hand to his lips and kissed it soundly. When light returned he found the two women regarding one another in icy silence.

Addressing them with great suavity, he said, "Ah, ladies, the one regret of my life will be that I shall never know which of you it was that kissed me!"—Ideas.

* * *

In a western university the dean of the institution was told by the students [illegible] cook was turning out food not [illegible]

The dean summoned the [illegible] tured him on his shortc[illegible] ed him with dismissal [illegible] bettered.

[illegible]

Fees for Honors

When the Law Lords, consisting of Lord Halsbury (presiding), and Lords Atkinson, Gorell and Kinnear, met to hear a Scottish appeal case (the Lord Advocate vs. the Walker Trustees) the Lord Advocate, who was leading for the Crown, mentioned incidentally that two of their lordships present had not paid their fees "on creation as peers." Lord Halsbury said the Lord Advocate was a representative of the Crown, and the Government. Did he press the point, or could they go on? The Lord Advocate observed that certainly they could go on, and their lordships might treat his observation as an "aside." The case raises the important question as to whether the respondents are entitled to certain fees known as the fees of honor, from persons on whom peerages, baronetcies and knighthoods of the United Kingdom are conferred. The question has been decided in their favor in the Court of Session by the Lord Ordinary, and thereafter by the unanimous judgment of the Second Division. The Lord Advocate, in his address, said the respondents claimed a right to demand fees as follows:

Duke	£21	13	4
Marquis	18	6	8
Earl	15	0	0
Viscount	10	0	0
Baron	6	13	4
Baronet	5	0	0
Knight	3	6	8

The Heritable Usher was an office set up by a Scottish king in the fourteenth century and was conferred on the Cockburns of Langton in 1686. It was ratified by the Treaty of Union in 1706. It was an office openly sold and bought and in succeeding years passed through the hands of Alexander Coutts, a relative of the London banker, to the Walker family, two elderly ladies of which ultimately devised it with other property to a trust for the Scottish Episcopal Church. Meantime the question of the fees exacted had been raised by Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston, among others, but nothing was done until 1904, when a committee reported in favor of buying out the Heritable Usher's right. It was decided first that the Walker Trustees, who are in effect an incorporated company, should justify their rights in a court of law, and they won the two actions referred to above. Mr. Ure contended that, as the Walker Trustees had formed themselves into a statutory company, they could not usher the recipients into the Royal presence, and were not entitled to charge any fees for doing nothing. Lord Halsbury said the Scottish Courts appeared to have found that a simple section of the Act of Union had established a right to take fees in every case in which honor was conferred in the United Kingdom. The Solicitor-General followed on the same side, and Mr. Clyde, K.C., then opened the case for respondents, maintaining that this was a heritable office with all its attached rights. During the argument there was a sly allusion to the constitutional struggle. Mr. Clyde, looking at the Lord Advocate, who was sitting near him, remarked that there were eventualities at the present moment which might result in a large harvest to the Heritable Usher, and bring a good deal of grist to his mill. Lord Halsbury laughed, but the Lord Advocate took no notice of the observation. With a view of showing that originally the predecessor of the Trustees performed a duty of value to new peers, Mr. Clyde pointed out that he was a kind of doorkeeper to Parliament, and was, so far as new peers were concerned, a useful person to fee. It was a post which was ratified by the Treaty of Union in 1706, when it was provided that nothing should do away with it. The Lord Advocate, replying for the Crown, said what was asked by the other side was to make Englishmen pay fees under a Scottish Act of Parliament. Their lordships reserved judgment.

With regard to the problem of which of the four judges hearing the appeal have not paid their fees, it may be mentioned that Lord Halsbury, the ex-Lord Chancellor, has been a peer since 1898; Lord Gorell, ex-president of the Probate and Divorce Division, since 1909; Lord Atkinson, ex-Attorney-General for Ireland, 1905; and Lord Kinnear, ex-judge of the Scottish Court of Session, since 1897.

THE DELHI DURBAR

Delhi Ke-Bashah is the title with which the King-Emperor will be hailed at the Durbar in December. No official programme is yet ready, nor will be published till August. It is, however, possible to give an idea of the programme. The work of preparation is even now well advanced. It involves almost the reconstruction of the city, roads, railways, sanitation all being extensively improved. King George will be the first of the English to be crowned Delhi-Ke-Bashah. He will himself perform the act of crowning, as no religious ceremony is possible in a land full of so many jarring creeds as is India. For his Majesty and Queen Mary special crowns are being made at the Crown jewelers. They will be of a characteristic Indian type, and will be assumed by their Majesties at the great Durbar on December 12.

The King and Queen will be in Delhi from December 7 to December 16. The King then leaves for a shooting expedition to Nepaul. He will be the guest in a shooting camp of the Maharajah. Her Majesty will remain at Agra. Among the ceremonies fixed is a State entry into Delhi, presentation of the inevitable addresses, and the reception of several thousand Indians in a pavilion on the historic Ridge, where our camp was during the Mutiny days. Ruling chiefs are to visit the King during December 8 or December 9. His Majesty is anxious to come in personal touch with them, and for these two days he will do little but engage in conversation with the rulers. This is a brilliant stroke of policy, due entirely to the King's perfect comprehension of the whole Indian problem. It will make permanent the good effects of his visit to India. The King will not return the visits. In that respect his place will be taken by Lord Hardinge, who, when the King steps ashore at Bombay, ceases to be Viceroy, and becomes simply Governor General.

The Durbar takes place on Tuesday, December 12, and will be witnessed by at least 50,000 people. The scene will be overwhelmingly splendid even to the Indian mind, which expects a great deal. There is to be, another day, a review of 80,000 troops. The Imperial Service troops are to be under the command of their respective chiefs. Calcutta children will sing the National Anthem on their Majesties' arrival in that city in four languages—English, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu. Lord and Lady Mar and Kellie, Sir Hedworth and Lady Lambton, Lord Alington, and the Dowager Lady Alington, Lord and Lady Derby, and Lady Victoria Stanley are among those going out.

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Proud Motorist—Yes, it took me about six weeks' hard work to learn to drive my machine.

Pedestrian—And what have you got for your pains?

Proud Motorist—Liniment.

* * *

"What made you so late?"

"I met Jinks."

"Well, that's no reason why you should be an hour late getting home to dinner."

"I know; but I asked him how he was feeling, and the fool insisted on telling me."

CLAIM TO EARL'S TITLE

All the elements for a sensational novel are to be found in the history of the ancestors of William Ward, a Melbourne builder, who is a claimant to the title and estates of the Earl of Dudley. The claimant, who, it is stated, will shortly visit this country, left London for Australia in 1883. He asserts that he is descended in a direct line from Thomas, the son of the second Baron Ward and eleventh Lord Dudley. Of this Thomas, who was born about 1685, a romantic story is told. Whilst a young man he married and settled down in the town of Great Torrington, situated on a hill above the River Torridge, seven miles out of Bideford. He soon made a reputation for himself as "The bold smuggler of Plymouth." In his fast lugger he ranged the Bristol channel from Barnstaple to Land's End, and ran many rich cargoes along the coasts of Devon and Cornwall. He had a great affection, however, for his home in old-world Torrington until his exploits became so obnoxious to the authorities that he was practically outlawed, and a price put upon his head. Then, fearing that the 100 guineas offered by the Government for his capture might lead some of his smuggling comrades into treachery, he sailed away to Jamaica. There he contracted a bigamous marriage with the daughter of a Spanish planter, and, incidentally, acquired very considerable estates. He died in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1736, leaving sons by both marriages. In due course one of his Jamaica descendants, who had risen to the dignity of a judge, sailed for England to do battle for the family possessions. Judge Ward died, however, either on the voyage or immediately after landing. Thereupon his nurse, a clever adventuress, finding herself out of employment through the death of her master, seized his papers and boldly set up as the judge's widow. In this capacity, it is said, she succeeded in drawing a pension from the Government of Jamaica for several years. Some years ago the Devonshire Wards—from whom William Ward traces his descent—began to put forward their claims, but without any substantial result. The present claimant is apparently determined, however, to bring his case before the public, and it is with that object that he is comtemplating an early visit to England. He has a brother living in Brixton.

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ROYALTY WITH ROYALTY

According to the modern rule, royalty may only mate with royalty, except under very special conditions. In our own country the matter is left in the hands of the sovereign by the Royal Marriages Act; and in a few cases, such as the marriage of the Duchess of Argyll and the Princess Royal, and the unions with the Houses of Teck and Battenberg, which, according to the strict Byzantine rule, are not royal, but merely "serene," exceptions have been permitted. But the principle is that royalty must mate with royalty; and as the number of royal families is extremely limited, it comes about that every prince and princess knows that his or her choice must be made from a small group of personages. Their choice is further restricted by the question of religion, for the blood royal is divided into two opposite camps—the Roman Catholics and the non-Roman Catholics. In the eighteenth century some of the smaller royal houses of Germany were accustomed to bring up their children to no particular religion, so that they might not be hampered in their selection of a suitable alliance; and the story is told of a duchess of Hanover, who, when asked what religion her daughter was, replied that she was of no religion as yet, as she was waiting to know of what faith her husband would be, before instructing her. Unless a prince or princess changes his or her religion, the rule holds good that Roman Catholics of the royal blood only marry Roman Catholics, and non-Roman Catholics wed with non-Roman Catholics. The choice of English princes and princesses is limited practically to Prussia, a few of the smaller German States, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.—Ladbroke Black in The London Magazine.

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BEAU BRUMMEL.

Brummel never pretended to be anything but a dandy. His recorded sayings prove that he was always ready to burlesque his own pose of exquisite fastidiousness and fragility. Thus he said he had caught a cold because "on the Brighton road the other day that infidel Weston (his valet) put me in a room with a damp stranger." There is also some merit in his poem "The Butterfly Funeral," particularly in this verse:

The Dormouse attended, but cold and forlorn,
And the Gnat slowly winded his shrill little horn,
An the Moth, who was grieved for the loss of a sister,
Bent over the body and silently kissed her.

Brummel seems to have done no harm to anyone except his creditors, and to have had some kindness as well as shrewdness in his nature. Perhaps he wasted nothing except other people's money, for he may have been born a dandy, as Mozart was born a musician. If so, the fact remains that it is not well to be born a dandy, unless you can contrive to die young. Brummel lived to be sixty-two, and spent his last twenty-four years in exile in France, with no object in life except to dress as well as he could in spite of a poverty which gradually became destitution.

Miss Clare Jerrold, in her book on "The Beaux and the Dandies," tells the story of his miserable end, and makes us see that at last he attained to a real dignity through suffering. He grew tattered and filthy, and one lady in Caen was the only person who would receive him. She was asked, "How can you admit such a driveller?" and she answered, "He is never in our way, and though it is true that he is not now the amusing character he once was, I like to see him take his seat before my fire."

At last his mind went and he was admitted to a convent where the insane were kindly treated. There he died, more happily, perhaps, than his rival George IV., who never forgave him for being the finer dandy.—Times.

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A TYPICAL ENGLISH SAILOR.

Down to 1834 the East India Company had in its employ a body of officers and seamen who formed a force half way between a merchant fleet and a navy. They "went out desirous to trade, but prepared to fight for freedom to trade." For more than two hundred years they played a great part not only in building up the vast fabric of the company's trade, but also in making India British.

The very first voyage showed of what stuff these men were made. In 1603 two ships, the "Dragon" and the "Hector," met with storms in the South Atlantic on their homeward voyage. The rudder of the Dragon got unshipped, and the sea was too high to allow of its being rehung. Some of her crew would have left her to drift, and made their way home in the Hector. But Captain Lancaster, who commanded the Dragon, would neither abandon his ship nor risk inflicting loss on his employers by keeping his consort in company.

The Hector was sent home bearing this letter to the company: "I will well strive with all diligence to save my ship and her goods, as you may perceive by the course I take in venturing mine owne life, and those that are with me. I cannot tell where you should look for me if you send out another pinnace to seek me, because I live at the devotion of the wind and seas."

It is pleasant to know that in the end all went well. The storm abated, the rudder was rehung, and Captain Lancaster lived to reach home, to be knighted, and to become a director of the East India Company.—Spectator.

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MEDAL FOR PATIENCE

Sir Henry Hawkins was once presided over a long, tedious and uninteresting trial, and was listening apparently with great attention to a very long-winded speech from a learned counsel. After a while he made a pencil memorandum, folded it, and sent it by the usher to the Queen's counsel in question, who, unfolding it found these words: "Patience competition. Gold medal, Sir Henry Hawkins. Honorable mention, Job."

* * *

To eke out his salary the people of a small country church gave their pastor a number of gifts, among the presents being a new frock-coat for the pastor and a pretty bonnet for his wife.

On the following Sunday as they walked up the aisle in their new habiliments the choir inadvertently struck out with the voluntary, much to the discomfiture of the sensitive clergyman and his wife—

"Who are these in bright array?"

* * *

"How is your daughter getting on with her music?"

"Well, it isn't proper for me to compliment my own girl, but several of the neighbors have told me that they often stay awake at night listening to her playing, so she must be pretty good."

Popular Pictures

An artist's lot is not always a happy one. The late Holman Hunt struggled for years against adverse criticism in his effort to simplify, purify and beautify British art. At one time his poverty was so great that he made up hs mind to emigrate to Canada; but, fortunately, Millais came to his brother artist's rescue, and persuaded him to go down into Surrey and continue his work.

It was here that he painted the background for his famous picture, "The Light of the World." For three months Holman Hunt painted all night in the open air by the light of the full moon and a solitary candle, and during that time he placed upon the canvas his immortal work. All over the world "The Light of the World" was exhibited, and caused a great sensation. Reproductions sold in every town and country village. Its sales up to the present time cannot fall short of a million pounds.

The original picture was placed in a chapel at Oxford, but later the artist spent some weeks in repairing the damage that had been caused by neglect. Then he painted a larger copy, which was hung in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

"The Light of the World" is almost but not quite, the most popular religious painting in existence. It is beaten by the wonderful "Head of Christ," by Max. There is no neck—just the head. The eyes seem to be closed, but after gazing at the painting for some time they appear to open. It is, of course, merely an artist's trick, but so wonderful does it seem that some people regard it as a miracle. This is the most popular of religious paintings, and well over a million reproductions of it have been sold.

The picture that beats all records is that of the Eiffel Tower. In two years one firm of photographers sold over 700,000 copies, and at the present time there are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 scattered about the world.

Compared with this sales of photographs of the Tower Bridge are quite insignificant, although they amount to nearly 1,000,000. Strange to say, Londoners do not buy many of these pictures. Most of them are bought by visitors to the metropolis, who take them away as souvenirs.

The historical interest of the Tower of London always appeals to those who come to London for a holiday, and hundreds of thousands of photographs of the Tower have been carried across the Atlantic to the States. The sales of it greatly exceed those of the Tower Bridge, and since photography became so popular it is estimated that about 1,200,000 pictures of the Tower have been produced. At the small sum of a penny each this would realize $25,000, but many of these were sold for two and three shillings and even more.

The sales of photographs of the late Queen Victoria were simply enormous, and must during her lifetime have totalled 1,500,000. Thousands of pounds worth have been sold in the Colonies and in India, and in one case a single Australian firm took over $25,000 worth in one consignment. The photographs of Queen Alexandra command a ready sale; one firm makes over $5,000 a year from this source alone.

CURIOUS COURTSHIPS.

Some customs prevailing in certain parts of the Soudan have been described by Artin Pasha, who recently made a journey up the Blue and the White Nile. The gentleman is Minister of Education in Egypt and in his letters to his wife gave an account of his experiences, which is now published in a book called "England in the Soudan."

He came across certain tribes where the women, he says, "seem to have passed the limits of even American women," and he naively adds that but, for the distance from Cairo and the wildness of the country he "would willingly pass several months in the midst of these good folk in order to learn the meaning of virtue in both the ancient and the modern tense of the word.

One girl may have as many as from seven to fifteen wooers, who court and flirt with her for a whole year in the sight of her parents. They not only visit her in the daytime, but remain at night near her dwelling to mount guard outside her room, going so far even as to keep watch within her room in order to be at her service in case she should awake.

"If she asks for water, as many calabashes of water are offered to her as there are lovers in attendance. Should she desire to pay calls on her friends, the whole of her lovers offer to carry her palanquin, and again it is the aspirants to her hand who undertake to anoint her with butter every morning. The period of courtship lasts for a year, at the end of which period the beauty must make her choice. When she does so the unsuccessful wooers go off to repeat their performance with another girl."

These maidens are black, and nominally at least Mohammedans, but in the matter of rights and liberties they have little to learn. The Shilluks of the White Nile, on the other hand, are as far as possible from being Mohammedans, yet their women have similar privileges:

"With the Shilluks it is the women that rule the household, the young women themselves that choose their husbands, and that, once married, assume the post of command. The strongest and most hot-headed man dare not beat his wife, for he would be looked down upon immediately, and would be unable to find a second wife to succeed his first. No missionary effort affects the Shilluk woman; it is practically impossible to convert her either to Christianity or to Islamism, for she is the guardian and depository of the Shilluk traditions, religion and historical customs."

* * *

MAY BE RESULT OF HER DIET.

For years English women never ceased to be interested in the secret of Queen Alexandra's beauty, and even today they cannot quite comprehend how a woman well past 60—one who has had her share of grief—can appear more youthful than many a woman of 40. It is said that her diet has much to do with this. Queen Alexandra never touches red meat. She eats only chicken, turkey, duck and game. The vegetables she has served to her are cabbage, spinach, peas and beans. She does not eat pudding or pastry and for dessert has simply fruit cooked or uncooked and nuts and raisins. She is particularly fond of nuts and has been known to make an entire luncheon of almonds and walnuts dipped in salt. She eats toast rather than bread and very little butter, but quantities of cream.

Her Majesty drinks nothing but hot milk, having given up tea, coffee, cocoa and wines years ago. On this diet with a moderate amount of exercise Queen Alexandra keeps [illegible] well and preserves a girlish [illegible] ure and wonderful softness [illegible]

* * *

Wife—Have you ev[illegible] hats you could buy in [illegible] money you squander [illegible]

Husband—Oft[illegible] buy about 50 for [illegible]

AND NOW?

"And now?" asks Mr. H. G. Wells in the Daily Mail.

"What new phase in the life of our nation and our empire does this tremendous ceremony inaugurate? The question is inevitable. There is nothing in all the social existence of men so full of challenge as the crowning of a king. It is the end of the overture; the curtain rises. This is a new beginning place for histories.

"For England is no exhausted or decaying country. It is rich with an unmeasured capacity for generous responses. It is a country burthened indeed but not overwhelmed by the gigantic responsibilities of empire, a little relaxed by wealth and hampered rather than enslaved by a certain shyness of temperament, a certain habitual timidity, slovenliness and insincerity of mind. It is a little distrustful of intellectual power and enterprise, a little awkward and ungracious to brave and beautiful things, a little too tolerant of dull, well meaning and industrious men and arrogant old women. It suffers hypocrites gladly, because its criticism is poor, and it is wastefully harsh to frank unorthodoxy. But its heart is sound if its judgments fall short of acuteness and if its standards of achievement are low. It needs but a quickening spirit upon the throne, always the traditional centre of its respect, to rise from even the appearance of decadence. There is a new quality seeking expression in England like the rising of sap in the spring, a new generation asking only for such leadership and such emancipation from restricted scope and ungenerous hospitality as a King alone can give it. . . .

"When in its turn this latest reign comes at last to its reckoning, what will be sum of its achievement be? What will it leave of things visible? Will it leave a London preserved and beautified, or will it but add abundantly to the lumps of dishonest statuary, the scars and masses of ill-conceived rebuilding which testify to the aesthetic degradation of the Victorian period? Will a great constellation of artists redeem the ambitious sentimentalities and genteel skilfulness that find their fitting mausoleum in the Tate Gallery? Will our literature escape at last from pretentiousness and timidity, our philosophy from the foolish cerebrations of university 'characters' and eminent politicians at leisure, and our starved science find scope and resources adequate to its gigantic needs? Will our universities, our teaching, our national training, our public services, gain a new health from the reviving vigour of the national brain?

"Or is all this a mere wild hope, and shall we, after perhaps some small flutterings of effort, the foundation of some ridiculous little academy of literary busybodies and hangers-on, the public recognition of this or that sociological pretender or financial 'scientist,' and a little polite jobbery with picture-buying, relapse into lassitude and a contented acquiescence in the rivalry of Germany and the United States for the moral, intellectual, and material leadership of the world?"

* * *

BLACK OPA[illegible]

The gem most [illegible] the black opal [illegible] in the mar[illegible] the [illegible]

Plans for Motor Road

Western Motor says: In no place on the continent of North America is the good roads cause making as rapid steps of advancement as it is in Canada, and in British Columbia in particular. Within a short time it will be possible to motor from Vancouver over the mountains and on over the great Alberta country to the Great Lakes and from there on would be a choice of several routes to the Atlantic seaboard.

It is the plan in Canada to have the work of highway construction under the direction of the provincial government, and secure the funds directly by a[illegible]ation. The Canadian government realizes the importance of building good highways and has been most generous in providing for that work.

The good roads project which the Canadians are working on now is the trans-provincial highway from the Alberta border line to the Pacific seaboard. This great work is really of inter-provincial character, and the governments of British Columbia and Alberta working harmoniously and in conjunction toward the ultimate possession of a modern highway of the very first order extending without a break from Calgary to Vancouver, and from Victoria to Cape Scott. The road from Calgary to the Crow's Nest, and from the Crow's Nest to Creston, with the exception of a gap of six miles between Kitchener and Goatfel, is already in daily use.

Beginning at the western end of this proposed highway there is already in existence a road from Vancouver to Hope, a distance of 100 miles. This with slight repairing, will soon be in good condition for traffic. From Hope to a point 23 miles east is another good road, built by the Royal Engineers in the early "sixties—the old Sappers and Miners'" road—and still in excellent condition with the exception of a few short stretches. Engineers are now at work on the Nicola to Princeton stretch, and from Princeton to Cascade and on to Vernon, in the Okanagan, there are already good roads. Engineers will soon be at work locating roads to connect Vernon with both Princeton and Trail, and this will then give the traveller an opportunity to go through the fertile orchards of the Okanagan, or the busy mining camps of the boundary.

The Columbia river will be bridged at Trail. Preliminary work on the proposed steel structure is now being carried on by government engineers and it is expected that it will be completed early next year. A second bridge will span the Kooteney near Creston.

Crossing the Columbia river at Trail the great highway will follow the Columbia as far as Sayward and then swing to the southward and follow the Pend d'Oreille river as far as the mouth of the Salmon, and then through the Bayonne country to near Kootenay Landing, where the new bridge will be built to connect with the road from Crow's Nest to Creston.

From Creston, which is one of the finest fruit districts of the interior of Canada, the road is already completed to the Alberta line with the exception of the Kitchener-Goatfel gap of six miles already referred to. The route is then through Fernie and Cranbrook and the famous Crow's Nest Pass. From the provincial boundary to Calgary the road has already been completed by the Alberta government.

With the completion of this great work it will be possible for the motorist to travel 2,000 miles through one of the greatest scenic and farming districts of the world in passing from Vancouver to Alberta. Once reaching Alberta, it will be possible to go on to the Atlantic, having a choice of several excellent routes. This will then make an ideal transcontinental highway.

But it will even be possible to make a greater trip than this, for the Pacific Highway Association, organized by western good roads enthusiasts, has projected a 2,000 mile highway from Mexico to Vancouver, along the Pacific coast, and this connecting with the Canadian thoroughfare will make the route over 5,000 miles in length.

Think what a grand trip it would be to motor from the Mexican border on the south, through beautiful Southern California, now the Mecca of thousands of tourists annually, on through Northern California, then on through the Siskiyou mountains and fertile lands of Oregon into the scenic Puget Sound country. Then crossing the border line into Canada and touching at Vancouver and the awe-inspiring Rockies, go down into the great Alberta country, and then on, either to the north or south, to the Atlantic ocean.

It would be impossible to realize the grandeur of such a trip as it would be impossible to realize the lasting benefits that would accrue to the districts tributary to the great highway. What need would the American tourist have of going to far-off Europe to experience the joys of travelling through wonderful scenic regions with such a magnificent highway in his own country.

These two great projected highways, the one running north and south, and the other east and west, would make it possible to travel from the semi-tropics to the region of perpetual ice and snow, and from rolling and fertile prairies to high and rugged mountains. And all this comfortably within the short compass of a few days.

What an easy matter it would be for the resident of Southern California, during the hot and tiresome summer months to travel northward over an ideal highway to the cool Puget Sound region, or if he has plenty of time at his disposal, journey on across the border into Canada, and up over the mountains to Alberta. And what an easy matter it would be for the Alberta fruit grower during the cold winter months to journey southward and for a time enjoy the less severe climate that his brother is favored with.

It begins to look as though history will repeat itself and that within the next few years we will see the restoration of the great trunk highways, and see them restored in such a manner that they will endure far longer than they did when they first made their appearance for pioneers of the west to reach their new homes. Travel by motor car has all the charm of the old stage coach journey without its delays and inconveniences. It has a speed approaching that of the train, and without the restriction of route or schedule. The motorist can start when he pleases, stop when he pleases, and go practically where he pleases.

But it is not only the modtorist who will be benefitted by such grand trunk systems. The farmer, even the small one who cannot afford an automobile, or who does not even want one, will greatly benefit thereby. One of the biggest problems that the farmer has to consider is that of getting his crop to market. With poor roads it takes a great deal of time and power, and with ideal highways the expense would be so reduced that the original cost of the highway would soon be saved.

It is just such arguments as these stated above that have moved the westerners on both sides of the Canadian-American line to road building activity. They have learned a lesson from European countries and they are now actively applying the principles they have derived.

Although it is a fact that there is less need for the good roads agitation in British Columbia than in any other part of the Pacific Coast, because their government has always been alive to their great value, it is true that the Canadians are redoubling their efforts and in addition to their grand east and west grand trunk systems they are planning hundreds of miles of branch roads.

There are big projects under way in all sections of British Columbia. An important branch of the great trunk road is that which will connect this main highway with the Sheep Creek mining camp, by way of Sayward, Fruitville, Erie and Salmon. From the Sheep Creek road is another branch connecting with the bridge over the south fork of the Salmon river, six miles from Sheep Creek road. From Erickson there is a wagon road connecting with Fort Hill, Idao, and the American road system. Connecting with the trunk road at Cranbrook is the road from Golden through the Windermere valley. At a point on this road another road has been located which will cross the Alberta line and provide a highway between the famous valley and Banff and Calgary. The Alberta section of this scenic drive has already been laid out by the Alberta government, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Nelson will be connected with the big road by means of the present wagon road to Bonnington Falls and a bridge spanning the Columbia river.

The second largest project which the Canadians are now working on is the building of a road northward to the Alaska line. Present indications point to its ocmpletion within four years, and by the time when the Canadian Pacific Highway Association shall have completed its great project the two railways joining would make it possible to travel from far south in Mexico to the southern boundary of Alaska.

Another road which will be built will be from the present terminus at Campbell river on Vancouver Island, to the northern end of Vancouver Island. This island has great things in store for the traveller, and when avenues are opened up for the enjoyment of the scenery, the region to the north of Victoria should be popular with tourists.

From Alberta to the New Island National park at Buttles Lake, another road will be constructed. This national park is one of the finest in the world and abounds in glaciers, snow-capped mountains and other scenic beauties. It is a great hunting and fishing district, and now enjoys an international reputation among sportsmen.

On the mainland two roads are now under way, one from Vancouver and Westminster ot the eastern boundary of British Columbia and the other from New Westminster to Hazelton on the Skeena river.

When all these grand projects have been brought to a successful completion, Canada will surely rival Europe in the matter of good roads, and be far ahead of the United States in that activity. Thousands of tourists will undoubtedly be attracted to Canada yearly by the ideal highways and many of them will come to stay. The day of the railway tourist is waning with the coming of the automobile tourist. Canada has always reaped a rich harvest from the traveller in steam cars and is now preparing to make the most of his successor, the automobile tourist.

POPULARITY OF KING AND QUEEN

LONDON, July 9.—King George and Queen Mary are justifying the bright hopes of all who have had even infrequent and slight opportunities of studying their characters. I have already mentioned some small matters in connection with the coronation which point to new ideas at Court, and there are others that deserve to be mentioned. One was the sending of tickets to a number of costermongers to witness the royal procession from one of the stands, and the subsequent invitation to the men to have lunch in one of the apartments at Buckingham Palace. Another was the King's command that the Common Crier of the City of London should propose the only toast other than the loyal one at the Guildhall luncheon when the King and Queen were there last week.

It is ten years since a similar honor—and it is regarded as a honour by the holder of the offfice——was conferred upon the Common Crier. The office is not what one might imagine from the title—a sort of dignified bellman——but is held by an ex-army officer, who is also mace-bearer and sergeant-at-arms of the city.

More significant than all these is the decision of the King and Queen that beyond his investiture at Carnarvon Castle, the Prince of Wales shall take no part in any public functions until he is twenty-one years of age. That is a wise decision, and is only one of many signs that the new reign will exercise a restraining influence on society, which, in the reign of the late King, was given an impetus towards social extravagance and pleasure which, if desirable at the time, after the gloomy closing years of Queen Victoria's reign was not a thing to keep up always. The tastes of the present King and Queen are different from those of King Edward, and more in keeping, I am convinced, with the present conscience of the nation. For all these reasons I heartily endorse Mr. Keir Hardie's tribute to King George and Queen Mary. Writing in The Pioneer, a Labor journal published in his constituency of Merthyr Tydvil, the Labor leader says:—

"At least there is one person at Court in whom I have implicit faith—I mean the Queen. I confess to a weakness for that good lady. She is the only royal person I have ever seen who looks like a healthy human being. She is not of the wax doll or professional beauty type, but she is a handsome woman, or what in Scotland would be called a 'bonnie' woman.

"Queen Mary's features are those of a woman of capacity who in her time has had frequent occasion to assert herself, and has done so firmly and to some purpose. To see her, as I have done, with her children, and to note her hearty laugh and the perfect confidence existing between mother and sons, is all the proof needed of her womanliness. It is not to be wondered at that she shows something approaching contempt for the geegaws of society. If all counsellors fail King George, the Queen will not fail him, and it will be well for him if he gives warning ear to her counsels."

There is no doubt that Mr. Keir Hardie is right.—J. F. W. in Toronto Globe.

A CURE FOR DEPRESSION

"A great many girls make themselves miserable because they create phantoms in their minds which, of course, quickly and surely lead to depression and morbidity. Take this girl's letter as an instance: 'My life is one long torture because I feel that people dislike me. I have everything else to make me happy, but I can enjoy nothing because of this conviction of others' dislike. Can a girl like myself get a new point of view?'

"Two common causes of such depression are apparently ruled out by the terms of this letter. One is ill-health, which often makes the mind so sensitive that words and acts that would usually pass unnoticed give sharp pain, just as the common sunshine hurts sore eyes. Another is uncongenial companionship, which starves one's ideals like a famine and irritates one's tastes like fever.

"In this case the girl is made miserable, apparently, by a lack of affection, of recognition, of attracting the favorable attention of others, It is pretty safe to say that the fault is more largely with the girl than with the people she meets—at least, this is usually the case. What such a girl needs is what scores of other girls like her need—an entire change of mental attitude. Her heaviness of spirit would be immediately enlightened if she could assure herself that people like her, instead of—as she feels now—that they dislike her. But she is not likely to get such assurance by waiting for it. She will never get it by sitting down with a grieved expression. More likely than not, what she really needs is wholesome activity. First, let her make a silent declaration of her own independence—asserting to herself, when she is slighted, that she can get along very well by herself, reciting the brave lines, 'I am master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.' Then let her set about the definite mission of increasing the happiness of others. Instead of waiting for social joys to come to her, let her carry them to her acquaintances. Let her busy herself in the service of her neighbors. Let her say over and over the great words, "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister.' No point of view so surely carries with it 'the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

—The Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine.

TOO TRUSTING.

With much trouble the burglar had effected an entrance into the trust company's office. As he approached the big safe he was confronted by this sign:

Save Your Dynamite.
This Safe is not Locked.
Turn Knob and Open.

"I don't know what their little game is," he said, "but I'll just see if it really is unlocked."

He grasped the knob and gave it a turn.

Whereupon he received an electric shock that nearly floored him, an electric bell rang loudly, the office became flooded with light, a door in the wall flew open, and a big dog sprang at him.

"Darn my fool hide!" he exclaimed an hour later, as the door of a cell in the police station closed on him; "I know what's the matter with me! I'm too trusting!"—Chicago Tribune.

NO BALLOON.

Old Man from Missouri (viewing aeroplane for the first time): "Holy smokes! if that ain't the queerest lookin' balloon I ever seen."

Young Man (also from Missouri): "Balloon? That aint' no balloon; that's parcels goin' by this noo wireless telegraff."—Judge.

An Ancient Theme

The writer of the following, Mr. Sydney Dalton, a well-known music critic and teacher of the piano in New York, is a Canadian, and, up to a few years ago, was engaged in his profession in Montreal. He, however, had large ideas, and preferred to be in the centre of musical doings, and thus embraced the first opportunity for transferring the scenes of his labors to Gotham. Mr. Dalton, in the New Music Review, says:

Not long ago an advertisement appeared in a musical journal to the effect that a western conservatory of music wanted a teacher of piano, adding that an exponent of the Leschetizky or Alberto Jonas method was preferred. Having read it once, I re-read it to make sure I had made no mistake. Then laying down the paper, I wrapped myself in thought, though, if my memory fails not, it was a rather warm day to wrap oneself in anything. My heart went out to those pupils of that western emporium of music, and it grieved me to think that there is still something rotten in the state of Denmark (meaning the U. S. A.) that the dear old public, of which the late lamented Mr. Barnum was wont to say some pitying things, should still be catchable with the same old bait.

And now, by way of digression, let me recite a sad story:

Once upon a time there was a pianist, a Spanish pianist, I believe, who discovered America in the course of his peregrinations, and, rather fancying the place, hung out his shingle in a northern city on the Great Lakes (or one of them) as a purveyor of knowledge on the subject of playing the piano. Being a man who, by all reports, knew his business, he was successful; and in order to convey a sense of the reputation he enjoyed far and near it is only necessary to remark that in a northerly direction his fame spread as far as the middle of the lake. But our Spanish pianist suffered under a terrible disadvantage, to wit: the city in which his shingle was wafted to and fro by the lake breezes was within the geographical boundaries of the United States of America. To the mere layman who is not au fait in matters musical that may not seem to be a crushing indictment, but to those who know, it partakes of the qualities of the tragic.

Time went on, and doubtless he observed what most other teachers have observed, that the great American music metropolis is Berlin. He must have trained numerous school girls; guiding them up the steep and rugged path until they had achieved that giddy pianist height that enabled them to cope with the difficulties of Moszkowski's "Serenade" and a Mendelssohn "Song Without Words." Whereupon the art of a fair performer having unloosed the secretion of the maternal lachrymal gland and the strings of the paternal pocketbook, she triumphantly proclaimed that she was going to Germany to "finish"—whatever that means. And so the Spanish pianist found that he seldom got beyond the Moszowski "Serenade" and the Mendelssohn "Song Without Words," and he doubtless observed that few of his pupils disseminated themselves over the landscape advertising themselves as having obtained their skill through his teaching, but preferred to go to Europe, if it were only for a few months, in order that they might return to the Barnum public with the distinction of having studied with Ieschetizky or Scharwenka or another of the more or less great European teachers, whereupon the Spaniard-on-the-Great-Lakes became commendably wroth, and having asked himself why this was thusly, and not being able to answer his own question, he decided to shake the American sand from his shoes and take himself off to the American metropolis of music—Berlin.

And now, behold! in a few short years what great changes! He gets the "finishing" pupils—most of them from America—and, what is of even greater moment, he demands and receives larger fees, and his pupils gladly advertise themselves as having studied with him, and (crowning glory of a long career!) a western conservatory advertises for a teacher who has mastered the Alberto Jonas "method." (Incidentally, in case Mr. Jonas is not aware of the fact that he has an only-genuine, original and patented "method" he will be interested to learn that the aforementioned western music emporium has discovered it for him.)

This same story, with a mere change of locality, might with equal applicability be told of Godowsky or Bauermeister or Scharwenka and others,

Is it not a delightful comedy? Does it not beat vaudeville all to pieces? And do not the disinterested observers have quite the time of their life following the vagaries and ludicrous situations of the play?

Music is probably the last of the arts in which Americans fail to stand on their own merits and abide by their own judgments. Formerly painters and architects had to study in Paris. Now many of our painters speak rather disdainfully of the present-day French school, and we realize that we have some excellent American-taught architects. Even professors in our colleges had to study in European universities a few years back, in order that [illegible] applications might receive [illegible] America, but now it is sufficient [illegible] a post-graduate course in a [illegible] can college. But of music [illegible] different matter. We have [illegible] stance, in New York, [illegible] without-words pianists [illegible] unwise enough to [illegible] ents upon them [illegible] should ask any [illegible] for their hasty [illegible] will promptly [illegible] press your inquiries further or ask for the meaning of atmosphere in this sense, they will, of course, be unable to give a very lucid definities, but the old war horse has done duty for several generations, so they use it without questioning its applicability. Judging by results, "atmosphere" for most of them consists in the ability to sit at a piano on the "top floor back' 'in a German pension for many hours each day. It has not necessarily taught them how to analyze the form of the Bethoven Sonata they play, nor has it given them the ability to harmonize a simple melody at or away from the instrument, and a sad number of them do not know the difference between a two-part song form and the exposition of a fogue.

To make an abrupt modulation back to our main theme, does it not seem a reasonable supposition that Mr. Alberto Jonas knew about as much about playing and teaching the piano a few years ago when he was in America as he does now while residing in Berlin? And yet a few years ago did we hear of any western institution for the fostering of incipient musical genius advertising for an exponent of the Jonas "method"?

Personally, I am not pessimistic, No doubt things will right themselves in time, but it is a subject that is particularly inviting to "big stick" treatment at present. And then again (this should strongly appeal to our national spirit) think of all the money those European teachers are making out of our pupils! Between the migratory music students and the "international alliances" (is it not a truly majestic term for a plain business transaction?) no wonder our monetary system is in a bad way. One can only hope that the western institution, for example, which is installing the Jonas "method" will thereby assist in this great missionary work of keeping the American music student where he belongs—usually at home on the farm.

MEN WHO MAN THE LIGHTSHIP

The men who, in the service of the Trinity House, man the lightships around our coast, are a few of those who still remain the simple, hardy men who used to man our barks and schooners. The majority of them have been born and bred within the hail of the salt spray, and have passed their lives exposed to the buffetings of the sea in all its moods.

Those who see the lights twinkling across the placid summer sea are apt to think of the life of a lightshipman as an ideal existence, but the men can tell a different tale. During the winter months, when the wind roars and the seas break in mountains upon the shore, their solitary home lies straining at her cables and washed continually by great waves from which there is no escape, and when the blackness of night or the heavy pall of fog descends upon the waters, the stout boats are cut off from all sight and sound of land and are in continual danger. The risk of collision at sea, ever between ships which are free to move, is very great, but anchored as the lightship is in the fairway of all passing shipping, the crew can only rely upon their warnings to keep other craft from them.

Science has reached these vessels, and to some extent, alleviated solitariness. The modern lightship is fitted with wireless telegraphy, and it is one of the most incongruous sights to see a horny-handed sailorman, who is unfamiliar with the appliances which have been called into being in all great centres, tapping off messages on a Marconi despatches and receiving replies through the space which intervenes between his floating home and the shore. The submarine signal bell, another device which aids the lightship in her duties, helps to add both to her own safety and that of passing ships which are fitted with the necessary apparatus for detecting the warning strokes of the bell beneath the waves.—Charles L. Clarke in The Boy's Own Paper.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BALANCE

Generally speaking, to be well balanced is to be happy. Lack of balance is responsible for many of the mistakes and miseries of life. Trifles loom large on the horizon of the ill-balanced person, and day after day is spent in a continual struggle with ills that could have been averted by a little thought and foresight. An imagination which is beyond the bounds of control, and wrong methods of thinking, are responsible for defective balance. The person who is logical, who thinks wisely and hopefully, who is capable of seeing the other person's point of view, is usually possessed of a well-balanced temperament. When the emotional side of the nature is developed at the expense of the intellectual, when [illegible] dominates over thinking, and the heart, [illegible] phrase goes, rules the head, there is [illegible] acter lop-sided and [illegible]

Right [illegible] wide and [illegible]

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

"BOB" SLAGLE'S "TOUCH-DOWN"

"Shall we cut for partners for tomorrow?" said Andy Dowd?

"High wins," was my reply.

Andy cut a king, and I turned up a seven-spot.

"I win," says Andy, "and I'll just pick Bob Slagle."

"That leaves me 'The Runt,'" was my response; "and just to make it interesting, I'll bet you that 'The Runt' and I will get more birds than you and Bob."

"What chance?" says Andy,

"Bob's never shot California quail," was my answer, "and he will find them swifter on the wing than the Indiana birds he's been in the habit of shooting. I grant you Bob's a good shot, and he ought to be able to stand the going. By the way, is he afraid of snakes?"

"I don't know," says Andy; "were you thinking of springing any on him tomorrow?"

"Well, the chaparral's full of 'em—you ought to know that—and a green hand is apt to bolt when he hears 'em begin to sing. Now 'The Runt' isn't quite as good a shot as Bob, but he's snake-broke, and warranted not to shy at rattlers. You'd better have your man on the carpet, and find out how much of a snake-charmer he is."

"Oh! I guess he'll be able to hold his own among the reptiles," says Andy. "A big, strapping centre-rush like Bob will plow through any interference like that without any dodging. What are we making it, the bet?" he says.

"Well, we'll make it the suppers at the hotel," said I.

"And the price of the shells for the day," said Andy; "always the price of the shells."

"All right, Andy," I rejoined; "and don't forget to coach Bob about always punting when he butts into one of those big rattlers."

"I'll give him the office," remarked Andy, he he walked away.

We were due to drive about twenty miles from San Diego southeast into the foot-hill country of California, there to meet a ranch-owner friend of Andy's, who had reported thousands of quail around his place. California quail do not run in the ordinary bevies of from a dozen to thirty birds or so, like the true "bob-whites" of the Middle, Southern and Eastern States, but they are found in great droves of from seventy-five to three or four hundred birds. They rarely lie decently to a dog, but prefer to trust to their legs to get away, although they are remarkably swift on the wing, and possessed of great vitality. They go through the air like bullets, and the quail-shooter from "the States" has some new wrinkles to learn when he first commences to shoot the California birds.

They are very partial to the thickest cover they can find, and the thickest cover next to the hair on a dog's back is the chapparral of Southern California and Mexico. It is mainly composed of cactus of various varieties, brambles and thorny shrubs, with some bare spots here and there, and where we were going, ravines and gullies running through it, making the traveling something awful. We did not take any dogs, as a dog would not be able to stand the cover unless he was suitably attired in a complete casing of boiler-iron, and anyway, these quail will not lie to a dog once in fifty times in such cover as we were going into.

The approved method of hunting California quail in such a tangle is to flush a flock, and that means getting up a couple of hundred birds, and then running after them as soon as they have lit, and then chasing them up again, and at last scattering them all around in the chaparrel, and then you can go around, kick them up one and two at a time, and get good shooting.

The morning of the next day found us in the cover, and we soon found a drove of quail that must have had three hundred birds in it. We had unhitched the horses in the valley, and left the cook there with instructions to have dinner for us at two o'clock. Fifty yards up the hill we ran into the quail, and away they went into the chaparral. We were scattered out about forty yards apart, and as we went up the hill, Andy and Bob were on the right, and "The Runt" and I on the left. "The Runt," by the bye, was six feet six inches in his stocking feet, and so thin that he could go through pretty near the same space that a snake could slip past in. We all forged ahead, and finally got the birds up again, and a big bunch of them shied over towards where Andy and Bob were going, and Andy called and said they would go after that lot, and for us to follow the others.

So we divided forces, and after that "The Runt" and I flushed our bunch twice more and got them scattered, and began to shoot. "The Runt" killed two rattle-snakes and I killed one on the hill where we were shooting, and after about three hours tramping and shooting we had all the birds we cared to take down. So we went back to the horses, and in about half an hour in comes Andy, and the first thing he says is "Where's Bob?"

And while he was telling about getting separated from Bob, here comes the centre-rush out from the thickest part of the chaparral, on the dead jump, and his clothes were hanging in threads from him. His hands, protected by stout gloves, were not scratched, but everywhere else, from his head to his heels, he was criss-crossed in every direction like a hot waffle. I never saw a man so everlastingly scratched up in my life. He was as pale as a ghost, and the first thing he said when he loped up to the wagon was, "I believe I'm bit in a million places!"

When we got him calmed down, he told us all about it. "I was running through the cactus," says he, "and all of a sudden I heard a sizzing right ahead of me that sounded like the little saw in a planing-mill. I hauled up and there was a rattle-snake coiled up just licking up all kinds of red air and looking hungry for a bit out of the white meat. I blew him away into the cactus, and slipped in another shell and galloped on after those quail, and all of a sudden I came to a little place where three paths crossed, and dad-burn me if there wasn't a snake on two of those paths, and as I turned to come back I heard one start his rattle on the right, and then another one, and as I broke into the one path that seemed to be empty, up goes another head and, Sizz! sizzz! sizzeee! there sits my bucgo, madder'n a nest of hornets, and just licking his chops at the prospect of easy pickings. But I fooled them all. I just hurdled the whole push and started out to make a touch-down here at the rig, and I want to tell you I've made it through the toughest interference that was ever put up against a man in the whole history of touch-downs.

"Why, there must have been eight million tackles between here and where I started to buck the line, and every one was an able-bodied cactus bush with eleven hundred stickers reaching into me from all the points of the compass. Every time I tried to round the ends, something else grabbed me, and by the time I had made forty yards my duds were in ribbons. I held on to my gun and dodged all that I could see coming straight for me, but the air was full of half-backs, whole-backs, quarter-backs and draw-backs, and I began to think I was running through a procession of buzz-saws and wild-cats.

"Finally I could see a little daylight ahead here, and I put in my biggest licks to get out, and here I am. But no more California rattle-snake quail-shooting for your Uncle Bob, Give me a quiet little old Indiana corn-field, where the snakes are all bedded down for the winter, and a black-berry patch is the worst you can expect in the traveling."

Andy eyed his partner in disgust.

"How many birds did you get?" says he.

"Birds!" says Bob. "That snake I got was a bird all right, but I didn't stop to pick him up."

"You must a-got rattled," says Andy.

"Rattled!" says Bob, wiping his scratched nose with a clean handkerchief, "I guess I WAS 'rattled.' We'll let it go at that."

—Ernest McGaffey.

ROUGH SHOOTING IN PEMBROKESHIRE

To lovers of a mixed bag, obtained by hard work in charming country and a soft climate, there are few more attractive localities than the dingles of South Wales and the moors between, especially those along the border line between English and Welsh Pembrokeshire. Besides its beauty and sporting attractions, the historic interest attached to this old-world corner of Wales is considerable. For several days I had been having good sport with the snipe on some favorite bogs, where one may generally get from two to five couple in the morning, according to whether and shooting, and if there is a touch of frost a duck or two as well, when it was decided that three of us should shoot a narrow, well-wooded glen, full of snug lying for woodcock, and where the hounds, when they come, seldom draw without finding a fox. It was a grand morning, with a suspicion of frost in the air, and the last day for pheasants, February 1, 1910, when we started, with a pixed pack of Sealyham terriers and spaniels, to hunt for woodcock amongst the russet fern and rhododendron bushes which clothed the sides of the glen near its brook's junction with the Clyddau river, and here and there the tiny stream below us was completely screened by patches of golden gorse tangled with red bramble leaves. The guns had hardly got to their places—one high up on either side and one near the stream below—when with cheery cries of "High cock!" the beaters and the pack set to work with a will. Almost at once a woodcock was flushed, and the shout of "'Cock forward!" from the stentorian-voiced keeped caused a flock of pigeons to clear rapidly out of the woods ahead, where they were busy with the beech mast, and the brown bird to flit away through the branches of some willows, badly missed, and to disappear amidst murmurs of disgust far up the dingle.

As we reached a more open bit of ground, where moss and lichen-covered rocks peeped out here and there amongst the bracken, with a deal of fuss a cock pheasant, radiant in winter plummage, rose, and as he dashed off between two ash trees was neatly killed by the lady of the party, and started the bag. The fun with the rabbits now became general as they were turned out of the thick covert below, to be killed or missed as they sought the safety of their holes in the bank above. Soon two woodcock were flushed, and dashed, as they always do here, along the stream; but only one fell to a second barrel, to be eventually retrieved from a dense and thorny thicket. When we had reached the top of the glen, where the stream which flows through it comes babbling down from a wild, desolate bit of moorland above, not many miles from Frefgarn Owain, where the great Welsh hero, Owen Glyndwr, was born, we decided to work along some gorse-grown banks, where a woodcock or two as often to be found. Soon a rather wild spaniel put up a brace of woodcock where the angle of two banks was overgrown with thorn bushes and brambles; but they were rather far—at least, that was my excuse, for I missed them with both barrels. By the time we had worked back to the lower end of the dingle several more woodcock had been bagged and many others seen, often affording most difficult shots, and barely giving a chance, so dense was the covert through which they fitted, of queer overgrown thorn bushes straggling in places along the old, neglected banks; but, though we had not bagged the dozen woodcock we had hoped for, the rabbits and old cock pheasants had given us capital fun, and it was cheering to see how many hens were left to bring up sturdy broods for next season. These wild Welsh birds take a lot of stopping, and as they dash down some lonely glen remind one of their Himalayan cousins, the Impeyan pheasants, in their habits, and some of them struck me as being the heaviest birds I had ever handled.

Shooting in India: Native—

—and Imported

G. E. Hyde-Cates, of Sadra, India, is one of the new arrivals promised for Vancouver Island, who is an all-round sportsman. His experiences in shooting cover a number of years in India and elsewhere, and he is the owner of a number of very fine gun dogs. Mr. Hyde-Cates hopes to settle somewhere in the Cowichan Valley. He has also been engaged in poultry-raising and horse-breeding. The photographs herewith shown are also his work, as he is a photographer of merit.

Looking away along the broader valley of the Clyddau, where it flows between sweetly scented gorse banks, often guarded by silent, grey sentinels of rock, which served in bygone days to conceal Owen Glyndwr's men when he so often crossed the river on Welsh service—for tradition has it that he often lived hard by at Wolf's Castle, and died there, too—one was reminded of pleasant days spent in springtime catching the trout, so sweet at breakfast time, and of others passed in taking toll of the duck and snipe which love its occasional fringes of marsh land. As we worked home to lunch through the park the rabbits gave us some capital sport, especially near a grey stone bridge, which spans a pool, where salmon are sometimes to be found, for just beyond it, from a tangle of willow and red dogwood, the pack turned out several bunnies, some of which were killed as they dashed away amongst the bramble-covered rocks and fallen trees beyond. The woodcock, however, which are sometimes found here, were absent today, and certainly they have been much scarcer round here this year than usual, where I have seen good bags made in a few hours, and what with few guns and beaters, which to my mind is much the pleasantest way of shooting. Though I have not heard of their breeding much here, yet in the British Isles, and especially parts of Scotland, they do so more even than formerly, laying their four eggs on the ground often, screened by the low-growing branches of the spruce firs.

After lunch I set out along to try for snipe; so, leaving the beautiful old Welsh mansion where I was a guest, I turned my back on the river—here bowered in rhododendrons and gigantic laurels intertwined with touchest of Welsh brambles—and breasted the hill, making for my favorite snipe moor, Passing the neat white buildings of the home farm, I soon reached a long stretch of boggy moorland, and began by bagging a couple of green plover, whilst the rest of the flock flapped round with plaintive cries as they circled higher and higher. I may here remark that these birds properly cooked with an onion inside are very good eating. When I neared the centre of the marsh I kept very alert, knowing that on a windy day this was a favorite refuge for snipe, as the coarse marsh grass here grows high. I was rewarded by killing a couple, and as I picked up the second bird I heard another rise on my right, and turned just quick enough to drop him with a charge of No. 3 shot. He fell over a big bank, guarded by barbed wire on top, and as I was negotiating the obstacle an old cock pheasant rose out of some bracken fringing the bank. I was just able to get a fairly good footing and shove my gun up in time to prevent the old fellow disappearing behind a great gorse-topped bank by a very lucky snap shot, which brought him to bag, and very gorgeous he looked as the gleams of the wintry sun rested on him as he lay amongst the gold-brown fern. Eventually I picked up the snipe as well, and by the time I left off shooting had made up the big of snipe during my few days' visit to thirty-seven, and I know it ought to have been much bigger. Ruminating thus, I completed a delightful day by stumbling on to a covey of partridges, which rose with a most disconcerting whir at my feet from the heather as I neared home at dusk.—Homeless.

SOME INCIDENTS ON A SEA TROUT LOCH.

It was early in August when, free at last from the cares of work, we came once more to the well-remembered loch in the out-of-the-way spot where gillies are unknown, and where one can fish where and how one likes, and does not have to bribe a hardy Scot to take one to the best beats. Our first day's fishing was not a success, but we got one good sea trout after an exciting struggle. He was hooked on a large red palmer quite near to the boat. From the first we knew he was a good fish, as he went through some of the usual jumping performances directly he was hooked. Then he went off like a flash straight away, and, after taking out about thirty yards of line, turned quickly and came heading back again towards the boat. In his effort to keep the line tight the fisher reeled up hard, and, forgetting that a thwart was behind him, he tried to back, with a tragic result; he collapsed entirely, his legs went up in the air, and he sat, not on dry boards, but in about four inches of water which our man-of-war contained in her hold. In this position he was, of course, helpless, but he stuck to his guns with true British pluck, and wet though his person was, he went on reeling in line till again he felt the fish. Then he had to give up his rod for a moment, not because he wanted to, but because being rather stout, he could not get up with it in his hand. For a very short space I held the rod, and terrible thoughts entered my mind as to what would happen to me if the fish escaped at that critical juncture; but all was well, once more he was on his legs, and, though looking rather inebriated, his hat on one side of his head and his face with a purple tinge, he soon had the fish safely in the net, a good sea trout weighing 2 1-2 lb. A few brown trout were bagged, too, and that was the result of our first day.

Many days of hard fishing followed, when our luck was not of the best; still, at length we had what we considered when starting out an ideal day. The wind was fresh from the S.W., and when we arrived at the loch the water was nicely broken, but not too rough, and we had an excellent time of it, though not without some adventures. We launched our frail craft, and in we jumped, the three of us as keen as mustard, for we knew that the conditions were good, and we wished to get quickly to work. The best beat on the loch was near our launching place, and we began steadily and slowly to drift down, watching each cast with feverish anxiety. We had not long to wait; a boil in the water not far off showed where a fish was on the surface, and a large tail was next seen almost under the boat. I had been fishing with a fairly long line, and of course had no time to shorten up and make a light cast over the fish. "Put your flies over him, for heaven's sake!" came from the other end of the boat; "I'm in a terrible mess."

To the best of my ability I obeyed, and crash went four or five yards of line and cast, all in some of the best loops I have ever seen, right over the fish. It was a desperate effort on my part, and I never hoped for any result; but for some extraordinary reason the fish took my tail fly. I was almost too astonished to do anything for a moment, but that moment was a short one, and I soon had the fish more or less under control. At this stage I heard my friend's reel at the other end of the boat start running with some speed, and I thought he had got into another fish, and so he had—of a kind! Not having time to look [illegible] was doing, I was somewhat [illegible] shouted out to me, "For [illegible] still!" This was not very [illegible] as the boat was rocking and I was in a good fish; furthermore, I could not make out the smallest reason for this injunction. "What's the matter?" I asked. "My dropper is in the seat of your breeches, that's all," and he started operating very near my person with his knife. What had happened was this: the minute I had hooked my fish, my friend, seeing that it was a good one, reeled up and put his rod along in the boat, and while playing the fish I had hooked myself in the back fin or thereabouts.

By the time I was released my fish was alongside and netted, and on being weighed turned the scale at over 3lb. This was a good start, and on we went with our beat. Our next adventure that day was one which, except for the fact that there were three of us in the boat to witness it, might be thought a fisherman's yarn, or in ordinary words a slight exaggeration of the actual facts. This is what happened: after we had been fishing for some two hours, one of my friends hooked a small sea trout of about 1¼lb. This fish, being played on a light 10ft. rod, had a good run straight away from the boat; he then returned very fast, and passed, in spite of all the efforts of the gillie, under the boat, and thus behind the fisher. Having arrived there, the fish jumped and landed himself in the boat. The fisher, in his anxiety to reel up and again get a tight line had not, for the time being, the smallest notion of him endeavoring to play his fish from one side of the boat while the poor beast was gasping at his feet, having jumped in behind his back, was too much for all of us, and we laughed till the tears ran down our faces.

The day eventually ended, and the last cast, made practically in the dark, brought luck to us. So dark was it that one of us put on a Mayfly, hoping that some monster might possibly rise and take it. There was no result for the space of a quarter of an hour, and, indeed, we were very tired and expected none, as it had turned cold and the water was a dead calm. However, just as we reached our landing stage and the keel of the boat touched the ground, a fish rose and was hooked on this never-to-be-forgotten Mayfly. We had plenty of fun in landing that fish in the dark, as we could not tell his size or his whereabouts, and, in fact, we knew very little of what was happening. Luckily he appeared to be firmly hooked, and was soon brought to the boat and netted, turning out to be a brown trout of 2lb. Our bag at the end of the day was quite a nice one for August, containing five sea trout, the largest weighing 3½lb., and twelve brown trout. Carrying these, we stumbled homeward in the dark, weary, but content.—R.N.C.O.

Landing the Trout

Sportsman's Calendar

JULY

Trout, Salmon, Grilse, Bass, Char,
One of the two best months for sea-trout fishing in the estuaries and inlets.

* * *

Eric—I say, father, can whiskey speak?

Papa—No, my boy. Why?

Eric—Oh, I heard mother say the drink was beginning to tell on you.

* * *

Diner—I say, waiter, what's the difference between "sherry" and "fine old sherry?"

Waiter (confidently)—Just the cobwebs on the outside of the bottle, sir?"

* * *

Mistress—Would you care to have this last season's hat of mine, Mary?

Mary—Oh, thank you so much, mum. It's just the one my young man likes me in best.

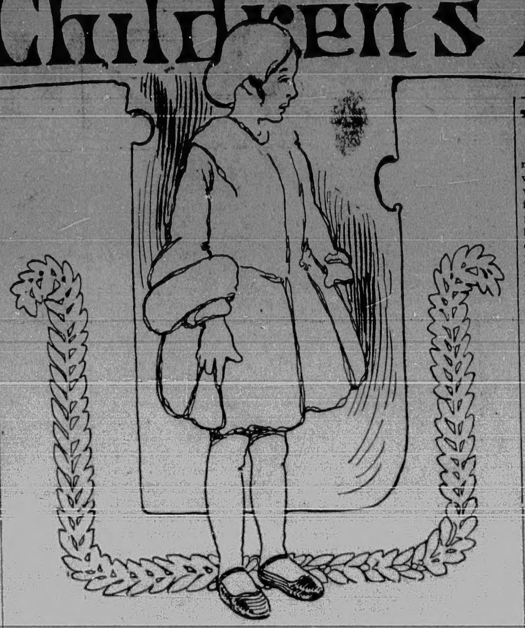
* * *

"I see one of your [illegible] in the mud."

"Well?"

"I was just [illegible] mud ought to be [illegible] sea."

The Children's Page



CURRENT TOPICS

Canadians are very proud of Private Clifford of Toronto, who has won the King's Prize.

There is a new hospital at Ladysmith, which was opened last week by Dr. Young, Minister of Education.

There is a sugar workers' strike in Australia. This is causing great inconvenience to planters and shippers not to speak of the workers themselves.

The streets of the city of Valdez, Alaska, were flooded on the 20th of July by the sudden melting of the glacier. The soldiers helped the citizens to protect their property.

Australia is one of the great meat-producing countries of the world. The great meat dealers of the United States have opened business houses in that country and will take beef and mutton away in cold storage.

Settlers are going to Ucluelet and Clayoquot as well as to nearer parts of Vancouver Island. The men and women who are making homes in clearings in the forest are doing more for this province than many people who imagine they are their superiors.

In spite of warnings there are many forest fires in the province and thousands of dollars' worth of timber are being destroyed. In almost every case such a fire is due to someone's carelessness. Lighted matches or cigarette ends are the cause of many a destructive fire.

At the launching of a new Japanese warship, the Hirado, there was a very pretty ceremony. As the cruiser slipped off the ways a basket was opened and a hundred white pigeons flew into the air. The Anglo-Saxon custom at the launching of a ship is to break a bottle of wine as the name is given.

Louis Strang, a famous automobile driver, was killed near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This time Mr. Strang was not racing. While going quietly along a country road he turned his auto out of the track to let a farmer pass. A bank, which was only five feet high, gave way, and the driver fell under the car and was killed.

Mr. W. G. Cameron is back from a delightful trip to Great Britain. He met there his sister, Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, and his daughter and niece, who are with her in London. Mr. Cameron enjoyed his visit to the old land greatly, but is pleased to be at home again, and his many friends are quite as glad to welcome him back.

News from Japan shows that there is much uneasiness and jealousy among the people of different nations who have interests in Manchuria. Russia and Japan are friends but are ready to take offence, and both would like, if possible, to prevent other nations from making friends with China. In the meantime China is badly governed and is divided against itself.

Hayti is a republic, most of whose subjects are negroes. There are, however, many United States citizens in the towns. There is a revolution going on there now, and American gunboats are being sent to protect the women and children and other peaceable citizens whose lives may be in danger. It is many years since this island freed itself from the Spanish rule.

The Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting passed a resolution asking the government of Ottawa not to change the law so that more men can come over from the United States to help to build the railroads and other public works. It is said that there are now plenty of men in Canada if more than $2 a day were paid for labor. This, with $6 a week taken out for board, is said to be too little.

While there is tremendous excitement in the parliament at home it seems as if there is cause for grave anxiety abroad. The war office has, so it is reported, the fleet in readiness for an emergency. The trouble in Morocco, where French, Spanish and Germans are threatening each other, is, it is believed, the cause of the unusual preparations. We must remember, however, that the reports are in great part guesses for those who direct the navy do not tell their plans.

There are 125,000 Hebrews in Canada. Many of these live in Montreal. These have determined to send a member to Parliament, and have chosen Peter Bercovitch as their candidate. This seems a pity. It should not be necessary in this country to choose members of parliament either for their race or for their religion. If a Hebrew is the best man in a constituency, he should get the nomination, but not because he is a Hebrew any more than because he is French or English, Irish or Scotch.

Last Sunday there was serious disorder on the streets of Victoria and the trouble was very unnecessary. A number of men, belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World wanted to talk to their fellow workmen. A great crowd gathered to listen, and, as they were at the corner of Government and Yates street, traffic was obstructed. The policemen asked them to move to Langley street. They refused, and a number of people were arrested. It is very fortunate that no one was seriously hurt.

Patrick Welch and J. W. Stewart, of Spokane, Foley Bros of St. Paul, and A. R. Mann and A. C. Mackenzie of Toronto, will build the 55[illegible] miles of the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur to Sudbury, Ont. The same firm is already at work in this province, having contracted for 165 miles of road east of Kamloops.

The eastern section will cost $12,000,000 and must be finished by October, 1913. Foley, Welch and Stewart were the contractors for the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Canadian Mineral Paving Company promises to have its very large contract with the city of Victoria finished by the end of the year. In many parts of the city its big machines are at work, and already nearly a third of the thirty-two miles of grading is done. Then we shall have as fine streets as those of any city. The work these hot days must be very hard, but the men do not seem to mind. They will very likely find something else to do when this work is over and stay in the city or near it, for most of the men have wives and children somewhere else, if they do not now live in Victoria.

A Seattle judge, Robert W. Prigmore, went out with his friend Attorney R. H. Evans, to spend a holiday in the country. Mr. Evans left camp for the woods to look for a panther, and thinking he saw one, fired twice. A cry told him his friend was shot. Judge Prigmore died before help could be got. Great grief is felt in Seattle at the loss of a splendid citizen, and the papers blame his companion. It is not likely that anything that can be said will add to the self-reproach of the man who was so rash as to kill his friend. It seems as if a man is never old enough to learn that he no right to fire at any object he does not see distinctly.

We are to have a fine exhibition this year. The Vancouver Island Development League is to show what Vancouver Island can produce. There will be marble and coal, iron and gold, copper and silver, timber of many kinds, fish in every variety to be found in our waters, as well as fruit and plants and flowers. All these will be displayed in the most tasteful way. Then we will see the manufactures and hundreds of pictures of scenery.

Each district will give an exhibit of what it can produce. All entries must be in by the 1st of September. We will hope for the finest of weather and expect the best sort of a good time.

The government is preparing maps showing those who want to settle in this province where they will find what is called pre-empted land. That is, land on which they may settle by making certain improvements each year and living upon it for a stated time. The maps now ready are of the northern districts, where the surveyors have been at work on the Grand Trunk and Great Northern railways. Until lately the greater number of people who came to British Columbia sought minerals or lumber. Now the land is wanted, and pains will be taken to encourage farmers to come.

There are many college boys at work on these surveys, which cannot be made except in summer.

It is surely impossible that anywhere in the world can there be found people so wicked as to plan to set fires in cities. Yet a man who is head of the fire departments of the State of Illinois believes that a gang of conspirators have caused losses by fire in many cities amounting to millions of dollars. His statement is not believed by the chief of police in Kansas City, where the headquarters of these terrible people are said to be.

It is certain enough, however, that there would be fewer fires if building regulations were stricter and people were more careful. The city of Berlin only lost $200,000 by fire last year. Victoria, which is a small city in comparison, lost many times that sum and the fire losses in Chicago amounted to $5,000,000.

There is great room for improvement both in Canada and in the United States.

The entrance results are out, and boys and girls who have passed will be trying to get all the fun they can before they tackle the High School work. There are 548 of these successful pupils, with Miss Bessie Smith of Chilliwack, at their head. Miss Edith L. Harris, of North Ward School, leads in Victoria. This is something for the girls to be proud of.

It is to be hoped that all who take up high school work will determine to to their best. Never let anyone persuade you that you will not be the better for any subject you really understand. You are old enough now to feel that you are working at the highest of tasks, the making of a good man or woman. But if the successful candidates can do this by taking up new studies, the 589 boys and girls who have failed can, by accepting their defeat cheerfully and grounding themselves more thoroughly in all their studies do just as good work. It is not always the pupil who can write the most correct answers who knows the most. Make the most of the holidays that are left, and be ready when school opens to show what is in you.

There are very anxious times in England these days. The House of Lord passed amendments to the Veto Bill which would give that body even greater powers in the making of the laws that rule Great Britain than it has exercised for hundreds of years, if at all, and which would rob the Commons of much of their power. Mr. Asquith and his party intend to reject the amendments and return the bill to the House of Lords. If he is not sure it will be passed, the King will create enough Liberal peers to pass it. It has been known for a long time that this would be done, and Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons are ready to yield to what the last election made plain is the wish of the majority. This is not because they think no better plan than Mr. Asquith has can be found. But a bad or defective law can be repealed when a new government replaces that in power. But a number of young members, when Mr. Asquith arose the other day to explain his plans, made a great disturbance and the Speaker was forced to adjourn the House without its having transacted its business. Members on both sides of the House think this behaviour was both wrong and foolish. It is feared that Mr. Asquith will now be forced to advise the creation of new peers, a measure which will give great offence and pain.

The Reciprocity Bill was passed by the United States Senate on July 22. It only needed the sanction of the President so far as the United States is concerned—for last session the act was passed by the House of Representatives. The President's consent would make the measure law if only the United States was concerned, and he has been one of the strongest advocates of the bill. But as this is a treaty it must be passed by the Canadian Parliament before it goes into effect. No one knows when this will be done, or whether it will be done at all. The Conservatives of Canada are determined that this parliament shall not pass the bill. They have resolved to prevent a vote being taken on the measure and though there is a large Liberal majority they have the power to force Sir Wilfrid Laurier to hold a new election and find out whether the people of Canada really want reciprocity or not.

Mr. Borden thinks the other business of the country should be completed and that, after the census has been taken, and each province of Canada has the members it is entitled to, the elections should be held. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not consent to this. The elections will be held, as soon as possible, probably between September 20 and 25. So for the next two months there will be meetings all over Canada. Everything that can be said for or against the free interchange of natural products between Canada and the United States will be said. Articles will be written in the newspapers by the ablest writers in Canada. And then the people will decide whether they want reciprocity with the United States or not. This question is the most important that the people of Canada have had to decide since the National Policy was adopted at the election of October, 1878, thirty-three years ago. If the Conservatives are in the majority there will be no reciprocity treaty. If the Liberals win, there will be no delay in carrying the measure.

TALK ABOUT THE MERRY MORRIS DANCERS

Three hundred years ago there was nobody in England who did not know what a Morris dance was; every town, village and hamlet in the country had its band of Morris-men, who used to play on the green on high days and holidays and amuse the people. Nowadays, the old and pretty custom of Morris dancing is kept up in a few remote parts of our land, but most people have forgotten what a Morris-man is like. It needs six men to dance a Morris—each of them wears a set of little bells on his feet. The bells—24 in number—are stitched in rows on thongs of leather, and these thongs are fastened round the shin. Ring-a-ring go the bells as the Morris-men twist and caper and frolic on the grass; the more wildly they dance the merrier is the music that they make. They have long colored ribbons round their hats, which wave with every movement, and they carry in one hand a white streamer, which they flap as they leap and bow and turn. It is a delightful sight, and very amusing also. In each set of Morris-men there are a clown and a hobby-horse man. The clown is dressed as funnily as possible. No particular costume is now required. He can black his face, or make it red, and put on any ridiculous garments. So long as he has bells on his feet, a lively sense of fun in his head, and a big bladder in his hand, he will do well. The hobby-horse man is usually attired like a jockey. His noble steed is made out of wickerwork, with a stocking stuffed and painted to represent a head.

Naturally he does not ride, but gets into a large hole in the middle of its body, and dances about with it slung from his shoulders.

The clown and the hobby-man amuse the spectators in the intervals between the dances. Their antics seem to be a vestige of the ancient pantomime part of the Morris dance. In the old May games of the Morris-men all the characters in the tale of Robin Hood were represented. Robin Hood himself and Maid Marian, Little John and Friar Tuck, and the clown and the hobby-horse man used then to dance and play together. There were also two other figures, with whose names at least we must be well acquainted. They were Tom the Piper and the Queen of May. Sometimes Maid Marian took the part of the May Queen. Tom the Piper made music for the Morris dancers. He had, of course, a pipe, and he managed to play this with his left hand while he beat a tabour, or a little drum, with his right hand. The Queen of the May, as we know, was the prettiest girl of the village, and she was chosen by her companions to lead the festival. She wore a coronet on her head, and carried flowers in her hand. She stood in the midst of the dancers, and in one of the closing scenes she was attacked by a terribly fierce dragon, which however, walked rather slowly, as it was made of cloth stretched on laths, and the man inside it had to crawl with care. This was where the brave hobby-horse man used to distinguish himself, as, bearing down on the ferocious intruder, he killed it with a wooden sword!

There was plenty of excitement about a Morris dance in those days—play-acting, music, fun, and the dancing itself. And the best of it was that each village provided its own amusement. The whole thing was performed by the villagers, and all the girls and boys took part in it, dancing in sets behind the older Morris men, and singing the songs that Tom the Piper played. England, then was "Merry England"! A Morris dance was often held while the young men were practising archery, and at all holidays and weddings Robin Hood and his men would troop to the green, or, if it was cold or rainy, gather in some hall or barn, and make pastime for themselves and their friends.

In olden times it was the custom for the clown in the Morris dance always to have his face blackened. Sometimes all the chief dancers ad sooty faces. This was because the Morris men were originally supposed to represent Moorish men—Morris being merely an old form of the world Moorish. The Spaniards learned the dance from the Moors, and Englishmen, it is thought, learned it from the Spaniards in the reign of Edward III., when John of Gaunt returned from Castile. But it is possible that the French were the first to bring the dance from Spain, and spread it through Europe. However this may be, the Morris dance is now as English a thing as anything in England. It is performed in Oxford villages, tin hamlets in Worcester, and in places in Lancashire, Norfolk, Gloucestershire and Northumberland. A few years ago a company of merry Morris-men danced before King Edward at Alnwick Castle. From these villagers who have faithfully kept up the old traditions of Merry England, many lads and lasses and little boys and girls are now busily learning the steps and movements of the pretty old-fashioned dances. Only a month ago the young men and young ladies and children in a new village on the outskirts of London were seen dancing Morris after Morris in the corner of a sunny field by the side of a greenwood. They were clad in the picturesque costumes of ancient times, and they all wore bells on their feet. It was a far more delightful scene than anything to be seen in a stuffy theatre, and the merry dancers enjoyed themselves at their first Morris dancing so much that they kept it up for hours. The same thing happens wherever this fine old form of pastime is revived. It is so jolly, so invigorating, that everybody likes it. Whatever was its origin, it has become in the course of centuries a thing that is bound up with our national life. The airs to which the dances are performed are old English airs, and there is a magic in them that makes the feet tingle to move them. And the measures themselves, with their memories of the Queen of the May and Robin Hood and his men, bring to mind all the romance which we have lost in this workaday modern world of ours. But perhaps we shall in time put up May-poles again, and choose our May Queens, and come back to all the pleasant and charming customs of Merry England. Someone, perhaps, will then try to surpass the feat of the most famous of all Morris-men, Kemp, of Norwich, who lived in the glorious age of Queen Elizabeth. Kemp was bent on proving that Morris dancing was the most delightful and the healthiest form of amusement, and that it could be kept up for a wonderfully long time. So, attended by a piper, and dressed in proper costume, with bells jingling round his legs, he danced out of Norwich one morning and took the road to London. He was nine days on his strange journeys, and he danced every inch of the way!t—Children's Enery inch of the way!—Children's Encyclopaedia.

THE BLUE BIRD OF HAPPINESS.

A little boy and girl lived in a cottage at the end of a village street in the pleasant land of Lorraine. Their mother and father were out in the village buying some food.

The fire went out in the cottage, and the children began to feel very lonely and unhappy. Even their beautiful little pet, a kingfisher, that hung in a large cage close to the fire, could not attract them. It shook its pretty azure wings and cried to them, but they did not notice it.

They sat brooding by the black hearth. But all at once the girl jumped up, and clapped her hands, and ran to the door.

"I know what we can do," she said to her brother. "Let us go and search for the blue bird. Then we shall all be happy."

"The blue bird?" said the little boy doubtfully. "What blue bird?"

"Don't you remember?" said his sister, "the beautiful tale that mother told us last night, when father was so late in coming home?"

"Yes! Yes! Now I remember," said her brother, and he, too, jumped up merrily and ran to the door, and put his arm around his sister and peered out. "It was a bird of happiness, wasnt it? It lives somewhere in the forest mother said. We have only got to find it and bring it home, and then everything will go well."

"And father," said the little girl, "will always have plenty of work to do, cutting down trees in the forest, and mother will be dressed like the princess in the story, and we shall be able to eat cakes and sweets all day long!"

"That's it!" said her brother. "Let us go to find the blue bird at once. We will bring it home as a Christmas present for daddy and mammy."

So they put on their little wooden shoes, which their mother had taken off so that they should not go out in the cold, and they wrapped their warm woollen mufflers round their little necks, and put on their caps and coats, and went out boldly and merrily into the moonlit forest.

"Do you know on which tree it lives?" said the little boy.

"No, I don't think mother told us," said his little sister. "We must look on every tree we pass. When we catch a sight of anything blue in the branches we can be sure that it is the blue bird."

It is very tiring to walk through a forest and look carefully at every tree in it. It was exceedingly tiring for a boy of four years of age and a girl of six. Their little necks at last began to ache with staring up into the towering trees, where the moonlight played on the frosted branches. Again and again the girl cried out:

"Look! There is something blue shining there."

And her little brother stood gazing with her. But it was only the moonlight playing in faint blue lights on some icicle hanging high up in a tree. At last the strength of the little wanderers gave out; and, coming to a rough log hut beside a saw pit, where the woodmen of another village sometimes used to work, they crept inside, curled up under some rough, warm sacking, and fell fast asleep. Very, very tired they were; and yet they were wonderfully happy. Their dear little heads were full of pleasant thoughts of all the good things they would bring to their father and mother when they came home with the blue bird; and as they were so happy the blue bird came to them in their dreams.

It was exactly as their mother had described it in the fairy tale. A pretty little bird just about the size of a kingfisher, with bright eye sand blue, shining wings, came fluttering into the hut and led them to a beautiful place of happiness. There they were able to choose everything they wished. Oh, the things they dreamed they took home with them! A new pipe and lots of work and money for their father; a lovely dress and a bright saucepan for their mother—they knew she wanted a larger saucepan, for she had been saving up to buy one. Then the little girl took for herself a beautiful doll which opened and shut its eyes; and her brother chose a railway engine that went by itself for quite ten yards when one wound up the spring.

And of course they carried home as many sweets and cakes as they could hold in their pockets. It was just like being at a fair where everything was to be had without paying for it. They could not imagine a more glorious palace of happiness than that.

Their Dream Come True at Home: They Found the Blue Bird in Their Humble Cottage

But, alas! at daybreak the blue bird and the dream flew away, and the two children woke up feeling cold and hungry.

"Where is my doll?" said the little girl, "and the dress I got for mammy?"

"And the work for father?—and my steam engine?" said the little boy.

For some time they sat looking at each other very gloomily. Suddenly the little girl sprang up.

"Perhaps the blue bird took them home for us?"

Filled with joy at the thought, they ran through the forest; and on their way they met their mother and father, who had been sadly searching for them all through the night. When they arrived home, there were the doll and the engine on the table, together with a new pipe, a saucepan, and a dress for their mother.

"And have you got some more work to do?" said the little girl to her father.

"Yes," he replied with a smile. "My old master met me, as I was buying those presents, and engaged me as foreman."

"Then it wasn't a dream," said the little boy. "Hurrah! We have found the blue bird of happiness after all!"

"Then it must be somewhere in the house," said the little girl. "Where is it, mamma?"

Her mother smiled, and pointed to the kingfisher in a cage by the window near the fire. The bright winter sunshine fell upon the pretty bird, and the children saw with surprise that tints of the brightest blue [illegible] from its plumage.

Although the children did not know it, the spirit of happiness had always been a dweller in their humble little cottage.—The Children's Magazine.

IN QUEST OF A SEA-OTTER

(Theodore E. Cutting.)

One of the most hazardous undertakings of my life was the attempt, in company with my cousin Con, [illegible] to pursue and shoot a sea-otter on the Californian coast, about thirty [illegible] of San Simeon Bay. This [illegible] in itself would not have [illegible] lious except that it was [illegible] February, the stormiest [illegible] year.

At the time, I was [illegible] during an absence of [illegible] the goat ranch; and [illegible] have the greatest [illegible] and to accomplish [illegible] ers possible in the short two weeks of my stay.

"Now, boys," Con's father had said, turning in his saddle the last moment before taking the trail, "look over the herd every day and drive in those that are lamed or sick and can't keep up with the others. And don't go out in the boat if there's a wind in the south, or a cloud in the sky." With that he had tickled his horse with the quirt and was off.

For the first day we were content with adventures on land. Con showed me the great vulture, which his father had shot in the mountains, and which measured, from tip to tip of wing, fully eight feet; and also the skins of two wildcats that he himself had secured.

Then at his proposal we entered upon a hunt for wild pigs. These were not native, but what had once been domestic animals allowed to run wild, and now become common game in that rough section of country through the Sierra Santa Lucia. We returned at dark without booty, and made new plans for the next day as we sat by the roaring fire-place.

"Together," said Con, "I'm sure we can get that sea-otter; and his skin's worth a hundred dollars. Pa says the Russians used to get two or three hundred apiece in the early days. They must have trapped 'em close, they're so scarce now."

"When did you see him last?" I asked.

"Twice last week with the field glass,—both times at low tide, out on the farthest rocks. I wanted Pa to go out with me, but he said we couldn't get within rifle range. I'm pretty sure we can, though, if we sneak up."

"We'll try, anyway," I agreed.

There followed the making of detailed plans for the expedition, and the getting together of luncheon and ammunition to save every moment of tomorrow's time. We then went to bed.

Before it was fairly light the next morning we were standing at the top of the cliff with the field-glass, taking turns in searching among the rocks eight hundred feet below for the otter.

"Let's not waste any more time," said Con at last; "he's there, all right, if we cant see him, and I know, anyway, where he crawled out to eat his fish."

"Isn't the wind swinging around into the south?" I asked a little uneasily.

"No, straight in the east; but hurry up or it may change before we can get started. That isn't cloud," he added, noting my glance at the sky, "it's only fog from the ocean. It always clears away in an hour or two."

Immediately upon his words Con took the rifle and led the way down the path that ran to the foot of the precipice. It was a very steep and somewhat dangerous descent, but one to which my cousin was perfectly accustomed. As we neared the surf, its beating against the perpendicular wall of rock grew louder and louder, and had become so great a roar by the time we had reached the one little cove where a boat could be put out in safety, that it took a summoning of my courage to embark unhesitatingly with my cousin Con. He, however, seemed to have no fears, and immediately untied the boat from the ring in the rocks. I took first turn at the oars, while Con sat in the bow with rifle held ready to fire at the otter even upon its most unexpected appearance.

Although I was perfectly familiar with oars from much rowing in Monterey Bay, this zig-zaging in and out among the rocks was new to me; and several times I came dangerously near upsetting the boat. At last I allowed a wave to catch and hurl us against a rock with such force that Con himself decided to row.

So thoroughly familiar was he with the ebbs and swells that he ran through much narrower places than I had dared attempt, and yet not once did he so much as scrape a rock.

As we edged away from the base of the cliff, the water became more open; and for a second time I was entrusted with the oars, hauling in among the rocks, or off from them, at Cons direction. In the open sea the waves ran high before a stiff breeze, which came precariously near to being from the south. Here, however, I was perfectly at home.

All the forenoon we plied in and out among the rocks without a single glimpse of the otter. Two or three times Con thought he had sight of him, but in each case it turned out to be but the head of a sea lion. At noon we drifted while we lunched, and then again resumed our search.

(Continued next Sunday.)

THE CITY BOY

(Anna Louise Strong, in American Journal of Education.)

Strong is the pulse of youth,
Sweet is the call of spring,
But the city boy in the city streets
Is a desperate, hunted thing.

Down where the life runs high
After the long school day,
The mothers sit on the [illegible]
To watch the children play,
Craps and cat and marbles—
They laugh and chatter [illegible]
And here in the street of a [illegible]
Are fourteen games of [illegible]

A sudden pause [illegible]
A sudden [illegible]
Keen of eye [illegible]
They vanish [illegible]
Even [illegible]

A PAGE for WOMEN

SOCIAL BLUNDERS

There are some people who have an unfortunate talent for both saying and doing the wrong thing and in consequence placing themselves in the most invidious positions. Some, no doubt, awake to this fact when it is too late; others, however, are blissfully unconscious that there is anything unusual either in their remarks or in the surroundings in which they have placed themselves. The latter are undoubtedly the ones to be envied—and imitated—for at least, they do not try to mend the mistakes they have made, always a fruitless and generally an undignified thing to do. If you make a social blunder—leave it alone—you can't make it better, but you may make it ten times worse. If you make a social blunder it is quite possible that you are the only person to notice: so like Brer Rabbit, you should lie low and say nothing. Many people blunder into false or delicate positions from sheer nervousness. They know there is one subject they must avoid when they meet so and so, but they have repeated this to themselves so often that naturally their mind is full of the forbidden subject, and in the first pause of the conversation—out it comes.

Then, too, there are some people who, quite unconsciously connect certain events with certain people. A knows B's father has been shut up for years as a hopeless lunatic, yet whenever she meets B she is sure to make some stupid remark about lunatics. This is the sort of thing that invariably happens. B says "We have been repapering the drawing-room and my wife has been moving the furniture about. I think you'll agree with me, we have made great improvements."

"Oh," says A waggishly, "bad habit, moving one's furniture about; signs of mental abberration." A does not know why he says this sort of thing to B—but he does. C'est plus fort, qui hu!

In fact, an unkind sprite seems sometimes to inspire us with the most unfortunate ideas and we ask two people to meet who are not on speaking terms or we inquire anxiously and insistently after our friend's pet dog—who has just suffered the happy dispatch.

This kind of blunder belongs to the class it is hopeless to try, and cover up.

But there are others which no woman in the world should be guilty of. It is unpardonable to invade your friends and neighbors at uncanonical hours, or to overwhelm them with mistaken kindness. There are certain things, too, which cannot be done. When a new little bride asks you to take her to a garden party given by those stiff neighbors of yours whom you hardly know yourself, or when the son of dull Mrs. C asks you to form a party he is giving in his mother's absence at her house, you know that to agree to either of those propositions would land you in a very false position. And society is full of similar pitfalls. But if nervousness, stupidity, and that negative virtue, good nature, are responsible for many social blunders, there exist other and less harmless contributory causes. Indiscreet curiosity and a love of malicious gossip often make people overstep the bounds of good breeding. They forget that rule of manners which was taught them in their childhood, namely, that it is rude to ask questions. A special weakness of these inquisitive busybodies is a wish to interfere with purely private affairs. Such as one's monthly salary, for example. Another example is a wish to interfere between mistress and maid. They are quite sure that poor dear Mrs. Blank's Mary Jane is no better than she ought to be. And equally sure that it is their bounden duty to enlighten poor dear Mrs. Blank. To judge by the number of questions which I get based on this subject, it is an alluring one but there is nothing truer than that, "Il ne faut pas mettre, le doit entre l'arbre et l'ecorce." It is most foolish to tell people tales about their servants and one of the most uncalled for social blunders.

You will get no thanks. In all probability you won't be believed—and the purity of your motives will be doubted.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

There is literally no limit to the way in which the evening gown can be renovated. For instance, I saw a ball gown the other day of white satin with a beautifully embroidered pearl panel all the way down the back and front. The back panel had been stepped upon and a big "skeg" had been left as an ugly consequence at the hem. This, however, was completely altered by a bordering of very losely embroidery laid on over the tear, and it looked just as though it were originally part of the decorative scheme. Even the foulard gowns are often made with an upper dress ninon, and every blemish is minimized by the filmy softness of this pretty transparency. Yet another pretty fashion that recurs at intervals is that of using lace flouncing. At the moment it is very much seen hung either from ninon tunics or arranged one tier upon another. Naturally enough, the lace must not be run on too full, because, although the hobble skirt is as dead as a door nail, there is still a becoming straight line about the skirt of the period that should not be interfered with.

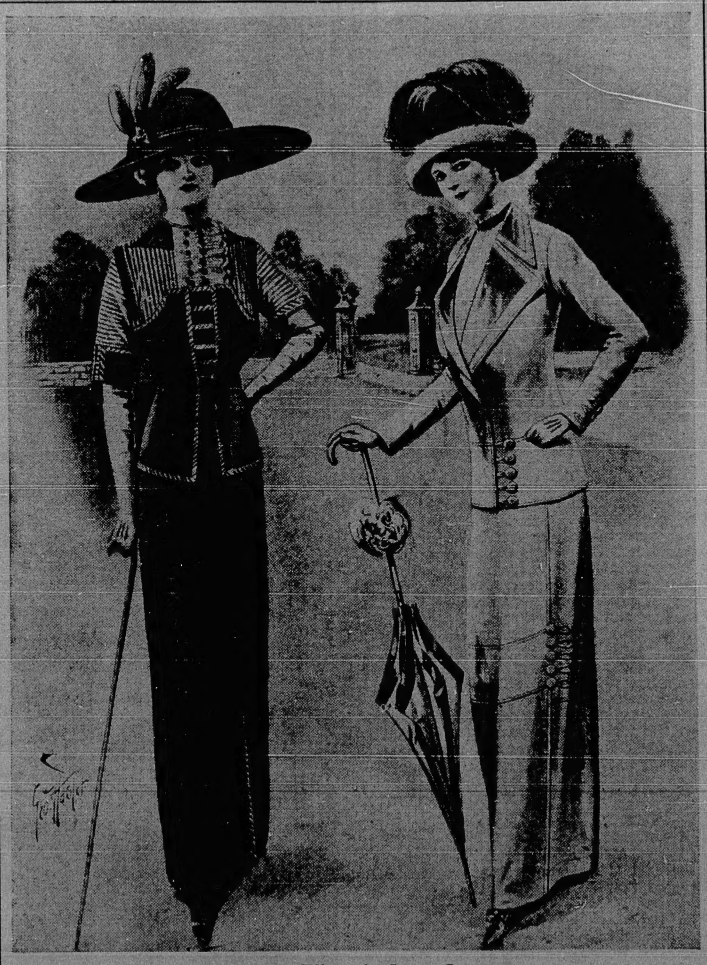
You will see that I was right when I advised you to have a long black satin coat early in the beginning of the season. I am glad it has been so useful, and I think that the idea of having large lace revers an exceedingly good one. I like colored satin coats in the evening very much, but in the day time prefer the neutral shades, such as mole color, grey, and a kind of deep fawn, which look charming in satin. The fact is, nobody can do without coats of all kinds, because we have altered our ways and must provide accordingly. I always think that a coat is so nice for those who want to wear smart gowns at parties and who must travel in train, taxi, or motor-omnibus. Nothing is so disagreeable as to feel dressed up in the street, and the very thin satin, cashmere and cloth coats have proved invaluable. Surah and the new supple taffetas have been used by the great dressmakers, and although tussore is not in favor for smart gowns this season it still remains an ideal material for a summer dust coat. I have seen some attractive tussore coats trimmed either with stitched bands of the same material or with pipings of color round the deep revers and the cuffs. Later on when we come to require traveling coats I am quite sure that the fleecy wool coats with check linings will be the smart thing to choose, and these coats are infinitely lighter in weight than they have ever been before.

July always brings garden parties without number, and the girls who have wisely chosen a good lawn or embroidery gown invariably score. The washing gown comes back from a good laundry looking perfectly fresh and clean, and it can be worn with a big "Charlotte" of embroidery or lace, while the sash tied high at the waist a l'Empire looks charming upon a washing gown. The new Marquisette gowns also clean remarkably well, but nothing will ever quite oust the lawn and lace washing frock from its well-won position.

I wish that somebody would start an agitation against over-scenting. Once or twice lately at parties I have been overcome by the concentrated essence of lily-of-the-valley and strong white lilac, which are both now so fashionable. One reads of the vulgarity of patchouli in the old days, but it can never have been worse than what we endure now, and however good it may be for the scent trade, it is exceedingly unpleasant for the rest of the community.

There is a perfect passion just now for veils in a pale ecru shade with a scroll silk pattern embroidered all over them. These veils are excellent as dust-protectors, and they are also very becoming. The American fashion of pinning the veil together at the back of the neck has its advantages, but it is necessary to use a sensible safety-pin brooch, which will not catch into the meshes of the net. The best method of arranging these veils is to pin them together round the neck first of all, and then gather the rest of the veil up on to the hat. The reverse process does not give such a becoming result.

Very pretty mobs of lace, wreathed with flowers and trimmed with long velvet streamers, are being made for the young girls, and the little helmet-shaped hats with brim rolled up at the back and down in the front, decked with ostrich-feathers, have made much havoc with the affections of us all. The large hat, becoming as it is, is distinctly a nuisance from the practical point of view, and the beneficent consequence to the milliner is that she is now asked to provide both kinds of millinery.



Two Pretty Effects in Street Costumes

SUMMER VEGETABLES

Every year sees an improvement in our mode of cooking vegetables. Proper respect is shown them both in their preparation and dishing up, and they are not merely boiled and served as a garnish to a joint of meat. We have, however, much to learn even yet of the many and delicious ways of preparing for the table the most common and inexpensive of garden produce. The following are a few suggestions which may be helpful in this connection:

Vol-au-Vent of Vegetables

Make a vol-au-vent case of puff pastry and decorate it with whipped white of egg, using a pipe and bag for the purpose. Return it to the oven to set the egg, then fill it with the prepared vegetable ragout, dish up on a dish-paper in a hot dish, and serve at once. For the ragout, boil separately a few vegetables, such as peas, French beans, broad beans, young carrot, turnip, and new potatoes, cutting all but the peas and broad beans into small dice. When cooked and well drained, mix them together, adding some of the following sauce, saving the liquor the vegetables were cooked in to make it with. Put one and a half ounces of butter in a stewpan with an ounce and a half of fine flour. Fry them together without discoloring. Then stir on to them three-quarters of a pint of the liquor from the vegetables. Stir till it boils, then add a quarter of a pint of cream, a pinch of salt, and four drops of lemon juice. Boil, and keep skimmed till reduced a quarter part, then strain and use.

Tomato Souffles

Pass half a pound of firm tomatoes—not over-ripe—through a fine sieve. Whip in a basin till white and thick one and a half gills of cool liquid aspic jelly. Add to it three-quarters of a pint of very stiffly-whipped cream, a dessertspoonful of tarragon vinegar, a dust of coralline pepper and salt, an eggspoonful of castor sugar, a few drops of carmine, and the tomato pulp. Surround some little souffle cases with bands of white paper secured with sealing-wax. Pour the prepared mixture into the cases, and stand them in the refrigerator for about half an hour. Then remove the papers, sprinkle the souffles with a little chopped parsley, dish them on a dish paper in a silver dish, and serve as an entree for dinner or luncheon.

French Beans

Take two pounds of freshly-gathered French beans. String and, if quite young, only cut them in half. Wash in cold water. Drain and plunge them into plenty of boiling water, seasoned with salt, and with a tiny piece of washing soda in it. Boil quickly for fifteen minutes or more, then drain on a sieve. To make this a nourishing dish, put a few cooked flageolets with the beans. Melt three ounces of good fresh butter in a stewpan, put in the beans and flageolets. Heat them thoroughly, sprinkle with a little lemon-juice, and turn out on to a very hot dish. Garnish with small rings of fried bread, and serve at once.

Spinach Patties

Make some pastry cases, such as used for oyster patties, and keep them hot. Take two pounds of spinach, pick the stalks off, and wash well. Put the spinach in a large saucepan and cover with cold water. Add a saltspoonful of salt and a tiny piece of washing soda. Bring quickly to the boil, keeping the spinach pressed under the water with a spoon. Boil for two minutes, then drain and wash well in cold water. Press all the water from the spinach, chop it, and rub it through a coarse wire sieve. Put it in a stewpan with two ounces of butter, a dust of pepper, salt, and castor sugar, and a tablespoonful of flour. Mix well together, and add two tablespoonfuls of cream. Bring to the boil, and fill the pastry cases with the spinach. Dish up on a dish paper, and serve very hot.

Curry of Vegetables Iced

Melt two ounces of butter in a stewpan, add four onions, sliced and cut into dice. Fry till a light brown, then add a pinch of herbs, a teaspoonful of Oxo, an ounce of ground rice, the strained juice of a lemon, a dessertspoonful of curry powder, or less if very strong, a pinch of salt and coralline pepper, a pint and a half of vegetable stock, and five sheets of finest leaf gelatine. Stir all together till boiling. Then simmer gently till the onions are soft. Rub all through a wire sieve, add a quarter of a pint of stiffly-whipped cream to the puree when cool, and mix in a pint of cooked vegetables that have been cut into neat shapes. Keep on ice for half an hour, then dish up with a border of cold cooked rice, sprinkling this chopped parsley.

New Potatoes

Take as many as required of medium-sized new potatoes, clean and scrape them, using cold water. Put them in a stewpan with a little salt and a sprig or two of mint. Cover with cold water. Bring quickly to the boil, then boil gently for about fifteen minutes. Remove the mint, pour away all the water, partly cover the stew-pan, and stand it on the side of the stove for the potatoes to dry. Dish them up in a pile in a hot dish, and pour over them a tomato puree made thus: Cut up four large ripe tomatoes, put them in a [illegible] two ounces of butter, an egg[illegible] root, half a teaspoonful of [illegible] little pepper and salt, and [illegible] gently for a quarter of an hour. Add a few drops of carmine, and rub all through a heir sieve. Reheat the puree, and use as directed, sprinkling it with a little chopped parsley.

Green Peas

Take as many freshly-gathered peas as required, shell them, and keep them covered with a damp cloth. Put them in a stewpan with an onion, a well-washed lettuce, and a piece of mint, tying the two latter in a piece of muslin. Season with salt, and cover the peas with boiling water. Watch the water reboil, and cook gently for about fifteen or twenty minutes. Drain on an upturned sieve. Melt an ounce of butter in a stewpan, add the peas, let them heat thoroughly, then dish them up in a porder of plainly boiled Patna rice, and garnish round it with small quarters of cooked tomatoes, a few blanched almonds fried in butter, also some stoned raisins, cooked in the same way.

Cold Vegetable Marrows

Select small and quite young marrows. Peel them very thinly, cook in plenty of salted boiling water till tender. Take them up and plunge into cold water. Then drain carefully on an upturned wire sieve. Place them in the dish in which they are to be served, and pour the following sauce over them: Mix together a quarter of a pint of Bechamel sauce with half a pint of liquid aspic jelly and a quarter of pint of cream. Flavor with a little tarragon vinegar and salt to taste. Boil the sauce for eight minutes, keeping it skimmed. Strain, and use when it is nearly cold. Sprinkle it, when poured over the marrows, with a little chcopped parsley.

CEREMONY

When the Prince of Wales was installed a Knight of the Garter the other day there were many enthusiastic comments on his demeanor during the ceremony. It seemed a surprise to some people that the young prince should betray no signs of nervousness, or inexperience at the first great public function in which he appeared as the leading figure.

Yet why should we find anything surprising in the Prince's perfect competence? There is in it a significance beyond the garter ceremony. In other departments of life people who do not fail to recognize that such competence is not an accident but the result of instinct, educated by training and industry, it is only about the competence of royal persons for their business that there are the strangest notions. A number of us fail to give royalty its due.

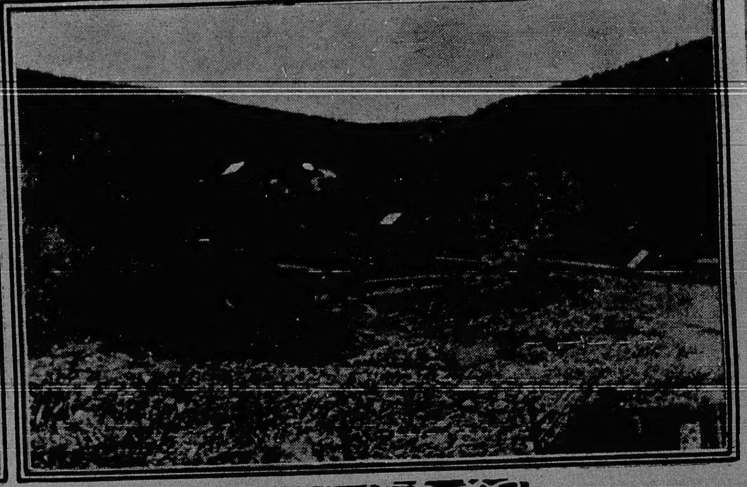
Perhaps we can only estimate the value of royal demeanour at public functions by conjuring up a picture of a country where such functions would have to be carried through by officials without either inherited instinct or special training. Mr. Jones is president of the Republic, and is we assume, an excellent fellow. Master Jones is no better, and no worse than most boys. But neither of them shines at ceremonial functions. Of course, some one says, "Well, that is the fault of the ceremony—silly, meaningless, outward, slow. Abolish it." But you can never abolish ceremony. It is the necessary symbol of the inevitable public relations between man and man. Rather you must educate your Joneses to do well what most monarchs do well. And you must be prepared for the Joneses doing it indifferently until they are educated.

It takes a long time to build up certain instincts. Now is the time to meditate on the importance of behaviour. Few people consistently behave well. Royalty could teach them a lesson if they had the disposition to learn.

THE VANISHING HOTEL LABEL

A correspondent who has just enjoyed a holiday scamper through France, Germany and Belgium, laments the decay of a practice that has given many travelers a little innocent pleasure and satisfaction. Every one knows the joke about the indignation of the American tourist when a too attentive servant carefully cleaned all the hotel labels off his trunk Apparently this harmless form of ostentation is no longer possible. Our correspondent reached home with only one addition to the hotel labels on his bag, and this in spite of the fact that he had rested at a dozen places. At one hotel he asked for a label, and was told that the practice had been discontinued. The explanation offered was that the luggage label is an out-of-date form of advertisement, and no longer sufficiently effectual to justify its continuation. The cost of hotel adver[illegible] ing, it seems, has increased by [illegible] bounds in the last ten years, and [illegible] for free picture postcards at h[illegible] far exceeded what used to [illegible] luggage labels. Retrench[illegible] has had to be exercis[illegible] has [illegible] to be [illegible] economies.—[illegible]

The Situation at Barkerville



It is expected that one of the first departmental matters—or rather matters of larger departmental policy—to be submitted by Hon. Thomas Taylor for executive consideration upon the return to the Capital of Premier McBride in a week or ten days' time, will be with regard to the action to be taken by the Government to meet the situation that has gradually presented itself in respect to the protection of Barkerville from periodical overflow by the waters of Williams Creek, or as an alternative the removal of the town to a near locality on higher ground and safe from inundation when the spring rains and melting snows convert the usually staid and tranquil creek into a turbulent torrent. Whether or not the suggestions contained in the report recently made by Mr. Napier, of the department's engineering corps, as recommendations to the Government, will be accepted and acted upon, cannot as yet be conjectured—but it is certainly a proposal demanding careful consideration and prior investigation of all issues involved, when one speaks calmly of abandoning or removing a long established town.

And this in effect is what Mr. Napier has proposed.

His recommendation is based upon careful consideration of the situation at Barkerville from the technical professional standpoint, this situation being graphically and dispassionately indicated in the report itself, as published in these columns a week ago. It is briefly that the protective bulkhead be strengthened and maintained for a further period of two years, at the expiry of which steps be taken to establish a new Barkerville, elsewhere in the vicinity and the district.

The reasons for the suggestion are cogent, too.

Primarily, it is pointed out that the mining industry is the support of Barkerville and the district adjacent. It also is the virtually sole resource of the district, and its single contributor to Provincial revenue.

And the necessities of the mining industry in its development demand that the very conditions that have produced Barkerville's annually recurrent floods through the silting up of Williams Creek shall now be accentuated and enlarged—that the mines and the district and Barkerville itself may go forward and prosper.

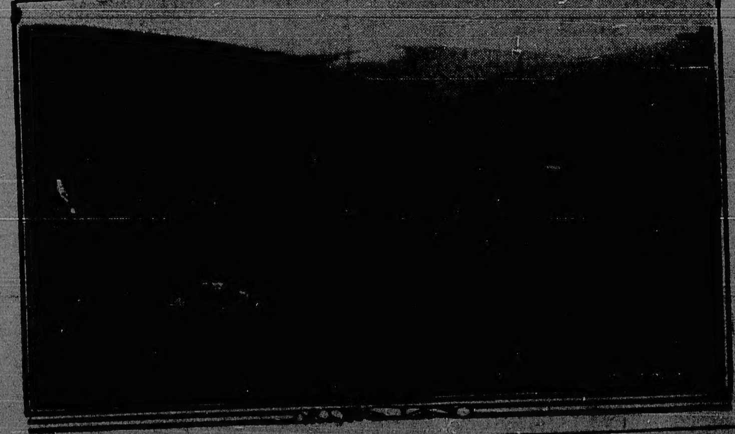
And the moving of Barkerville on the other hand does not present so formidable difficulties as the mere mention suggests to the mind. The architectural glories of the town are nil divided by several, and from the straight money standpoint it probably would be infinitely cheaper to pay out the $10,000 or $12,000 representing the total improvement values of the town rather than maintain for another year or two the protective bulkhead.

It is not in imposing buildings, but in its cherished and splendid memories, that Barkerville lives and deserves always to live in world-wide remembrances. And whether romance and historical associations are movable to order is matter for debate.

The strong probability is that a further investigation will be ordered shortly, touching not only the engineering but all issues involved—and upon the report of such investigation the Government will act—either abandoning Barkerville and establishing a new town on a townsite a mile or so distant from the historic Cariboo capital, or at some other even more suitable location, in close touch with the mining enterprises which are the life of the district, and which under John Hopp, J. B. Hobson and other staunch champions, and with lessened transportation charges to the district and more adequate means of bringing water to the gravels, appear to have been recently reawakened, to bring yet other millions of virgingold to the insatiable coffers of the world.

In whatever decision may be reached, care must be taken to recognize not only the present situation as affecting Barkerville, but the final result when other enterprises have been inaugurated and other watercourses and storage areas, such as Jack of Clubs Lake, have been affected as they will be by progressive mining movements.

And if it be Fate's dictate that historic Barkerville—the Barkerville that first like a magnet drew the eyes of the world hitherward—shall cease to be, the site and town relinquished to accommodate the growing mining business of the district, it surely will be a finale in keeping with the romance of the camp. To raze such a famous centre, the market place and capital of auriferous Williams, Antler, Grouse and neighbor creeks of the early "sixties"—to obliterate the camp as meteorically as it was given existence, were surely less prosaic and infinitely less melancholy than to see it deserted, melancholy, forgotten, sink into dismal ruin as have Boston Bar, Brooklyn, and so many, many other Western metropoli-to-be which have seen their short halcyon days—and are no more.



AS TO VEGETARIANISM

Western peoples everywhere show signs of a determination to maintain themselves in conditions far above the minimum necessary for existence, even though this standard has to be preserved by a restriction of their numbers, tacit or otherwise. It can hardly be doubted that such communities will always be able to hold their own, and that when pressure arises they will even take the offensive against the communities living on the lower scale. War may change its scope or type, but the struggle of one race to supplant another, of one form of civilization to crown out another that is less efficient, must continue and will be intensified as the habitable world fills up. At the present time we see that certain Oriental races, by their contentment with a lower standard of living, can undersell and would eventually displace the Western races by their cheapness, provided they can live under the shelter of the white man's system of law and order. Sooner or later the white man revolts and refuses to submit to competition on these racially unequal terms; he excludes the Oriental by force, and his continued ability to do so will depend upon the vigor, the initiative, we might even say the masterfulness, of the community he develops. Now these qualities are of the sort which we cannot help associating with flesh-eating races, and we have been endeavoring to show that there is some scientific as well as sociological basis for this connection. [illegible] take leave to doubt whether the human

people likely to remain dominant in the press of nations, advocate the spread of vegetarianism, despite its undoubted economy. For men, as for nations, vegetarianism is one form of the Polonius creed of playing safety, but playing safety at best only secures an undisturbed existence and may only end in an early and unhonored grave.—A. D. Hall, M.A., F.R.S., in Harper's Magazine.

MEN WHO LIVE TO BE OLD.

"That man will not live to be old," remarked a scientist. "He has not a single physiological index of long life. His head is narrow. He has narrow eyes and nostrils, and a long, delicate hand, all of which augur ill for length of days. If you observe carefully, you will find that, with rare exceptions, which only serve to emphasize the rule, men who live to be old have wide heads above the ears and wide foreheads. Large and wide nostrils are always evidence that those two important organs, the lungs and the heart, are good. The ears in old men are almost invariably placed low. Again, long-lived people have usually broad and short hands—inelegant, it may be, but still an indication of long life. If, therefore, you see a man who answers these physical conditions, you may safely, barring accidents, predict for him length of days."

"He spoilt his card by taking four pulls on the first green."—Manchester Evg. Chronicle.

THE BAYONET IN BATTLE

Our men, perfectly steady, did not reply until ordered to a few seconds later, and when they did they fairly combed the top of that dyke with bullets. We were advancing at a walk and it was point-blank range, and our fire so disconcerted the enemy that though they plied their rifles with great vigor, they were not exposing themselves enough to get any sort of good aim. They were armed entirely with Mausers, so that they had no smoke to interfere with them, while our Springfields produced the usual prairie-fire effect. What little wind there was, however, served to drive the smoke behind instead of ahead of us, so that we were not so much troubled by it as ordinarily.

The men were under perfect control, and while somewhat excited, were attending to their knitting. There had been scarcely a word spoken except for the occasional commands given by officers and non-commissioned officers, but when we were within eighty yards I had the "Charge" blown. Only the men near the trumpeter could hear it, but as they raised a yell and went forward on a run the others followed suit. It does not take long to cover eighty yards if you are in a hurry, and in no time we were among them. Of course, as soon as our men began to run, they ceased firing, though it was recommenced to a certain extent when we closed. As we reached the position and went over the dyke all the Filipinos who had not been killed or disabled [illegible]

we had molested them no further, and had let them go, it is probable that the fight would have ended at once, but our men mere among them and a good many fought to save their lives. It did not seem to occur to them that they would be spared if they threw down their arms, but they had been used to fighting Spaniards, who had given them the same kind of quarter that they had given the insurgents of Cuba. A confused melee followed. It was

the only time in my life that I saw the bayonet actually used.—Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston in Scribner's.

"Waiter!" called a diner at a local cafe, "come here at once! Here's a hook and eye in this salad!"

"Yesseh, yesseh," said the waiter, [illegible] broadly. "Dat's a part-of-de-[illegible]